

No. 73, dated Calcutta, the 8th January 1875.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying report for the year 1873, of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, and the Resolution recorded thereon by the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. I am to represent that in His Honor's opinion, the returns from the selected areas (urban and rural), are the only part of these statistics which can be accepted as even approximately correct. The general district returns, prepared as they are by means of a very inadequate agency, and under no proper supervision, give results which diverge so widely from the truth as to be of no practical utility; while the compilation of them imposes much labor upon the local officers who are required to collect them, and upon the central authority whose province it is to collate them and comment upon them.

3. The report embraces other subjects, as meteorology, and the supply of food, which are only indirectly connected with the question of the public health. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that the meteorology of the year is a topic which should not be excluded from a sanitary report; but it appears to him, that instead of being treated as an independent section, it should be made subsidiary to the general subject, and should be used to illustrate such remarks as the Sanitary Commissioner might have to offer regarding the prevalence of any particular disease, or the healthiness or unhealthiness of the season in any special locality. The same remarks apply even more strongly to that section of the report which treats of the food-supply of the year. The tabular statements given under this heading have no direct bearing upon the proper subjects of the report, and might, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be altogether dispensed with.

4. The present form of the Sanitary Commissioner's report has been adopted in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 6th July 1871, the said resolution prescribed the subjects which were to be included in the report, and it has been the desire of the Government of Bengal to carry out those instructions as closely as possible.

5. It appears however to the Lieutenant-Governor, that experience has now shown, either that the directions of the Government of India cannot have been rightly understood, or that the directions themselves might with advantage be modified. It cannot, His Honor thinks, have been the wish of the Government of India, that so much of the Sanitary Commissioner's time should be occupied with purely statistical work. The Lieutenant-Governor would accordingly be glad to receive an intimation from the Governor-General in Council, that the resolution of the 6th July 1871 was not intended to supersede the previous orders of the 10th September 1868, but was to be read in the light of those instructions, and of the principles laid down in Mr. Bayley's letter No. 691, of the 12th February 1868. It would be the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, to dispense entirely with the general mortuary returns now submitted from the several districts, and to retain only the statistics of the selected areas; to omit from future reports the section treating of food-supply; and to instruct the Sanitary Commissioner that the Government will expect from him the punctual submission of a concise annual report, but that his primary duty is the supervision and improvement of the public health.

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1874.

READ—

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, for the year 1873, by Surgeon-Major Charles Julian Jackson, M.D.

Part II—The report on the epidemic fever in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, by the same officer.

Part III—The report on the Birth and Mortuary Statistics of the Selected areas, Bengal, for the year 1873, by the same officer.

The circular order of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 9—373 of 29th August 1872, forwarded to all Sanitary Commissioners for their information and guidance, directed it to be distinctly understood that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council attached great importance to the punctual submission of all sanitary reports by the 1st of June at latest, and intimated that in future years His Excellency “would be compelled to notice, in the most serious manner, the neglect of any Sanitary Commissioner to comply with this distinct and explicit order.” In spite of these directions, and of the repeated efforts of this Government to stimulate the submission of these returns, this is now the third year in succession in which the Annual Report has been withheld, until its proper place in the history of the administration, and its public interest, are alike lost. The report for 1871 was not furnished to this Government until March 1873, nor that of 1872 until May 1874, thirteen months after the date fixed by the Sanitary Commissioner himself for its submission; while the report under notice, for 1873, reaches the Lieutenant-Governor only in the middle of November 1874. Dr. Jackson is no longer Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, and Sir Richard Temple trusts that the present Sanitary Commissioner, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, will be careful to submit the report of the current year not later than the 15th April next, that proper time may be allowed for its review by the local Government, before sending it on to the Government of India.

2. The report under notice is swollen by Dr. Jackson's incorporating therein the history of his enquiries in Burdwan, in 1871 and 1872, into the causes of the epidemic fever that has lamentably prevailed there for some years past. As the history of his tour deals, in the main, with phenomena three years old, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that this part of the report be simply recorded with the other papers on the same subject, to be reviewed separately when the independent observations that have been made as to the origin, development, and decline of the epidemic have been properly summarised and digested. The Sanitary Commissioner will be good enough to suggest the disposition which should be made of these records, with a view to obtaining therefrom such results as their study may disclose.

3. Attempts have been made to collect statistics of births and deaths from the whole area of Bengal for some years past. Exceptional difficulties beset the task in these provinces, and the returns have been incomplete and untrustworthy. Thus the total number of deaths in 1871, in a population of 66 millions, was declared to be 260,331, or a ratio of four in a thousand, and the reports of previous years were even more unsatisfactory than this. In 1872, the gross mortality was returned at 372,118, or a ratio of 5·86 per thousand. For the year under report the figures are 492,740, or a ratio of 7·73 per thousand; but these figures include the returns from the selected areas.

4. In former years these general statements have dealt with districts only, but for the year 1873 they exhibit separately, under the orders of the Government of India, the statistics of 66 towns, apart from those of the districts in which they are situated. It was not possible, it seems, to show separately the statistics of *every* town in Bengal, the returns not affording the necessary data; but arrangements have been made to secure this information from the commencement of the current year 1874.

5. The Report on the collection of vital statistics in the selected areas, which constitutes Part III of the volume under notice, contains, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, all that is really trustworthy and valuable in this mass of statistics. But though it may be extremely difficult for Government to obtain correct returns of this nature if taken over the whole country simultaneously, still we ought to be able to secure the correct registration of the births and deaths occurring within the radius of a mile or two from some selected town, or rural centre in any district; and we have only to make these selected areas representative, to obtain in the returns therefrom as close an approximation as is necessary to the birth and death-rate of the entire district.

6. Thus two sets of vital statistics were collected during 1873—

- (1).—The ordinary general mortuary data, to which the above remarks refer, collected by the same agency as heretofore; and
- (2).—The selected area statistics, collected by a special agency, in small urban and rural tracts chosen for the purpose, in which the population has been carefully ascertained beforehand.

7. Towards the close of the year 1873, this special registration was being made in 100 selected areas in all. Of these the 48 town areas had an average population of 21,461 persons each, and the 48 rural ones an average of 26,305; but the number of the areas has considerably increased since the commencement of the present year. As the work is but commencing, it is too early to deduce any conclusion but one from the figures for 1873: namely, that instead of the rate of 4 or 5 per thousand shown in the general mortuary returns of the province, the true rate of mortality amongst the people is very high, as the following table, of what may be approximately correct ratios obtained from some of the selected areas, indicates:—

Approximately correct death-ratios per thousand of the population per annum for the year 1873.

Town areas, Bengal.				Rural areas, Bengal.			
Burdwan	...	...	54.57	Sarun	...	...	63.36
Moorshedabad	...	...	49.15	Mymensingh	...	...	52.96
Lohardugga	...	...	39.71	Chumparun	...	...	51.71
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	37.19	Turhoot	...	...	48.92
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	35.78	Rajshahye	...	...	39.90
Patna	...	...	35.26	Beerbhoom	...	...	39.53
Manbhoom	...	...	35.11	Dinagepore	...	...	38.45
Gya	...	...	34.33	Noakholly	...	...	36.47
Purneah	...	...	34.12	Maldah	...	...	35.97
Dinagepore	...	...	33.66	Shahabad	...	...	34.92
Pooree	...	...	32.34	Lohardugga	...	...	34.26
Darjeeling	...	...	31.56	Patna	...	...	34.05
Hazareebagh	...	...	30.58	Bogra	...	...	31.74
Maldah	...	...	30.32	Midnapore	...	...	31.23
Sarun	...	...	30.28	Monghyr	...	...	28.19
Shahabad	...	...	30.26	Jessore	...	...	27.51
Howrah	...	...	29.87	Tipperah	...	...	26.58
Monghyr	...	...	29.38	Purneah	...	...	26.48
Noakholly	...	...	28.71	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	26.24
Pubna	...	...	28.54	Bhagulpore	...	...	25.48
Rajshahye	...	...	28.53	Fureedpore	...	...	25.45
Cuttagong	...	...	27.79				
Mymensingh	...	...	27.43				

8. The statistics of birth were too imperfectly registered, even in the selected areas, to make any review of them possible. At present, we really know little of the true rate of increase, or of death amongst the people; but His Honor is inclined to think that if the statistical enquiries of the Commissioner were confined to an effort to obtain what is within our reach—the birth-rate and death-rate of the people in small representative areas, selected for the purpose in every district—we might reasonably hope in a year or two to obtain reliable data therefrom, when approximate ratios of the annual mortality and births throughout the province might be deduced therefrom. The Commissioner would then be at liberty to devote his time and professional skill to the study of the sanitary conditions under which the people live, and to the phenomena of health or disease prevailing amongst them; and his annual report would consist of a history of the special phenomena that had marked the health of the people during the year, with half a dozen abstract tables of the approximate mortality and birth-rate amongst them, calculated upon the data obtained from the selected areas.

9. His Honor would direct special attention to section II of Dr. Jackson's report, in which the mortuary statistics from cholera, small-pox, and fever during the year are dealt with by that officer. The section consists of more than a hundred folio pages of unconnected district reports concerning the prevalence of these diseases, illustrated in every case by figured statements. It would be better to have a simple and concise statement, year by year, of the extent to which these diseases have prevailed in Bengal, tracing the circumstances under which any tendency therein to become epidemic may have disclosed itself, the course of its progress, the steps that were taken to arrest it, and the history of its decline and disappearance. The Government requires that these reports should be instructive, and the Sanitary Commissioner is expected to reduce the materials which reach his hand to a form so simple that he who runs may read what they teach.

10. Section III, which deals with the food-supply of the provinces, abounds in the same way with tabulated statements of prices. In the present case, the Commissioner himself says, page 123, that "no direct connection between the food-supply, either as to quantity or quality, and any special prevalence of disease, has been reported."

11. Section IV again, which deals with the revenues derived from local taxation, and the extent to which they are devoted by the municipalities to sanitary uses, should not have appeared in the body of the report, but might have been an appendix thereto, the Commissioner noticing any special fact or facts therein that he deemed it desirable to bring prominently into notice.

12. Section V, on the meteorology of the year, is again far too elaborate for the subordinate place which matters not strictly sanitary should occupy in these reports.

13. His Honor fears that we are in danger of converting these appointments into mere offices for registering the vital statistics of the country. When these appointments were originally under consideration, "the supervision of the public health" and "more effective sanitary administration" appear to have been mainly contemplated; and it was declared to be the object of the Government to select for these appointments officers in "the prime of life," from whose "activity and energy" we might hope for a more effective introduction of the principles of sanitary science generally in India (Pro. Government of India, 12th December 1867). "The desired object" (Pro. 12th December 1869) contemplated throughout, was "the improved health of the people."

14. In Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter No. 9—681 of 12th February 1868, the views of the Governor-General in Council were set forth at length of "the duties which should be assigned to these officers, and the general principles on which our sanitary arrangements should be conducted;" permission being accorded to the local Governments to "issue such special

and detailed instructions" as to their working as might seem to them necessary or desirable. The office was created for the closer observation of the phenomena of disease amongst the people, "especially the outbreak of epidemic disease," and for the suggestion of "measures for the benefit of the public health" (paragraphs 3 to 12 and 14 to 18).

15. The Resolution of 10th September 1868, again, which determined "the duties to be discharged by the new Sanitary Commissioner," required, in its first sentence, that it "be remembered that these appointments were created solely for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the people;" and the local Governments are required to note, that "they should not be called on to undertake any work not *intimately associated* with the special objects for which they were appointed." It is difficult to affirm that there is any such association between the manipulation of these masses of figures and "the sanitary condition of the people." It had been suggested in Mr. Bayley's letter already quoted (paragraph 17), that the Commissioners should submit a careful digest of their proceedings every quarter to the local Government under which they served; but it was now ruled that as "the labor of preparing these reports would be considerable," and it was "doubtful whether they would serve any useful purpose," they were not to be exacted; and the Resolution goes on to say (paragraph 5) that even "the annual report should be as concise and short as possible." The size of the report now under review shows that there is some departure in the working of the department from the spirit in which its duties were originally prescribed; and there is reason to fear that the Sanitary Commissioner has too much of his time devoted to this purely subordinate work of registration. The Resolution says indeed, paragraph 23, that "accurate statistics of mortality and disease form the basis of sanitary science and are the only index of its progress;" and the attainment of that object must be our constant aim. The practical question now is, whether it will not be better to compass this object by statistics from small and manageable areas, and to make sure of the accuracy of this limited result, before attempting to obtain more extended ones.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor much regrets the illness which Dr. Jackson appears to have contracted during his tour in the Beerbhooma and Burdwan districts; and though unable to accept it as a sufficient excuse for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report, is willing to do justice to his efforts to organise the new office he was directed to establish.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 105.

COPY, with copy of the report, forwarded to the Sanitary Department of this office, for information.

No. 106.

COPY forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1875.

N. T. W.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

For the year 1873,

CONTAINING

THE REPORT AND THE ORDINARY MORTUARY STATISTICS CONNECTED WITH
THE DISTRICTS IN GENERAL;

THE REPORT AND BIRTH AND MORTUARY STATISTICS CONNECTED
WITH THE SELECTED AREAS;

THE REPORT ON THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN BURDWAN AND BEERBHOOM;
ETC., ETC., ETC.

WITH APPENDICES.

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR CHARLES JULIAN JACKSON, M.D.,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1874.

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* An eminent London Physician, who practised successfully in the cholera epidemic of 1831-32.

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ERRATA.

PART I.

- Page 15.—The second paragraph commencing with the words “The following statement indicates,” to be read after the paragraph commencing with the words “The six hot and moist months.”
- Page 17.—The second sentence in the first paragraph should be read in continuation of the first sentence.
- Page 18.—The fifth paragraph commencing with the words, “Among some of the towns,” to be read after the next paragraph.
- Page 58.—*Delete* the words in the second paragraph, “for the province, the districts, towns, and rural tracts,” and substitute the words “in the districts.”
- Page 100.—Read the paragraph commencing with the words “From September the fever,” after the paragraph in page 102 commencing with words “Although I have carefully.”
- Page 100.—The words “Dr. Wise in his sanitary report writes,” which introduces the paragraph commencing with the words “The state of matters at Manickgunge,” should be made to precede the last paragraph in the same page commencing with the words “At Manickgunge the fever.”
- Page 100.—The paragraph commencing with the words “The state of matters at Manickgunge,” and the two following paragraphs, should be read after the first paragraph in page 102, commencing with the words “Whether the sub-soil drainage.”
- Page 117.—The first paragraph, with the table headed “Towns,” should be read before the table in page 116 headed “Rural Areas.
- Page 160.—*Foot note*, for the words “for Calcutta” read “from Cuttack.”
- Page 173.—*Fifth paragraph*, for “Banpore” read “Bareipore.”
- Appendix II, page 1, *delete* the words “and Lohardugga” in heading.

PART II.

- Page 12.—Read paragraphs 52 and 53 in continuation.
- Page 57.—*Second paragraph*, for “Railway Bunds” read “Railway—Bunds.”
- Page 59.—*First paragraph*, for “water-logging wells” read “water-logging—wells.”



PART I.



ORDINARY GENERAL MORTALITY OF THE DISTRICTS
IN BENGAL,

INCLUDING

THE MORTALITY IN "SELECTED AREAS,"

• DURING THE YEAR

1873.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
For 1873.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Two sets of vital statistics were collected during 1873:—

(1) The ordinary general mortuary data, collected by the same unintelligent, irresponsible agency as heretofore; and

(2) "Selected area" statistics, as they are called, consisting of data collected by a special agency under more thorough supervision in small urban and rural tracts of carefully ascertained population in every district of Bengal. Their total population is but little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions,—a very insignificant proportion (a twenty-sixth) of that of the province—and the data are consequently insufficient to form the grounds of any general conclusions, and will be considered separately hereafter.

In this section, therefore, I shall limit myself to a consideration of the general mortuary data, which however, it should be understood, contain also the statistics of the combined selected areas. As it would have been manifestly absurd to collect two sets of mortuary statistics in the same areas, the general mortuary data have been obtained from all parts of the province except the selected areas, and with these the selected area data have been subsequently incorporated district by district. It will be seen eventually that, though there is a considerable difference between the data from these two sources, what with the comparative smallness of the selected areas and the great inequality of the results (some of them being little better than those obtained under the old system), the death-rate of the province, as a whole, is but little influenced by them.

There is also a difference in the annual mortuary statements for 1873, which it is desirable to notice, viz. that whereas in former years these statements have dealt with districts only, those for the current year exhibit separately the statistics of 66 towns, apart from those of the districts in which they are situated; and that statements 3, 6, and 7, indicate the mortality rate of each town and each rural area separately, the difference in the latter case being that whereas hitherto they contained the statistics of 53 districts only, they now exhibit a separate record of those of 66 towns and 638 rural areas.

It was not possible to show separately the statistics of every town in Bengal, for the returns of the year do not afford the necessary data. Arrangements have, however, been made to secure this information for 1874.

One error has crept into these statements, which will be corrected next year, viz. that they have been compiled according to a form which I intended for the selected area statements only, and in which, as in the Census Report, the data for the entire province are first shown, then those of the divisions, and lastly those of the districts and their areas. It seemed to me preferable to exhibit general results first and then descend to particulars, but the adoption of this plan for the *general* statements was not intentional.

• **Population and area under registration.**—The population under registration in 1873 was 63,498,831 = exclusive of the town of Calcutta, which is specially returned, the suburbs of Calcutta, which as yet send no returns to my Office; and of portions of the Eastern Dooars and Khasi and Jynteah Hills.

The area of this registered portion of the province is 172,708 square miles, and the incidence of population 367 to the square mile.

The 66 towns contain 1,468,496 people, and occupy an area of 453 square miles; the density per square mile being 3,241.

The rural tracts and the towns which are not yet separately registered have a population of 62,030,335, and a density of 360 per square mile.

Registered mortality.—Excluding still-births, 492,740 deaths were registered in 1873. This is an increase of 117,849 as compared with 1872, and of 229,636 as compared with 1871, the percentage of increase being 31·6 and 88· respectively.

The registered death-rate per 1,000 in 1873 is 7·75 only; in 1872 it was 5·86, and in 1871 4·10.

The town death-rate was 24·04, and that of the rural tracts 7·35. This apparently improved town registration is wholly owing to the influence of the incorporated selected area statistic: on the rural tracts their effect is very trifling.

The special causes of mortality in 1873 in towns, rural tracts, and the combined urban and rural areas, the increase of each as compared with 1872, and the mortality rate from each, are exhibited in the following table:—

Cause.	Number of deaths.			Increase in 1873.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
	In towns.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.	Gross.	Per cent.	In town.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.	Increase
Cholera ...	4,510	59,850	64,360	18,605	40·65	3·07	·98	1·01	·30
Small-pox ...	1,103	10,304	11,502	6,977	154·17	·75	·16	·18	·11
Fever ...	19,000	301,109	320,178	60,128	27·53	12·94	4·85	5·04	1·12
Bowel complaints ...	3,880	28,420	32,315	7,537	30·41	2·61	·45	·50	·12
Injuries ...	582	16,618	16,200	2,270	16·37	·30	·25	·25	·04
Other diseases ...	6,213	41,996	48,179	13,323	38·22	4·22	·67	·75	·21
ALL CAUSES ...	35,311	457,429	492,740	117,849	31·43	24·04	7·35	7·75	1·80

The greatest relative increase was caused by an excessive mortality from small-pox, which was unusually prevalent in 1873. As regards other diseases, the percentage of increase is pretty uniform.

In 1872 there was an improvement in registration in 46 out of 53 districts; in 1873 there is a marked improvement in 37, while the retrogression at first sight noticeable in the remaining 16 is rather apparent than real, many of them having been in 1872 visited by epidemics of fever, or cholera, or both, which had swelled the mortality returns to an exceptional extent. Among these may be mentioned Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Serampore, Jessore, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Chittagong, and Sebsaugor.

The subjoined table exhibits the comparative registration of all the Bengal districts for the last three years, and the extent of increase or decrease in each during 1873:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Deaths in 1871.	Deaths in 1872.	DEATHS IN 1873.			Excess of deaths in 1873.	Decrease of deaths in 1873.
				In town areas.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.		
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	16,015	20,864	1,764	24,199	25,963		3,901
	Bankoora ...	3,727	2,793	437	3,640	4,077	1,284	
	Beerbhoom ...	7,085	14,041	238	13,036	13,274		1,637
	Midnapore ...	6,113	11,381	540	20,070	21,210	9,843	
	Hooghly ...	7,260	5,506	838	5,003	5,841	275	
	Serampore ...	5,632	5,950	500	3,960	4,490		1,460
	Howrah ...	2,760	3,312	2,021	3,136	6,057	2,745	
	Total ...	48,628	73,807	7,238	73,674	80,012	7,105	
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	10,813	17,173	1,014	18,711	19,725	2,552	
	Nudda ...	6,588	9,842	1,283	9,631	10,014	1,072	
	Jessore ...	16,551	14,907	167	14,322	14,380		518
	Total ...	33,955	41,922	2,464	42,664	45,028	3,106	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...	5,873	7,491	487	15,831	16,818	8,827	
	Dinagepore ...	4,723	11,051	439	7,700	8,139		2,912
	Muldah ...	2,851	3,202	390	9,822	10,212	7,010	
	Rajshahye ...	9,086	6,933	276	7,330	7,606	613	
	Rungpore ...	3,846	9,210	279	7,022	8,201		1,009
	Bogra ...	4,708	6,043	135	5,045	5,180		868
	Pubna ...	3,131	3,460	440	6,438	6,887	3,418	
	Total ...	34,283	47,459	2,435	60,088	62,548	15,084	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ...	555	753	.....	486	486		267
	Kalpiore ...	1,187	2,032	157	2,050	2,207	175	
	Goalpara ...	4,344	4,253	278	4,582	5,160	907	
	Total ...	6,086	7,038	435	7,418	7,853	815	
Dacca	Dacca ...	3,982	5,555	1,240	11,833	13,073	7,518	
	Fareedpore ...	2,862	3,496	.....	3,239	3,239		247
	Backergunge ...	5,367	8,510	327	13,750	14,077	5,561	
	Mymensingh ...	2,355	3,333	1,043	10,871	11,714	8,381	
	Sylhet ...	3,116	3,574	330	4,143	4,473	890	
	Cachar ...	331	1,133	.....	800	800		333
	Total ...	18,013	25,597	2,940	44,436	47,376	21,779	

Divisions.	Districts.	Deaths in 1871.	Deaths in 1872.	DEATHS IN 1873.			Excess of deaths in 1873.	Decrease of deaths in 1873.
				In town areas.	In rural areas.	In combined areas.		
Chittagong	Chittagong	8,486	11,730	624	10,178	10,802		988
	Noakholly	4,103	5,660	289	7,020	7,315	4,715	
	Tipperah	3,374	4,801	340	7,092	8,041	3,180	
	Total	15,963	22,251	1,262	24,896	26,158	3,907	
Patna	Patna	4,133	7,517	3,383	8,409	11,792	4,275	
	Gya	8,082	13,271	2,297	18,327	20,624	7,353	
	Shahabad	4,251	6,953	117	17,232	17,649	19,696	
	Tighoot	5,977	11,018	2,001	19,163	21,144	10,146	
	Sarun	7,598	10,769	2,206	18,149	20,415	9,655	
	Chumparum	6,815	7,417	579	7,431	8,010	593	
	Total	36,820	56,936	10,943	88,711	99,654	42,718	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,591	9,172	1,019	11,009	15,058	5,886	
	Bhagulpore	8,953	9,108	716	9,495	10,211	1,103	
	Purneah	2,666	3,853	548	8,632	9,180	5,327	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,221	6,912	690	11,586	12,276	5,364	
	Total	19,131	29,045	3,063	43,722	46,725	17,680	
Orissa	Cuttack	10,935	18,711	1,706	16,922	18,328		383
	Pooree	2,820	1,619	367	3,815	4,182		467
	Balasore	2,442	5,230	490	5,900	6,390	1,160	
	Total	16,206	25,590	2,563	26,867	28,900	310	
Chota Nag-pore	Huzareebagh	4,911	5,685	805	5,056	5,861	176	
	Lohardugga	7,559	9,892	480	12,500	12,980	3,088	
	Singhbhoom	3,376	3,731		3,684	3,684		47
	Manbhoom	3,809	9,249	200	5,338	5,538	1,289	
	Total	19,041	28,557	1,485	26,578	28,063	4,506	
Assam	Kamroop	5,524	5,950	523	6,987	7,510	1,500	
	Durrung	1,612	3,727		4,243	4,243	516	
	Nowgong	3,033	1,519		1,946	1,946	427	
	Sibsaur	2,158	6,718		3,694	3,694		3,024
	Luckimpore	514	736		1,680	1,680	944	
	Naga Hills				32	32		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	45	33		423	423	390	
	Total	13,246	18,683	523	19,005	19,528	845	
Grand Total		260,332	372,118	35,311	457,420	492,740	120,622	

In 1872 only 10 districts registered more than 10 deaths per 1,000 ; in 1873 there are 20. In 1872 there were 12 districts in which a death-rate between 3 and 5 per 1,000 was recorded, and 7 districts registering under 3 per 1,000. In 1873 only 6 districts came under the former, and but 1 under the latter category.

The following list exhibits the districts in order, according to efficiency in registration—those which have made the greatest advance during the year being printed in *italics* :—

IN DISTRICTS.

		Deaths.	Ratio.			Deaths.	Ratio.
<i>Over 10 per 1,000.</i>							
Khasi and Jynteah Hills...	...	423	67.05	Bamkoora	...	4,077	7.73
Naga Hills	...	32	35.13	Hazareebagh	...	5,861	7.59
Beerbhoom	...	13,274	19.07	Nowgong	...	1,946	7.58
Durrung	...	4,213	17.97	Patna	...	11,792	7.56
<i>Maldah</i>	...	10,212	15.09	<i>Bogra</i>	...	5,180	7.51
<i>Luckimpore</i>	...	1,680	13.86	Jessore	...	14,389	6.93
Kamroop	...	7,510	13.37	Nuddea	...	10,914	6.02
Burdwan	...	25,963	12.75	Backergunge	...	14,077	5.92
Goalpara	...	5,160	12.65	Rajshahiye	...	7,606	5.79
Sibsaur	...	3,694	12.45	<i>Pabna</i>	...	6,887	5.68
Cuttack	...	18,323	12.26	Bhagulpore	...	10,211	5.59
<i>Moorshedabad</i>	...	16,318	12.05	Manbhoom	...	5,538	5.56
Hooghly	...	5,841	11.70	Chumparum	...	8,010	5.55
Serampore	...	4,490	11.39	Pooree	...	4,182	5.43
Gya	...	20,624	10.57	Dinapore	...	8,139	5.41
<i>Lohardugga</i>	...	12,980	10.19	<i>Purneah</i>	...	9,180	5.35
Noakholly	...	7,315	10.24	Julpigoree	...	2,207	5.27
Shahabad	...	17,649	10.23	Tipperah	...	8,041	5.24
<i>Howrah</i>	...	6,057	10.16	Darjeeling	...	486	5.13
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	...	19,725	10.10	<i>3 to 5 per 1,000</i>			
<i>5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>				Mymensingh	...	17,714	4.98
Sarun	...	20,415	9.89	Tirhoot	...	21,164	4.82
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	12,276	9.74	Dacca	...	13,073	7.05
Chittagong	...	10,802	9.58	Cachar	...	800	3.90
Singhbhoom	...	3,684	8.96	Rungpore	...	8,201	3.81
Midnapore	...	21,210	8.34	Fareedpore	...	3,239	3.19
<i>Monghyr</i>	...	15,058	8.30	<i>Under 3 per 1,000.</i>			
Balasore	...	6,390	8.29	Sylhet	...	4,473	2.50

IN RURAL CIRCLES AS WHOLE.

	Deaths.	Ratio.
<i>Over 10 per 1,000.</i>		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	67.05
Naga Hills	32	35.43
Beerhoom	13,036	18.97
Durrung	4,243	17.97
Maldah	9,822	14.80
Luckimpore	1,680	13.86
Kamroop	6,987	12.69
Seelsaugor	3,694	12.45
Goalpara	4,882	12.15
Moorshedabad	15,831	12.10
Burdwan	24,199	12.08
Cuttack	16,622	11.68
Serampore	3,990	10.80
Hooahly	5,003	10.78
Lohardugga	12,500	10.20
Shahabad	17,232	10.07
<i>5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>		
Noakholly	7,026	9.98
Gya	18,327	9.81
24-Pergunnahs	18,711	9.72
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11,586	9.34
Chittagong	10,178	9.19
Sarun	18,149	9.10
Singhoom	3,684	8.96
Midnapore	20,670	8.23
Monghyr	14,009	7.88
Balasore	5,900	7.84
Nowgong	1,946	7.58
<i>3 to 5 per 1,000.</i>		
Bogra	...	...
Bankoorah	...	...
Jessore	...	...
Hazareebagh	...	...
Dacca	...	...
Howrah	...	...
Patna	...	...
Backergunge	...	...
Rajshahye	...	...
Nuddea	...	...
Bhagulpore	...	...
Manbhoom	...	...
Pubna	...	...
Dinagapore	...	...
Darjeeling	...	...
Poorce	...	...
Purneah	...	...
Chumprun	...	...
Tipperah	...	...
<i>Under 3 per 1,000.</i>		
Sylhet	...	...

IN TOWNS.

	Deaths.	Ratio.	
<i>Over 10 per 1,000.</i>			
Manickgunge (Dacca)	682	59·08	Soory (Beerbhoom) ..
Burdwan	1,764	54·57	Bankoora
Barh (Patna)	546	49·41	Julpigoree
Goolpara	278	45·86	Chuttra (Hazarceebagh)
Rungpore	279	45·73	Bettiah (Chumparun) ...
Gowhaty (Kamroop)	523	45·50	Houghly
Rajmehal (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	350	43·26	Jamalpoore (Mymensingh)
Behar (Patna)	402	40·00	Bogra
Ranchi (Lohardugga)	490	39·71	Cuttack
Revilgunge (Sarun)	528	39·35	Sewan (Sarun)
Aradeaha (24-Pergunnahs)	1,014	37·19	Dowlutkhun (Backergunge).
Purulia (Manbhoom)	200	35·11	Jessore
Purneah	548	34·12	Serampore
Dinagepore	439	33·66	Nuddea
Chupra (Sarun)	1,491	32·21	Sylhet
Tajpore (Cuttack)	344	31·99	Kishnarghur (Nuddea) ..
Tiya	2,119	31·70	Kendrapara (Cuttack) ...
Kishoregunge (Mymensingh)	427	31·31	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ...
Hazareebagh	338	30·58	Commercolly (Nuddea) ...
Doomka (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	340	30·37	Midnapore
English Bazar (Maldah)	390	30·32	Poorce
Cuttacgong	624	30·28	Patna
Buxar (Shahabad)	417	30·27	Santipore (Nuddea)
Howrah	2,921	29·87	Ranaghat (ditto)
Monghyr	772	29·38	Moteeharee (Chumparun)
Sudbarap (Noakholly)	289	28·71	Moorshedabad
Pubna	449	28·54	Bhagulpoore
Nattore (Rajshahye)	276	28·53	
Backergunge	214	27·84	
Mymensing	279	27·71	
Durbhunga (Tirhoot)	1,308	27·56	
Echuck (Hazarceebagh)	247	27·44	
Comillah (Tipperah)	349	26·95	
Balasore	490	26·83	
Jamalpoore (Monghyr)	277	26·49	
			<i>5 to 10 per 1,000.</i>
			Jehanabad (Gya) ..
			Dacca
			Meherpoore (Nuddea) ...
			<i>Under 3 per 1,000</i>
			Kooshtea (Nuddea)
		
			16
			1·73

In the table which follows, the districts, towns separately, and rural areas as wholes, are exhibited in the order of their unhealthiness, as indicated in the statistical returns. The diseases from which the highest rates of mortality occurred in them are also shown.

In Districts.	DISEASES FROM WHICH THE HIGHEST RATES OF MORTALITY OBTAINED.				DISEASES FROM WHICH THE HIGHEST RATES OF MORTALITY OCCURRED.				TOTAL MORTALITY.				DISEASES FROM WHICH THE HIGHEST RATES OF MORTALITY OCCURRED.				TOTAL MORTALITY.			
	IN TOWNS (SEPARATELY).				IN RURAL AREAS AS WHOLLS.				MORTALITY.				MORTALITY.				MORTALITY.			
	Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel com.	All other causes.	Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel com.	All other causes.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel com.	All other causes.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Cholera.	Fever.	Bowel com.	All other causes.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	523	3820	1365	935	523	3820	1365	935	682	509	201	5155	1046	485	423	6705	523	3820	1365	935
Naga Hills	112	1503	340	213	112	1503	340	213	764	547	868	6015	1046	139	32	3543	112	1503	340	213
Burrough	205	1056	340	213	205	1056	340	213	446	4041	868	2352	1046	346	13086	1897	205	1056	340	213
Durrum	205	1056	340	213	205	1056	340	213	278	4536	868	2352	1046	346	4243	1797	205	1056	340	213
Maldah	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	279	4536	1366	3053	754	339	9322	1490	310	1202	255	148
Luckimpore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Kamrup	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	6867	1268	310	1202	255	148
Burman	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Seebaugor	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Cuttack	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Mooredhabad	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Hooghly	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Serampore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Gya	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Lohardugga	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Noakholly	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Shahabad	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Howrah	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
24-Pergunnahs	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Santal Pergunnahs	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Chittagong	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Singphoon	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Balitore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Monghyr	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Bankoor	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Balitore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Nowgong	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Hazarebagh	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Bogra	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Patna	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Jessore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Backergunge	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Bahabhye	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Pubna	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Manbhoom	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Chumparun	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Poorat	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Diagapore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Purneah	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Juligoree	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Tippurah	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Darjeeling	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Myntensing	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Cachar	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Burong	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148
Pureepore	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	3684	1246	310	1202	255	148
Sylhet	310	1202	255	148	310	1202	255	148	330	4536	1366	3053	754	339	1680	1386	310	1202	255	148

Mortality according to season.—Dividing the year into the dry, wet, and drying months, the mortality of each season was as follows:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality.	Average rate.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average rate.					
<i>Dry months—</i>										
February	149,634	30.36	7.59	2.35	.59					
March										
April										
May										
<i>Wet months—</i>										
June	209,068	42.40	8.48	3.29	.85					
July										
August										
September										
October	134,038	27.20	9.07	2.11	.70					
<i>Drying months—</i>										
November										
December										
January										

The most unhealthy season, as in 1872, was the drying season; then the rainy, and least unhealthy the dry and hot months from February to May inclusive.

Mortality according to sex.—The subjoined table exhibits the mortality among males and females from each disease; the proportion of males living to every 100 females living; and the relative death-rates between males and females in the Bengal Province—the gross mortality in towns and rural areas being distinguished:—

CAUSES.	IN THE ENTIRE PROVINCE.				IN TOWNS.				IN RURAL AREAS.			
	Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
FROM ALL CAUSES	235,602	207,138	9.01	6.51	10,585	15,726	25.71	22.24	236,017	191,412	8.60	6.12
Cholera..	36,337	28,029	1.14	.88	2,613	1,897	3.43	2.68	33,724	26,132	1.00	.83
Small-pox	6,181	5,321	.19	.16	560	539	.74	.76	5,612	4,782	.18	.15
Fevers ..	188,243	131,935	5.94	4.14	10,357	8,652	15.60	12.23	177,886	123,283	5.75	3.96
Bowel complaints	19,366	12,919	.61	.40	2,273	1,616	2.98	2.28	17,093	11,333	.55	.36
Injuries	8,212	7,958	.26	.25	724	258	.92	.86	7,488	7,700	.25	.24
All other causes	27,233	20,946	.85	.65	3,449	2,764	4.52	3.90	23,784	18,182	.76	.59
Ratio of males living to every 100 females living	100				108				99			
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	138				124				139			

In the towns there has been a slight improvement in female death registration, but in the rural tracts the same neglect hitherto complained of in this matter still continues to exist.

In the following lists are shewn the number of males living to every 100 females living, and the number of male deaths registered to every 100 female deaths, for the rural and urban areas of each district. Those areas in which female registration is neglected to a marked degree are printed in italics; those in which the female mortuary registration is comparatively good are distinguished by an asterisk. It will be seen that almost all the rural tracts are bad in this respect.

Number of males living and of male deaths to every 100 females living and female deaths.

IN RURAL AREAS.											
				Males living.	Male deaths.				Males living.	Male deaths.	
* Naga Hills	...	...	...	245	247	Mymensing	...	...	102	147	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	127	196	Maldah	...	...	95	146	
Rungpo	...	...	...	104	182	Tirhoot	...	...	99	146	
Purneah	...	...	...	104	172	Nwagong	...	...	108	145	
Sylhet	...	...	...	104	167	Cachar	...	...	117	144	
Serampore	...	...	...	95	165	Tipperah	...	...	104	144	
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	101	161	Manboon	...	...	101	142	
Julpigorge	...	...	...	107	160	Howrah	...	...	92	143	
Furzedpore	...	...	...	91	159	Midnapore	...	...	98	141	
Dinagopore	...	...	...	106	159	Chittagong	...	...	89	141	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	99	158	Sarun	...	...	93	141	
Pubna	...	...	...	99	156	Kamroop	...	...	107	140	
Backergunge	...	...	...	102	155	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	106	138	
Hooghly	...	...	...	90	151	Dacca	...	...	94	138	
Chumpara	...	...	...	104	150	Monghyr	...	...	97	137	
Nuddea	...	...	...	94	149	Burdwan	...	...	96	136	
Jessore	...	...	...	103	147	Bogra	...	...	101	135	

Number of males living and of male deaths to every 100 females living and female deaths.—(Continued.)

IN RURAL AREAS.

	Males living.	Male deaths.		Males living.	Male deaths.
<i>Noakholly</i>	103	135	<i>Khasi and Jynteah Hills</i>	104	127
<i>Bankoora</i>	98	132	<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	100	125
<i>Durrung</i>	109	130	<i>Gya</i>	96	123
<i>Shahabad</i>	94	130	<i>Pooree</i>	102	122
<i>Lohardugga</i>	100	130	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	106	122
<i>Singbhoom</i>	100	129	<i>Seobsaugor</i>	102	121
<i>Luckimpore</i>	114	128	<i>Beerbhoom</i>	92	118
<i>Moorsheadabad</i>	90	127	<i>Patna</i>	95	115
<i>Goalparah</i>	105	127	<i>Cuttack</i>	93	114
<i>Baldsore</i>	96	127			

IN TOWNS.

<i>Kooshtea (Nudden)</i>	103	433	<i>Tipperah</i>	124
<i>Rungpore</i>	142	232	<i>Jehanabad (Gya)</i>	76
<i>Backergunge</i>	308	213	<i>Kendraparah (Cuttack)</i>	95
<i>Burulia (Manbhoom)</i>	132	182	<i>Hooghly</i>	97
<i>Bogra</i>	132	181	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	133
<i>Nussereabad (Mymensing)</i>	207	168	<i>Kishengunge (Mymensing)</i>	96
<i>Midnapore</i>	105	160	<i>Seban (Sarun)</i>	101
<i>Commercolly (Nuddea)</i>	89	153	<i>Chupra (Sarun)</i>	98
<i>Dacca</i>	118	153	<i>Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)</i>	131
<i>Howrah</i>	124	152	<i>Serampore</i>	104
<i>Chuttra (Hazareebagh)</i>	94	150	<i>Cuttack</i>	103
<i>Bettiah (Chumparun)</i>	132	146	<i>Jajpore (Cuttack)</i>	93
<i>Dinagopore</i>	144	145	<i>Echack (Hazareebagh)</i>	107
<i>Ranaghat (Nuddea)</i>	92	144	<i>Shahabad</i>	94
<i>Patna</i>	100	141	<i>Pooree</i>	114
<i>Sylhet</i>	124	141	<i>Bhagulpore</i>	101
<i>Gowhatty (Kamroop)</i>	163	141	<i>English Bazar (Muldah)</i>	101
<i>Fukeergunge (Julpigoree)</i>	157	138	<i>Chittagong</i>	145
<i>Beerbhoom</i>	105	136	<i>Jamulpore (Mymensing)</i>	140
<i>Goalparah</i>	158	136	<i>Patna</i>	97
<i>Jamulpore (Monghyr)</i>	128	135	<i>Monghyr</i>	93
<i>Durbhunga (Tirhoot)</i>	99	133	<i>Areadaha (24-Pergunnahs)</i>	111
<i>Purneah</i>	152	133	<i>Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)</i>	142
<i>Jessore</i>	132	132	<i>Santipore (Nudden)</i>	86
<i>Ranchi (Lohardugga)</i>	131	130	<i>Doomka (Sonthal Pergunnahs)</i>	102
<i>Kishnaghur (Nudden)</i>	93	129	<i>Baldsore</i>	89
<i>Rajnehal (Sonthal Pergunnahs)</i>	90	129	<i>Manickgunge (Dacca)</i>	99
<i>Revilgunge (Sarun)</i>	101	129	<i>Barh (Patna)</i>	93
<i>Moorsheadabad</i>	102	128	<i>Meherpore (Nudden)</i>	98
<i>Gya</i>	98	127	<i>Nudden</i>	76
<i>Bankoora</i>	107	126	<i>Sudharum (Noakholly)</i>	135
<i>Burdwan</i>	102	125	<i>Behar (Patna)</i>	103
<i>Rajshahye</i>	104	124	<i>Motecharee (Chumparun)</i>	134

Mortality according to age.—The subjoined statement shows the mortality according to age. It is exclusive of 6,361 still-births, of which 1,047 occurred in the towns and 5,314 in the rural areas:—

AGES.	COMBINED AREAS.		TOWN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to total mortality.
<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>						
Under 1 year	34,528	7.04	4,435	12.55	30,093	6.58
1 to 6 years	65,783	13.55	5,750	16.28	60,033	13.12
Total under 6 years	100,311	20.35	10,185	28.84	90,126	19.70
<i>Adult Mortality.</i>						
8 to 12 years	45,854	9.30	3,069	8.69	42,785	9.35
12 to 20 years	47,410	9.60	2,991	8.47	44,419	9.71
20 to 30 years	76,661	15.55	4,935	13.97	71,716	15.67
30 to 40 years	67,989	13.77	4,180	11.43	63,809	13.94
40 to 50 years	54,862	11.13	3,358	9.50	51,504	11.25
50 to 60 years	50,904	10.33	2,932	8.30	47,972	10.48
Above 60 years	48,759	9.89	3,661	10.36	45,098	9.85

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—I mentioned in the last year's report my reasons for concluding that the mortality among infants and young children is relatively higher in Bengal than in

England, and that any returns indicating a smaller percentage of infantile to gross mortality than 23, and of children under 5 to gross mortality than 41, necessarily implies deficient registration.

In 1873, as in 1872, there has been a trifling improvement in the registration of infant mortality, but more than twice as many deaths should be registered to bring it up to the English proportion. The figures in the following table indicate the progress made in this respect during the past three years :—

	Total mortality.		Mortality.		Per cent. of total mortality.	
	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.
1871	260,331	14,371	41,344	...	5.5	15.8
1872	372,118	21,778	65,586	...	5.8	17.6
1873	492,740	34,528	100,311	...	7.0	20.3

In the town areas the ratios are 12 and 28 per cent., and in the rural tracts 6 and 12 per cent. only.

The following list indicates the registered infant mortality of each district in order of efficiency; those marked with an asterisk have improved in this respect, while those printed in italics have retrograded :—

ENGLISH RATES.

								23.	41.
DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.		RATIO PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY.		DISTRICTS.	DEATHS.		RATIO PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY.	
	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.		Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.	Under 1 year.	Under 6 years.
Cuttack	4,024	6,530	21.95	35.62	* Cachar	54	144	6.75	18.0
* Patna	1,498	3,994	12.44	33.87	Noakholly	370	1,314	5.05	17.96
* Hazareebagh	836	1,977	14.26	33.73	<i>Durrung</i>	297	758	6.09	17.88
* Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,190	3,958	9.69	32.24	* Rajshahye	253	1,231	3.32	17.46
* Oya	2,180	6,534	10.57	31.68	<i>Poorce</i>	350	727	8.58	17.38
Naga Hills ... ..	...	10	...	31.25	* Mymensing	711	2,015	6.06	17.20
* Khasi & Jynteah Hills	62	116	14.65	27.40	24 Pergunnahs	824	3,353	4.17	16.99
* Shahabad	1,502	4,825	9.02	27.34	* Bankoora	205	645	5.62	15.82
* Sarun	2,075	5,675	10.16	27.30	* Chittagong	600	1,630	5.50	15.14
* Moughyr	993	3,307	6.72	25.94	<i>Dargeeling</i>	36	72	7.40	14.81
<i>Lohardugga</i>	1,359	3,333	10.46	25.67	Furcedpore	131	476	4.04	14.69
<i>Kamroop</i>	788	1,870	10.48	24.90	<i>Tipperah</i>	382	1,056	3.50	13.13
* Malda	789	2,431	7.72	23.73	* Sylhet	146	572	3.26	12.78
<i>Singbhoom</i>	341	874	0.79	23.72	Beerbhoom	627	1,000	4.72	12.65
* Tirhoot	1,404	4,808	7.05	23.60	* Hooghly	306	730	5.23	12.66
* Balasore	605	1,420	9.46	22.36	* Julpigoree	125	204	5.66	11.96
* Luckimpore	145	365	8.63	21.72	<i>Howrah</i>	102	715	1.08	11.80
* Moorshedabad	1,175	3,527	7.20	21.61	Burdwan	808	2,570	3.11	11.45
* Dacca	889	2,730	4.80	20.88	<i>Putha</i>	391	1,213	5.67	11.34
* Champaran	508	1,669	7.46	20.83	Midnapore	697	2,391	3.28	11.97
<i>Manbhoom</i>	501	1,152	9.04	20.80	Seemapore	76	408	1.60	10.42
* Nowgong	161	391	7.75	20.09	<i>Jessore</i>	624	2,265	4.33	10.07
* Nadda	752	2,162	6.80	19.80	* Purneah	290	860	3.15	9.43
* Goalpara	426	1,019	8.25	19.74	<i>Dogra</i>	207	612	8.90	8.18
<i>Scobaugor</i>	193	728	5.22	19.70	<i>Dynaepore</i>	217	646	2.66	7.93
* Backergunge	617	2,763	4.38	19.62	<i>Rangpore</i>	90	494	1.20	6.02
* Bhagulpore	448	2,001	4.38	19.59					

Mortality according to class.—The gross proportionate mortality according to class or religion is shown in the following statement :—

CLASS.	IN COMBINED AREAS.		IN TOWNS		IN RURAL AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Christians	736	10.88	204	20.22	472	8.65
Hindus	3,32,813	8.07	21,431	23.93	3,08,382	7.67
Mahomedans	1,37,951	6.75	10,096	23.80	1,27,855	6.39
Buddhists	879	23.37	13	84.41	866	23.12
Other Classes	20,113	12.04	507	47.75	19,606	11.81

NOTE.—The deaths in the Western Doars have been excluded from the above table, as the class population of that area is not given in the census tables.

The following table exhibits the casualty rates in each district among the three principal classes which comprise the population of the Bengal province, viz. Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians, arranged so as to show the graduated rates of mortality among them respectively. From this enumeration are excluded the deaths recorded under the classes Buddhists and "Other classes," as, from the ridiculous mortality rates obtaining among them, it is obvious that the statistics relating to them are not correctly submitted.

Ratios of deaths per 1,000 of population among

CHRISTIANS.

Chumparun	...	...	61.20	Burdwan	...	...	14.60
Tipperah	...	...	60.27	Beerbhoom	...	...	12.04
Kamroop	...	...	49.01	Balasore	...	...	11.52
Sarun	...	...	48.30	Lohardugga	...	...	9.31
Bogra	...	...	45.45	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	9.00
Chittagong	...	...	43.35	Manbhoom	...	...	8.44
Purneah	...	...	42.18	Noakholly	...	...	7.24
Rungpore	...	...	41.09	Goalpara	...	...	7.09
Mymensingh	...	...	40.32	Monghyr	...	...	7.00
Durrung	...	...	31.25	Poorce	...	...	6.94
Cuttack	...	...	30.06	Nuddea	...	...	6.69
Julpigoree	...	...	27.27	Backergunge	...	...	6.18
Tirhoot	...	...	26.53	Patna	...	...	5.92
Gya	...	...	24.63	Singbhoom	...	...	5.86
Serampore	...	...	23.29	Howrah	...	...	5.64
Maldah	...	...	23.25	Darjeeling	...	...	5.39
Shahabad	...	...	21.69	Hooghly	...	...	5.14
Sylhet	...	...	18.86	Dacca	...	...	4.58
Moorshedabad	...	...	18.62	Bhagulpore	...	...	3.75
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	17.88	Midnapore	...	...	3.26
Nowgong	...	...	16.75	Jessore	...	...	1.75
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	16.12				

HINDOOS.

Naga Hills	...	...	25.00	Bogra	...	...	7.76
Beerbhoom	...	...	19.47	Lohardugga	...	...	7.43
Durrung	...	...	18.04	Nowgong	...	...	7.21
Maldah	...	...	16.43	Patna	...	...	7.03
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	13.79	Jessore	...	...	6.63
Kamroop	...	...	13.10	Nuddea	...	...	6.59
Burdwan	...	...	12.74	Pubna	...	...	6.39
Moorshedabad	...	...	12.70	Mymensingh	...	...	6.16
Luckimpore	...	...	12.44	Purneah	...	...	5.62
Cuttack	...	...	12.38	Poorce	...	...	5.61
Serampore	...	...	12.27	Chumparun	...	...	5.55
Sebsaugor	...	...	12.23	Bhagulpore	...	...	5.54
Hooghly	...	...	11.60	Backergunge	...	...	5.50
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	11.60	Singbhoom	...	...	5.46
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	10.84	Manbhoom	...	...	5.40
Howrah	...	...	10.69	Julpigoree	...	...	5.25
Noakholly	...	...	10.24	Tipperah	...	...	5.21
Gya	...	...	9.98	Darjeeling	...	...	4.79
Sarun	...	...	9.85	Rajshahye	...	...	4.72
Goalpara	...	...	8.92	Tirhoot	...	...	4.65
Balasore	...	...	8.37	Dinagapore	...	...	4.51
Midnapore	...	...	8.31	Cachar	...	...	3.49
Monghyr	...	...	8.18	Furcedpore	...	...	3.43
Hazareebagh	...	...	8.13	Rungpore	...	...	3.27
Dacca	...	...	8.02	Sylhet	...	...	2.46
Chittagong	...	...	8.01	Shahabad	...	...	.99
Bankoora	...	...	7.80				

MAHOMEDANS.

Naga Hills	...	...	80.00	Balasore	...	...	8.79
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	44.11	Hazareebagh	...	...	8.10
Luckimpore	...	...	20.64	Howrah	...	...	7.84
Noakholly	...	...	20.24	Bogra	...	...	7.47
Beerbhoom	...	...	17.38	Serampore	...	...	7.13
Durrung	...	...	15.44	Jessore	...	...	6.84
Kamroop	...	...	15.40	Midnapore	...	...	6.51
Lohardugga	...	...	14.25	Julpigoree	...	...	6.45
Shahabad	...	...	13.87	Dacca	...	...	6.28
Maldah	...	...	13.58	Bhagulpore	...	...	6.21
Gya	...	...	13.57	Backergunge	...	...	6.12
Cuttack	...	...	13.24	Tirhoot	...	...	6.07
Goalpara	...	...	13.23	Dinagapore	...	...	6.00
Burdwan	...	...	12.66	Rajshahye	...	...	5.89
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	12.59	Nuddea	...	...	5.45
Singbhoom	...	...	12.46	Pubna	...	...	5.36
Hooghly	...	...	11.90	Tipperah	...	...	5.24
Moorshedabad	...	...	11.10	Chumparun	...	...	5.23
Patna	...	...	10.85	Purneah	...	...	4.83
Manbhoom	...	...	10.85	Cachar	...	...	4.47
Monghyr	...	...	9.88	Mymensingh	...	...	4.26
Nowgong	...	...	9.73	Rungpore	...	...	4.04
Sebsaugor	...	...	9.58	Furcedpore	...	...	2.86
Chittagong	...	...	9.44	Sylhet	...	...	2.66
Bankoora	...	...	9.40	Poorce	...	...	1.89
Darjeeling	...	...	9.12	Sarun	...	...	1.01
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	8.96				

In the following tables the Bengal districts are classed according to the preponderance of Hindoos or Mahomedans, and the death-rate for each exhibited separately:—

Districts in which the Mahomedans form more than 70 per cent. of the population.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	DEATHS AMONG		RATIO OF DEATHS AMONG	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Rajshahye	1,310,720	1,365	6,000	1·03	4·57
Bogra	689,467	1,016	4,163	1·47	6·09
Chittagong	1,127,402	2,414	7,505	2·14	6·65
Noakholly	713,934	1,847	5,461	2·58	7·64
Total ...	3,841,532	6,031	23,120	1·72	4·02

Districts in which the Mahomedans form 55 to 70 per cent. of the population.

Jessore	2,075,021	6,074	7,886	2·92	3·80
Rungpore	2,140,972	2,805	5,220	1·30	2·42
Pubna	1,211,594	2,311	4,549	1·00	3·74
Dacca	1,852,903	6,374	6,602	3·43	3·56
Backergunge	2,377,433	4,558	9,416	1·91	3·97
Fureedpore	1,012,589	1,418	1,683	1·42	1·66
Mymensing	2,349,917	5,040	6,480	2·14	2·75
Tipperah	1,533,931	2,817	5,215	1·53	3·39
Total ...	14,563,450	31,427	47,081	2·15	3·24

Districts in which the Mahomedans form 45 to 55 per cent. of the population.

Nuddea	1,812,795	5,413	5,369	2·98	2·96
Moorshedabad	1,353,626	9,315	6,727	6·88	4·96
Dinapore	1,501,024	3,172	4,763	2·11	3·17
Maldah	676,426	5,855	4,223	8·65	6·24
Sylhet	1,719,539	2,120	2,273	1·23	1·32
Total ...	7,064,310	25,875	23,355	3·06	3·30

Districts in which the Hindoos exceed 85 per cent. of the population.

Bankoor	526,772	3,806	127	7·22	·24
Midnapore	2,540,963	18,928	1,023	7·44	·40
Darjeeling	94,712	335	57	3·53	·60
Bhagulpore	1,826,290	9,095	1,053	4·97	·57
Monghyr	1,812,986	13,205	1,791	7·28	·98
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,250,287	7,548	1,005	5·99	·79
Ratna	1,559,638	9,587	2,094	6·14	1·34
Sarun	2,063,800	17,953	2,452	8·69	1·18
Chumparun	1,440,815	6,887	1,043	4·77	·72
Gya	1,949,750	17,281	2,978	8·86	1·52
Tirhoot	4,384,706	17,935	3,201	4·09	·73
Shahabad	1,723,974	15,798	1,841	40·16	1·06
Cuttack	1,494,784	17,714	530	11·85	·85
Poorce	769,974	4,151	22	5·39	·02
Balasore	770,232	6,184	166	8·02	·21
Hazareebagh	771,875	5,274	586	6·83	·75
Lohardugga	1,237,123	5,517	830	4·45	·67
Singbhum	410,821	1,448	31	2·78	·07
Manbhum	995,570	4,479	365	4·49	·36
Kamroop	561,681	6,747	708	12·01	1·25
Nowgong	256,390	1,771	98	6·90	·88
Durrang	236,009	3,895	214	16·92	·90
Sebsaugor	296,589	3,461	121	11·66	·40
Luckimpore	121,267	1,439	79	11·86	·65
Khasi Hills	6,308	6	3	·95	·47
Naga Hills	903	5	4	5·53	4·42
Total ...	29,112,979	200,242	22,420	6·87	·77

Districts in which the Hindoos form 70 to 85 per cent. of the population.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	DEATHS AMONG		RATIO OF DEATHS AMONG	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Burdwan	2,034,745	21,401	4,406	10·51	2·16
Beerbhoom	695,921	11,237	1,944	16·14	2·80
Hooghly	498,827	4,468	1,349	8·95	2·70
Serampore	393,864	3,988	488	10·12	1·23
Goalpara	407,714	2,778	1,190	6·81	2·91
Howrah	595,865	5,097	920	8·52	1·54
Total	4,626,936	48,900	10,297	10·58	2·22

Districts in which the Hindoos form 55 to 70 per cent. of the population.

24-Pergunnahs	1,951,137	12,515	7,051	6·41	3·61
Julpigoree	418,665	958	936	2·28	2·23
Cachar	205,027	448	333	2·18	1·63
Purneah	1,714,795	5,748	3,349	3·35	1·95
Total	4,289,621	19,669	11,669	4·58	2·72

In districts where Mahomedans preponderate, the registration has been, in 1873 as in 1872, least satisfactory. Thus in districts where the Mahomedan element is more than 70 per cent. of the gross population, their mortality rate compared with the Hindoo rate is as 6 to 2; while where the Hindoos preponderate to a similar extent, 10 Hindoo deaths are registered to 2 Mahomedan.

In districts containing 55 to 70 per cent. of Mahomedans, the mortality rate as compared with the Hindoo rate is as 3 to 2; while in districts where the Hindoo element is in the ascendant to the same extent, the rates are 4 Hindoos to 2 Mahomedans.

In 26 districts where the Hindoos exceed 85 per cent. of the population, the registered Mahomedan death-rate in 1873 was but ·77 per 1,000.

Cantonment mortality.—The following table exhibits the mortality in cantonments during 1873. In the appendix to this report will be found a statement showing in greater detail the death-rates in each cantonment. The data for this statement are taken from returns furnished to this Office by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Causes.	Population	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	31,726	69	2·17
Small-pox		49	1·54
Fevers		464	14·62
Bowel complaints		118	3·71
Injuries		9	·28
All other causes		217	6·83
From all causes		926	29·18

The above mortality occurred in the undermentioned cantonments to the extent noted opposite each:—

	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
Fort William	30	17·27	Dinapore	198	21·32
Dum-Dum	124	21·72	Buxar	46	52·87
Barrackpore	223	152·53	Segowlee	14	28·39
Alipore	9	7·78	Bhagulpore	7	10·68
Berhampore	34	12·11	Hazareebagh	4	7·76
Darjeeling	4	12·01	Dorunda	112	32·50
Julpigoree	4	11·11	Gowhatty	43	72·14
Dacca	2	10·05	Debrooghur	48	44·40
Cachar	13	191·17	Shillong	11	11·51

Mortality in Calcutta during 1873.—The mortuary statistics of Calcutta for 1873 exhibit a death-rate of 25·8 per 1,000—rather below that of 1872, when it was 26·4.

The male death-rate was 23, and that of the female population 31·4. In 1872 the ratios were 23·4 and 32·3 respectively. Deaths among the male population are still much under-registered. There can be no doubt also that the mortuary registration as a whole in Calcutta is very imperfect, and that at least a third of the deaths are not registered at all. If accuracy be unattainable in Calcutta, what can be expected from rural Bengal and its chowkeydar agency?

Mortality in Calcutta during 1873.

POPULATION.

CLASS.	FROM ALL CAUSES.				FROM CHOLERA.				FROM SMALL-POX.				FROM FEVER.				FROM BOWEL COMPLAINTS.				FROM INJURIES.				FROM ALL OTHER CAUSES.															
	Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.													
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.												
Christians ..	386	287	673	29.88	34.00	31.51	53	13	66	4.10	1.54	3.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindoo ...	4,518	3,075	7,593	23.85	30.20	26.07	551	273	824	2.90	2.68	2.82	12	9	21	1.06	1.08	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mahomedans	2,002	1,277	3,279	20.79	34.03	24.62	191	72	263	1.98	1.85	1.97	5	8	13	1.05	1.15	1.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Classes	10	2	12	7.94	3.02	6.25	2	...	2	1.59	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,916	4,641	11,557	23.06	31.41	25.81	797	353	1,155	2.65	2.42	2.53	17	17	34	1.05	1.11	1.07	2,824	1,598	4,422	9.41	12.84	10.54	885	786	1,671	2.88	5.32	3.68	143	32	175	1.47	2.270	1,550	3,820	7.57	10.40	8.98

Including the mortality of Calcutta, the death-rates in the Bengal province stood as follows:—

CAUSE.	Population.			Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL CAUSES				292,518	211,779	504,297	9.14	6.62	7.88
Cholera				37,134	28,987	66,121	1.16	.88	1.02
Small-pox				6,198	5,338	11,536	.19	.16	.18
Fevers				191,067	133,833	324,900	5.97	4.18	5.08
Bowel complaints				20,231	13,735	33,966	.63	.42	.53
Injuries				8,385	7,990	16,375	.26	.25	.25
All other causes				29,503	22,490	51,993	.92	.70	.81
	31,988,128	31,958,304	63,946,432						

Registration.—Looking to mortuary registration as a whole, the registered death-rate in 1873 is not more than a fifth of the true ratio; and unless greater interest on the subject can be awakened, and improvement in the agency and its supervision effected, it will take 10 years at least ere accurate registration is attained.

It is lamentable and wearisome to have to deal year after year with such useless figures, and it is to be feared that the exigencies of the famine will again postpone the action necessary to bring about a better state of things.

I have not alluded to the manifest improvement in the registration of the urban areas observable in the above list, because it is entirely due to the special agency and supervision employed in the collection of "selected area" statistics.

SECTION II.

(a.) CHOLERA.

In 1873 the registered deaths from cholera were 64,366. As compared with 1871, the gross increase is 44,088 deaths, or 216 per cent.

Compared with 1872, there is an increase of 18,605 deaths, or 40·6 per cent.

These figures do not necessarily imply a proportionately increased prevalence of the disease, but mainly point to improved efficiency in registration.

There is no doubt that mortuary registration is improving, however slowly; and I think that the relative prevalence of cholera is deducible, not from a comparison of the gross deaths registered year by year, but rather from a consideration of the ratio borne by the annual deaths from that cause to the total mortality from all causes.

Thus in 1871 the cholera deaths were 20,278, or 7·9 per cent. of the gross mortality. In 1872 there were 45,761 deaths, equivalent to 12·2 per cent. of the mortality from all causes.

In 1873, 64,366 deaths were registered, the percentage being 13·06.

It would appear, then, that in 1873 the mortality from cholera was unusually high, being nearly twice as great as in 1871, and one-twelfth, or 8 per cent., greater than in 1872.

The apparent death-rate per 1,000 in 1872 was 71; in 1873, it was 1·01.

In the towns 4,510 deaths occurred, the ratio per mille being 3·07.

In rural tracts the deaths numbered 59,856, and the death-rate was 1.

The registered cholera mortality according to sex was as follows:—

	Deaths.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio of males living to females.
	Male.	Female.			
In towns	2,613	1,897	3·43	2·68	132
Rural tracts	33,724	26,132	1·09	·83	129
Province	36,337	28,029	1·14	·88	130

The Naga Hills is the only district which was entirely free from cholera during the year.

The disease was present in—

43 out of 53 districts in January.	51 out of 53 districts in July.
46 ditto ditto February.	46 ditto ditto August.
47 ditto ditto March.	42 ditto ditto September.
50 ditto ditto April.	41 ditto ditto October.
51 ditto ditto May.	36 ditto ditto November.
49 ditto ditto June.	37 ditto ditto December.

It prevailed at some time or other during the year in 658 out of the 704 registering areas into which the province is sub-divided.

In 46 areas enumerated below, no deaths from cholera were reported during 1873:—

Bheempore	In Midnapore.	Bulerea	In Singhbhum.
Daspore		Nagra	
Sortaballa		Owla	
Kedigree		Bar	
Kaloopole	„ Nuddea.	Katghur	In Singhbhum.
Moheshpore		Janidah	
Churlamun	„ Dinagepore.	Kaimorh	
Peergunge		Agardah	
Dunlah	„ Rungpore.	Pidu	„ Naga Hills.
Molunga		Latu	
Chebuarun	„ Julpigoree.	Rajabossa	
Boda		Cheru	
Falacotta, &c.	„ Fureedpore.	Chainpore	„ Nowgong.
Uhoosna		Chaterdhpore	
Mudhoobunnee	„ Chumparun.	Assatolla	
Doomka Town		Doluka	
Echak Town	„ Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Dum Dinorina	„ Luckimpore.
Kashmar		Jaipore	
Ramguri	„ Hazareebagh.	Samaguting	„ Naga Hills.
Burwa		Dimapore	
Beeroo	„ Lohardugga.		
Tamar			
Boyreepur			
Ramlaidah			

In the following districts cholera was present during every month of the year:—

Bardwan.	Jessore.	Mymensingh.	Sarun.
Midnapore.	Moorshedabad.	Sylhet.	Cuttack.
Hooghly.	Maldah.	Chittagong.	Balasore.
Howrah.	Pubna.	Noakholly.	Singbhum.
24 Pergunnahs.	Dacca.	Patna.	Kamroop.
Nuddea.	Backergunge.	Shahabad.	Durrung.

The monthly prevalence of cholera in the towns and rural tracts of the province is shown below :—

In Towns.

	Deaths.	Ratio to total cholera mortality of the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
August	806	14.22	.54
April	799	14.10	.54
July	770	13.59	.52
March	646	11.40	.43
June	615	10.85	.41
May	605	10.67	.41
February	406	7.16	.29
December	275	4.85	.18
January	258	4.05	.17
November	206	3.63	.14
September	182	3.21	.12
October	97	1.71	.06

In Rural Areas.

	Deaths.	Ratio to total cholera mortality of the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
July	8,221	13.73	.13
April	8,075	13.49	.13
May	7,708	12.87	.12
August	7,688	12.83	.12
June	6,053	10.11	.09
March	4,937	8.24	.07
January	4,181	6.98	.06
September	3,888	6.49	.06
December	3,276	5.47	.05
February	2,894	4.83	.04
November	1,526	2.54	.02
October	1,414	2.36	.02

The following statement indicates the seasonal prevalence of cholera during 1873 in each district of the province.

It will be seen that October was the month of greatest immunity from cholera; and this was the case, but to a less marked degree, in 1872 also: but here all resemblance between the two years ceases. December and January, which were the most unhealthy months of 1872, with a proportion of 29 per cent. of the gross cholera mortality of the year, account for only 12 per cent. of the mortality of 1873. July, which in 1872 had a mortality below the mean, stands in 1873 at the head of the months in order of fatality.

The six hot and moist months, from March to August inclusive, during which in 1872 less than half (48 per cent.) the cholera deaths of the year occurred, are in 1873 chargeable with 71.7 per cent., nearly three-fourths of them.

In 43 out of 53 districts, as indicated in the statement below, the cholera mortality occurred chiefly in the hot weather, 84 per cent. of the deaths occurring between March and September.

In 19 districts more than 90 per cent. of the deaths occurred during this period, in 9 more than 80 per cent., in 6 more than 70 per cent., and in 7 more than 60 per cent.

The only districts in which cholera prevailed excessively in January and February were Sebsaugor and Rungpore, where the disease had been epidemic at the close of 1872. The districts in which October, November, and December, were chargeable with high cholera mortality, were those north of the Ganges in Eastern Bengal, *e.g.* Rajshahye, Pubna, Mymensingh, Fureedpore, Noakholly, and Dacca.

Months and Percentage of Mortality.

DISTRICTS.	Total cholera mortality.	MARCH TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.	
		Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.
Purneah	866	865	99.88	.....	.....	1	.11
Lohardugga	386	384	99.48	1	.25	1	.25
Patna	2,515	2,459	97.77	46	1.82	10	.39
Monghyr	1,334	1,301	97.52	20	2.17	4	.29
Bhagulpore	913	890	97.48	12	1.31	11	1.20
Tirhoot	6,040	5,858	96.98	181	2.99	1	.01
Luckimpore	377	365	96.81	.....	.....	12	3.18
Bogra	295	284	96.26	2	.67	9	3.05
Manbhoom	840	807	96.07	23	2.73	10	1.19
Sarun	1,757	1,687	96.01	54	3.07	16	.91
Darjeeling	21	20	95.23	1	4.76	.....	.....
Chumparun	1,218	1,153	94.66	64	5.25	1	.08
Nowgong	168	157	93.45	.....	.....	11	6.54
Gya	4,365	4,066	93.15	299	6.84	.....	.....
Kamroop	2,201	2,030	92.23	141	6.40	30	1.36
Hazareebagh	828	302	92.07	14	4.26	12	3.65
Shahabad	4,692	4,316	91.98	361	7.69	15	.31
Goalpara	668	609	91.16	.....	.....	59	8.83
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	33	30	90.90	3	9.09	.....	.....
Maldah	1,389	1,250	89.99	32	2.30	107	7.70
Sonthal Pergunnah	467	417	89.20	35	7.49	15	3.21
Durrung	590	523	88.64	47	7.96	20	3.38
Cachar	194	170	87.62	20	10.30	4	2.06
Singbhoom	208	180	86.53	12	5.78	16	7.69
Pooree	621	697	84.89	.....	.....	124	15.10
Balasore	1,965	1,438	83.35	5	.25	322	16.38
Berampore	238	197	82.77	2	.81	39	16.38
Hooghly	218	174	80.55	9	4.16	33	15.27
Midnapore	1,058	850	80.34	28	2.64	180	17.01
Moorsheadabad	1,337	1,063	79.50	37	2.76	237	17.72
Backergunge	2,720	2,162	79.31	321	11.77	243	8.91
Bankoora	965	784	78.79	.....	.....	211	21.20
Sylhet	633	705	76.55	112	12.00	116	12.43
Outback	2,382	1,773	74.42	102	4.28	507	21.28
Burdwan	2,090	1,403	67.12	4	.19	683	32.67
Julpigoree	18	12	66.66	5	27.77	1	5.55
Beerbhoom	790	523	66.53	1	.12	262	33.23

Months and Percentage of Mortality.—(Contd.)

DIVISIONS.	Total cholera mortality.	MARCH TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.	
		Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.	Number of cholera deaths.	Per cent. of annual cholera mortality.
Jessore ...	2,233	1,458	65.20	358	16.03	417	18.67
24 Pergunnahs ...	2,795	1,791	64.04	43	1.53	961	34.38
Dinapore ...	527	329	62.42	10	1.89	188	35.67
Howrah ...	880	545	61.93	113	12.84	222	25.22
Nuddea ...	725	484	59.86	105	20.89	96	13.24
Chittagong ...	943	568	59.17	212	22.48	173	18.34
Mymensingh ...	1,508	730	48.40	571	37.86	207	13.72
Pubna ...	484	230	47.52	196	40.40	58	11.98
Rajshahye ...	607	277	45.63	301	49.58	29	4.77
Furzedpore ...	305	127	41.91	143	47.19	33	10.39
Tipperah ...	2,278	938	41.21	815	35.80	523	23.37
Noakholly ...	846	285	33.68	290	35.34	262	30.96
Bangpore ...	413	111	26.87	11	2.66	281	70.46
Dacca ...	1,869	297	14.28	1,400	75.38	193	10.32
Sebsaugor ...	527	73	13.85	34	6.45	420	79.69
Total ...	64,306	50,237	78.08	6,713	10.42	7,396	11.40

The divisional mortality from cholera in order of extent during 1873 is indicated in the following table, together with that of each of the component districts of each division, both for 1872 and 1873, and the comparative fatality of the disease during the two years.

In 35 out of 53 districts there was an *enhanced* cholera mortality as compared with 1872.

Shahabad, Maldah, Bankoora, Gya, Tirhoot, Tipperah, Patna, Backergunge, and Noakholly, are the districts which exhibit the greatest relative increase.

The decrease is most marked in Sebsaugor, Cachar, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree, where in 1872 severe epidemics of cholera prevailed; these districts, with the exception of Sebsaugor, had a comparatively low death-rate in 1873.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Assam	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	33	5.23	...	...	5.23	.....
	Kamroop ...	2,201	3.91	2,026	3.60	.31	.....
	Luckimpore ...	377	3.10	...	...	...	...
	Durrung ...	530	2.40	508	2.15	.24	.....
	Sebsaugor ...	527	1.77	3,074	10.36	...	8.59
	Nowgong ...	168	.65	325	1.37	...	.72
	Naga Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,896	2.63	5,033	2.89	...	.25
Orissa	Balasore ...	1,065	2.55	1,203	1.63	.92	.....
	Cuttack ...	2,382	1.59	2,952	1.97	...	.38
	Pooree ...	821	1.06	1,207	1.56	...	.50
	Total ...	5,168	1.72	5,421	1.78	...	.06
Patna	Shahabad ...	4,692	2.72	540	.31	2.41	.....
	Gya ...	4,565	2.23	1,792	.91	1.32	.....
	Patna ...	2,515	1.61	1,149	.73	.88	.....
	Tirhoot ...	6,040	1.37	1,490	.38	1.04	.....
	Sarun ...	1,717	.85	518	.25	.60	.....
	Chumparun ...	1,218	.84	503	.34	.50	.....
	Total ...	20,587	1.56	5,992	.45	.91	.....
Chittagong	Tipperah ...	2,276	1.48	865	.53	.92	.....
	Noakholly ...	846	1.18	361	.50	.68	.....
	Chittagong ...	943	.83	1,302	1.15	...	.32
	Total ...	4,065	1.20	2,528	.74	.46	.....
Presidency	24 Pergunnahs ...	2,795	1.43	3,002	1.69	.04	.....
	Jessore ...	2,233	1.07	2,171	1.04	.03	.....
	Nuddea ...	725	.39	1,980	1.09	...	.70
	Total ...	5,753	.98	7,252	1.18	...	.20
Burdwan	Bankoora ...	805	1.88	208	.50	.38	.....
	Howrah ...	880	1.47	776	1.06	.41	.....
	Beerbhoom ...	786	1.12	720	1.04	.08	.....
	Burdwan ...	2,090	1.02	2,156	1.05	...	.03
	Serampore ...	238	.90	206	.75	...	.15
	Hoochly ...	216	.43	358	.97	...	.54
	Midnapore ...	1,058	.41	726	.29	.12	.....
	Total ...	6,203	.85	5,301	.73	.12	.....
Dacca	Backergunge ...	2,723	1.14	1,080	.46	.69	.....
	Dacca ...	1,869	1.00	770	.41	.59	.....
	Cachar ...	194	.94	782	3.81	...	2.87
	Mymensingh ...	1,508	.64	881	.37	.27	.....
	Sylhet ...	483	.54	524	.30	.24	.....
	Furzedpore ...	303	.29	429	.42	...	.13
	Total ...	7,533	.79	4,466	.46	.38	.....

Divisions.	Districts.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cooh Behar	Goalpara	668	1.03	662	1.93	.....	.30
	Darjeeling	21	.22	205	2.16	.....	1.94
	Julpigoree	18	.04	531	1.26	.....	1.22
	Total	707	.76	1,598	3.10	.....	2.34
Rajahahye	Maldah	1,380	2.05	52	.07	1.98	.....
	Moorshedabad	1,337	.98	537	.39	.59	.....
	Rajshahye	607	.46	429	.32	.14	.....
	Bogra	295	.42	104	.15	.27	.....
	Pubna	484	.39	506	.41	.....	.03
	Dinagopore	527	.35	1,400	.93	.....	.58
	Rungpore	413	.19	1,985	.92	.....	.73
	Total	5,052	.56	5,013	.56	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,384	.73	1630	.51	.22	.....
	Purneah	800	.50	356	.20	.30	.....
	Bhagulpore	913	.49	208	.11	.38	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	467	.37	128	.07	.30	.....
	Total	3,564	.54	1,622	.24	.30	.....
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	840	.84	289	.29	.55	.....
	Singbloom	298	.50	27	.06	.44	.....
	Hazareebagh	328	.42	111	.14	.28	.....
	Lohardugga	846	.31	46	.03	.28	.....
	Total	1,762	.51	473	.13	.44	.....

Excluding the Khasi Hills, where, though owing to the scanty population the death-rate was very high, there were only 33 casualties from cholera. The order of greatest relative mortality from this cause among the Bengal districts was as follows:—

	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Kamroop	2.91	Sarun ... ..	.85
Luckimpore	3.10	Chumparun ... ..	.84
Shahabad	2.72	Manbhoom ... ..	.84
Balasore	2.55	Chittagong ... ..	.83
Durrung	2.49	Monghyr ... ..	.73
Gya	2.23	Nowgong ... ..	.65
Maldah	2.05	Mymensingh ... ..	.64
Bankooru	1.88	Serampore ... ..	.60
Seebasanger	1.77	Sylhet ... ..	.54
Goalpara	1.63	Purneah ... ..	.50
Patna	1.61	Singbloom ... ..	.50
Cuttack	1.59	Bhagulpore ... ..	.49
Tipperah	1.48	Rajshahye ... ..	.46
Howrah	1.47	Hooghly ... ..	.43
24-Pergunnahs	1.43	Bogra ... ..	.42
Tirhoot	1.37	Hazareebagh ... ..	.42
Nonkhally	1.18	Midnapore ... ..	.41
Buckergunge	1.14	Nudda ... ..	.39
Beerbhoom	1.12	Pubna ... ..	.39
Jessore	1.07	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... ..	.37
Poorce	1.06	Dinagopore ... ..	.35
Burdwan	1.02	Lohardugga ... ..	.31
Dacca	1.00	Purceopore ... ..	.29
Moorshedabad ... ..	.98	Darjeeling ... ..	.22
Cachar ... ..	.94	Rungpore ... ..	.19
		Julpigoree ... ..	.04

There are indications in the mortuary statements of severe, but limited, outbreaks of cholera in some of the registering areas, which probably escaped attention on account of their short duration. Thus in the district of Chumparun, the area Kessariya (No. 503) lost 823 persons by cholera during August and September alone, the death-rate for these two months being 6.5, or at the rate of 39 per annum.

Parokhas area, in Tirhoot, had 660 deaths in June, July, and August; the deaths per 1,000 being 4.9 for the three months,—19 per annum.

Gondwara, in Purneah, reported 355 cholera deaths in April = 3 per 1,000 of its population,—36 per annum. In this instance the duration of the outbreak was one month only, for there were no deaths from cholera in any of the preceding months, and but 21 in May, after which there were no more during the year. Of these 355 deaths, 288 were among males, the proportion being rather over 3 to 1; yet there are actually more females than males in the tract.

In this case either there was an enormously disproportionate male mortality, or the female deaths were under-reported; and it would have been both interesting and desirable to have this matter cleared up.

In English Bazar, district Maldah, the mortality in March, April, and May, was $3\frac{1}{4}$ = 4.3 per 1,000 for the three months.

In Salmara (Goalpara) 275 persons died in May and June, the rate per mille being three for the two months.

It is very desirable that Civil Surgeons should calculate the ratios month by month as the mortuary data come in, so as to be in a position to bring promptly to the notice of the authorities any excessive deviation from the normal rate of mortality.

Among some of the towns the death-rate from cholera was very high, especially in the districts of Patna, Kamroop, Maldah, Tipperah, Bankoora, Purneah, Shahabad, Cuttack, and Sarun.

The comparative cholera mortality of 1873 in towns, apart from rural tracts, is shown in the following list:—

Town Areas.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Rural areas as a whole.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
<i>Names of Towns.</i>			
Behar (Patna) ...	16.16		5.23
Gowhatty (Kamroop) ...	15.66	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	3.67
Purulia (Manbhoom) ...	15.44	Kamroop ...	3.10
English Bazar (Maldah) ...	10.10	Luckimpore ...	2.67
Cornillah (Tipperah) ...	9.49	Shahabad ...	2.49
Bankoora ...	9.34	Durrung ...	2.46
Purneah ...	8.90	Balasore ...	2.20
Barh (Patna) ...	8.68	Gya ...	1.89
Jajpore (Cuttack) ...	8.64	Maldah ...	1.77
Buxar (Shahabad) ...	8.05	Seesaugor ...	1.64
Ranchi (Lohardugga) ...	6.86	Bankoora ...	1.60
Chupra (Sarun) ...	6.65	Goalpara ...	1.51
Balasore ...	6.91	Cuttack ...	1.45
Mymensingh ...	5.26	Patna ...	1.41
Ranaghat (Nuddea) ...	5.18	Tipperah ...	1.39
Jessore ...	5.02	24 Pergunnahs ...	1.33
Backergunge ...	4.81	Tirhoot ...	1.17
Howrah ...	4.68	Noakholly ...	1.14
Durbhunga (Tirhoot) ...	4.40	Beerbhoom ...	1.11
Kishengunge (Mymensingh) ...	4.32	Backergunge ...	1.06
Areadaha (24 Pergunnahs) ...	4.14	Jessore ...	1.01
Jamulpore (Monghyr) ...	3.91	Burdwan ...	1.98
Poores ...	3.74	Poores ...	.97
Goalpara ...	3.62	Dacca ...	.96
Chittagong ...	3.49	Moorshedabad ...	.94
Gya ...	2.96	Cachar ...	.85
Jehanabad (Gya) ...	2.90	Chumparun ...	.84
Hooghly ...	2.85	Howrah ...	.78
Cuttack ...	2.65	Chittagong ...	.75
Sylhet ...	2.43	Manbhoom ...	.71
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ...	2.43	Monghyr ...	.70
Serampore ...	2.37	Sarun ...	.65
Revilgunge (Sarun) ...	2.23	Nowgong ...	.69
Sudharam (Noakholly) ...	2.18	Mymensingh ...	.52
Burdwan ...	2.01	Sylhet ...	.50
Sewan (Sarun) ...	1.98	Singbhoom ...	.48
Dacca ...	1.87	Serampore ...	.48
Midumpore ...	1.55	Bhagulpore ...	.45
Moorshedabad ...	1.51	Rajshahye ...	.43
Jamulpore (Mymensingh) ...	1.46	Hazareebagh ...	.42
Motiharee (Chumparun) ...	1.45	Bogra ...	.40
Nattore (Rajshahye) ...	1.35	Purneah ...	.39
Patna ...	1.28	Midnapore ...	.37
Kishnaghur (Nuddea) ...	1.23	Pubna ...	.36
Comarcolly (ditto) ...	1.14	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.34
Nuddea ...	.90	Nuddea ...	.30
Bhagulpore ...	.84	Dinagapore ...	.29
Manickgunge (Dacca) ...	.78	Hooghly ...	.24
Monghyr ...	.72	Fureedpore ...	.22
Dinagapore ...	.69	Lohardugga ...	.19
Bogra ...	.68	Darjeeling ...	.04
Pubna ...	.64	Rungpore ...	
Hazareebagh ...	.64	Julpigoree ...	
Vendrapara (Cuttack) ...	.52		
Rungpore ...	.49		
Rajmehal (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	.24		
Bettiah (Chumparun) ...	.20		
Dowlutkhan (Backergunge) ...	.18		
Santipore (Nuddea) ...	.17		
Meherpore (ditto) ...	.17		
Julpigoree ...	.15		
Sooree (Beerbhoom) ...	.11		
Chuttra (Hazareebagh) ...	.11		
Kooshtea (Nuddea) ...	.9		

The proportion borne by the cholera mortality of each district to the gross mortality from all causes in the same district is shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Ratio per cent. of cholera mortality to total mortality of district.	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths.	Deaths from cholera.	Ratio per cent. of cholera mortality to total mortality of district.
Shahabad	17,640	4,692	36.58	Pureedpore	3,230	803	9.35
Balasore	6,390	1,965	30.95	Bilaspore	10,211	913	8.94
Kamroop	7,510	2,201	29.30	Monghyr	15,068	1,334	8.85
Tirhoot	21,164	6,040	28.53	Chittagong	10,802	943	8.73
Tipperah	8,041	2,276	28.30	Nowgong	1,946	168	8.63
Bankoora	4,077	995	24.40	Saran	20,415	1,757	8.60
Cachar	800	194	24.25	Moorshedabad	16,318	1,337	8.19
Luckimpore	1,080	377	22.44	Burdwan	25,963	2,090	8.04
Patna	11,792	2,515	21.32	Rajshahye	7,606	607	7.98
Gya	20,624	4,365	21.16	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	33	7.80
Sylhet	4,473	953	20.85	Pubna	6,887	484	7.02
Poorce	4,182	821	19.63	Nuddea	10,914	725	6.64
Backergunge	14,077	2,726	19.36	Dinapore	8,139	527	6.47
Jessore	14,389	2,233	15.51	Beerbhoom	13,274	786	5.92
Chumparun	8,010	1,218	15.20	Bogra	5,180	295	5.69
Manbhoom	5,538	840	15.16	Singbhoom	3,684	208	5.64
Howrah	6,057	880	14.52	Hazareebagh	5,861	328	5.59
Sebsaugor	3,604	527	14.26	Scrampore	4,490	238	5.30
Dacca	13,073	1,869	14.29	Rungpore	8,201	413	5.03
24-Pergunnahs	19,725	2,795	14.16	Midnapore	21,210	1,658	4.98
Durrung	4,243	590	13.90	Darjeeling	486	21	4.32
Maldah	10,212	1,389	13.60	Sontal Pergunnahs	12,276	467	3.80
Cuttack	18,323	2,382	12.99	Houghly	5,841	216	3.69
Goalpara	6,160	668	10.91	Lohardugga	12,980	386	2.97
Mymensingh	11,714	1,508	12.87	Julpigoreo	2,207	18	.81
Noakholly	7,315	846	11.56				
Purneah	9,180	866	9.43	Total	402,740	64,366	15.96

The following table shows the ratio which the cholera mortality of each district bears to the gross mortality of the province from the same cause:—

DISTRICTS.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total cholera mortality of the year.	DISTRICTS.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total cholera mortality of the year.
Total cholera mortality of the year	64,366	100.00	Purneah	866	1.35
Tirhoot	6,040	9.38	Noakholly	846	1.32
Shahabad	4,692	7.28	Manbhoom	840	1.31
Gya	4,365	6.78	Poorce	821	1.28
24-Pergunnahs	2,795	4.35	Beerbhoom	786	1.23
Backergunge	2,726	4.24	Nuddea	725	1.13
Patna	2,515	3.91	Goalpara	668	1.04
Cuttack	2,382	3.71	Rajshahye	607	.95
Tipperah	2,276	3.54	Durrung	590	.91
Jessore	2,233	3.47	Dinapore	527	.82
Kamroop	2,201	3.42	Sebsaugor	527	.81
Burdwan	2,090	3.25	Pubna	484	.75
Balasore	1,965	3.06	Sontal Pergunnahs	467	.73
Dacca	1,869	2.91	Rungpore	413	.64
Saran	1,757	2.73	Lohardugga	356	.59
Mymensingh	1,508	2.35	Luckimpore	377	.58
Maldah	1,389	2.15	Hazareebagh	328	.50
Moorshedabad	1,337	2.07	Pureedpore	303	.47
Monghyr	1,334	2.07	Bogra	295	.45
Chumparun	1,218	1.90	Scrampore	238	.36
Midnapore	1,058	1.65	Houghly	216	.33
Bankoora	995	1.55	Singbhoom	208	.32
Chittagong	943	1.47	Cachar	194	.30
Sylhet	933	1.45	Nowgong	168	.26
Bilaspore	913	1.42	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	33	.05
Howrah	880	1.37	Darjeeling	21	.03
			Julpigoreo	18	.02

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—At the close of 1872 cholera still prevailed in south Burdwan, especially in villages situated in thanas Khundghose, Royna, and south Indas.

In January 1873 cases occurred in all these thanas and in thana Burdwan, the deaths being in all 375.

In February cholera appeared in the north-east of the district, in thana Cutwa, and in the south of thana Montessur, continuing also to prevail in the southern thanas already mentioned, and in portions of Burdwan, where in both these months the disease is said to have been more virulent than elsewhere. The deaths in February were 308.

In the first half of March the disease appeared at Raneegunge, on the extreme north-west, in thanas Bood-bood and Munglecote, and in the eastern thana of Poorbusthulee, persisted in the south and centre of the district, and caused 561 deaths.

In April the disease abated, but was severe in the south-western thana of Khatipore, 368 persons died; and on the 26th it appeared in the women's ward of the Burdwan Jail, attacking three female prisoners, all of whom had been more than eight months in jail, and killing two of them. All these cases happened during one night, between 10 p.m. of the 26th and 11 a.m. of 27th.

On the 29th April a male prisoner, four months in jail, was attacked, and died eight days after. On the 5th May a second male prisoner was seized, and died two days later.

With reference to this outbreak Dr. French remarks: "This case occurred six days after the last: the prisoner came from a different ward, and had no communication with the women's ward. Diarrhoea existed during the whole of the 5th, and on that night cholera showed itself. The motions were not very frequent, but the collapse was extreme. At the same time as these cases of cholera occurred, there were a good many admissions from a very violent form of diarrhoea, which partook more of a bilious character than that of choleraic diarrhoea.

"Matters looked very threatening, and I feared we were going to have a very serious outbreak.

"On the 1st May I gave to each prisoner in the jail 15 minims of dilute sulphuric acid in half an ounce of water morning and evening. This was given as a preventive, and was continued to the 9th May.

"This was the first time I tried the daily administration to each prisoner of dilute sulphuric acid, and certainly the results appeared to be satisfactory. In addition to this, the convicts liked it, and thought it a preventive; so that it tended to allay panic. It was tried years ago, and it was thought successfully, among the Post Office employes in London. I think the remedy deserving of further trial in jails and regiments."

In May there was a severe outbreak in Radakantpore, thana Gangooria, and at villages near the line of railway, at Bundkur and Raneegunge. During this month, though two severe outbreaks, necessitating the despatch of medical help, occurred, on the whole the disease diminished, and in some quarters quite disappeared. Only 99 deaths were reported.

In June there was a further disappearance from many localities, and after this month the disease gradually diminished, smouldered, flickered, and died out. In September 18, in October 1, in November 1, and in December 2 deaths were reported.

The kind of carelessness exhibited on sanitary matters is exemplified by what occurred at Galshee, a village 9 miles west of Burdwan. "A traveller ill with cholera arrived at the serai and died there. His dead body was thrown away within a few yards of the building."

The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns received in the Office, shows the comparative mortality during this and the preceding year from this cause, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the monthly mortality in those areas:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kotulpore	346	8.13	88	108	117	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katugram	191	2.32	78	97	108	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assensole	148	2.08	8	56	88	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan, town	65	2.01	09	68	104	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boysah	154	1.50	...	...	...	...	1	85	52	4	...	...	...	...
Koksa	61	1.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munglecote	104	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunge	165	1.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Beerbhoom—The total casualties from cholera in Beerbhoom during 1873 amounted to 786.

The following table shows the death-rates of the year as compared with 1872, the areas and months in which most of the casualties occurred, and the rates of mortality :—

In 1873 In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
...	786	...	1.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	726	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.													
Sakoolipore ...	102	2.61	...	...	20	98	32	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Labhpore ...	138	1.91	...	...	16	1.54	31	...	...	03	...	...	01	...	...
Burwan ...	100	1.55	...	...	73	18	19	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doobrajapore ...	169	1.23	...	...	1.01	25	26	36	02	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soory, rural ...	113	1.18	...	...	67	13	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	1.04	20	29	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	0	1	0	1	63	26	45	18	...	...	...
			...	...	04	007	008	007	45	19	32	13	...	...	...
			...	...	1	13	21	21	11	9	8	...	...	...	...
			...	...	01	13	22	30	22	11	09	08	...	...	...

The cholera that occurred in this district during 1873 presented the following features. It was frequent in occurrence; limited in extent; of short duration; and erratic in manner, proceeding from village to village, and returning to already visited localities after a week or so, and attacking a few at a time. It was present somewhere or other during every month of the year, except the two last, and was most fatal in January, March, and June. It prevailed with less severity in the north of the district than in the south and east, in the villages under the jurisdiction of thanas Labhpore, Doobrajapore, and Sakoolipore. In two instances the disease was traced to importation, but as a rule it appeared to originate spontaneously.

The following statement, compiled from various reports received from the Civil Surgeon during the year, shows the villages in Beerbhoom in which cholera occurred, the amount of sickness and mortality that prevailed in them, and the number of cures that were effected:—

THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.
SYNTHIA	Baja Synthia ...	10	5	5	PANCHTOPEE	Pooha ...	3	1	2
	Bhatpala ...	1	...	1		Tanapara ...	7	1	4
	Modenpore ...	2	...	2		Panchtopee ...	19	12	7
	Ringpore ...	1	...	1		Secoorie ...	7	5	...
	Moorarai ...	1	...	1		Baladurpore ...	2	...	...
	Hatrai ...	2	...	2		Total ...	38	19	13
	Kopai ...	2	...	2					
	Anundpore ...	8	5	1					
	Total ...	27	10	15					
					NOORER	Doorgapore ...	1	...	1
SAKOOLIPORE	Oochkorun ...	95	28	63		Ke-bona ...	1	...	1
	Telkhola ...	2	...	2		Bistopore ...	4	1	3
	Dougra ...	14	2	12		Jhora Mat ...	3	1	2
	Kolgram ...	1	1	...		Chota Anund Gram ...	1	...	1
	Kinshar ...	7	2	5		Aloonda ...	4	...	4
	Bundur ...	3	...	3		Kakoodia ...	13	4	9
	Das Colgram ...	3	3	...		Royapore ...	6	2	4
	Koomria ...	6	2	4		Pulsara ...	4	3	1
	Nagdih ...	3	...	3		Rustanpore ...	8	5	3
	Royan ...	3	...	3		Total ...	45	16	20
	Patlin ...	2	...	2	BHAUG CHATRA	Aligram ...	2	...	2
	Kara ...	2	...	2		Khala ...	75	37	36
	Brahmundih ...	7	...	7		Amthara ...	12	4	8
	Santoospore ...	2	1	1		Madhaklara ...	5	1	4
	Nahoor ...	5	4	1		Serandee ...	6	5	1
	Rusgoli ...	18	6	12		Bajra ...	7	3	4
	Poondoora ...	1	...	1		Safara ...	1	...	1
	Mandar ...	1	...	1		Atkoolia ...	4	1	2
	Kharogram ...	2	...	2		Pahora ...	5	2	1
	Sreepore ...	5	1	4		Total ...	117	53	59
LABHPORE	Berogram ...	5	1	4		Taroolia ...	12	1	11
	Balara ...	1	...	1		Patharghata ...	7	3	4
	Paan ...	1	...	1		Shasore ...	8	5	4
	Mahajunpore ...	1	...	1		Khoyar Bonco ...	9	3	6
	Kintore ...	7	1	6		Kadipore ...	1	...	1
	Moithilpore ...	1	...	1		Mahogram ...	1	...	1
	Mahomedpore ...	1	...	1		Kapsundipore ...	1	...	1
	Pakoorthans ...	1	...	1		Mohesgram ...	1	...	1
	Balgonnee ...	1	...	1		Petagram ...	1	...	1
	Futtehpore ...	4	3	1		Moladar ...	1	...	1
LABHPORE	Dautina ...	1	...	...		Marband ...	7	...	7
	Total ...	203	55	146					

THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	THANA.	Village.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.
LABHPORE.-(Continued.)	Darka ...	8	1	7	SOOROOOL	Bairee ...	8	4	4
	Mowlee ...	1	...	1		Kogram ...	4	2	2
	Mustole ...	7	2	5		Kalichapore ...	7	5	2
	Aninabar ...	2	...	2		Bullubpore ...	6	4	2
	Adapore ...	2	2	...		Kaseepore ...	2	2	...
	Lowgram ...	2	...	2		Total ...	27	17	10
	Hatiah ...	60	42	7	BURWAN	Koonce ...	16	9	7
	Munsaree ...	3	2	...		Total ...	16	9	7
KUSBER	Berogram ...	19	9	10	DOORRAJPORE	Doobrajapore ...	24	7	14
	Total ...	19	9	10		Kookootia ...	132	64	35
SHAPORE	Makra ...	8	1	7		Chundipore ...	10	5	5
	Norosunda ...	20	4	16		Panditpore ...	4	...	2
	Koddanga ...	6	1	5		Molow ...	9	9	...
	Naudar ...	18	9	9		Gokool ...	21	24	...
MAHOMED BAZAR.	Total ...	62	15	37		Baljury ...	18	4	14
	Koolkooree ...	23	2	16		Krishnuggur ...	7	...	7
	Kora Pokar ...	7	...	7		Nischinta ...	5	...	5
	Nowgram ...	3	...	3		Arwan ...	15	2	13
	Kodadhi ...	14	...	14	MOVRESSUR	Total ...	248	115	125
	Khurgum ...	2	...	2		Kandiara ...	6	2	4
RAJNUGGER	Bhadoorgunge ...	6	...	1		Kamarhatee ...	2	1	1
	Total ...	55	2	43		Boodhigram ...	8	5	1
	Looharia ...	14	8	6	ELAM BAZAR	Total ...	16	8	6
	Lakipore ...	3	...	2		Gopenathpore ...	16	10	6
	Khauni ...	10	...	10		Jouee bazar ...	5	3	2
	Kasingunge ...	4	...	1		Total ...	21	13	5
Grand Total	Aloti ...	2	...	2					
	Total ...	33	8	21	Grand Total				
		1,063	409	591					

Bankoora.—The death-rates from cholera in 1873, as compared with 1872, are exhibited in the following table. This table also shows the areas in which excessive mortality from this cause occurred, and the monthly prevalence of the disease in those areas :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths of the district.
In 1873 ...	995	1.58	21.40
In 1872 ...	268	.50	9.58

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bankoora, rural ...	228	10.23	7	94	70	9	22	1	9	15	1	...	...	...
Bankoora, town ...	157	9.34	31	4.21	31	40	98	04	30	67	04	...	...	...
Bishenpore ...	349	2.37	7	54	49	7	20	...	7	13	...	...	...	...
			41	3.03	2.01	41	1.19	...	41	71	...	...	...	...
			...	30	108	137	50	...	10	4	5	...	...	...
			...	20	73	98	33	03	06	02	03	...	...	...

The cholera of this year was sudden in occurrence and of a virulent type. It visited principally the villages and towns situated along the road by which pilgrims travel, within the jurisdiction of thanas Gungajulghatti, Bankoora, Ardah, and Bishenpore, which are favourite resting places for the weary and afflicted, and Gopeenathpore. The disease was also rife among the poverty-stricken, and in localities where the laws of sanitation are least observed.

The outbreak at Gopeenathpore is worthy of notice. It occurred between the 4th and 15th of August. The village of Gopeenathpore is situated on the east side of the jail, within 70 yards, separated from the jail garden by a pathway only. On its being known that cholera was present in this village, the following measures were adopted to exclude it from the jail, to prevent its assuming an epidemic form, and to stamp it out from the threatened localities.

In connection with the jail, the following hygienic measures were adopted :—

(a) All out-door labour was at once prohibited, and bathing and washing of clothes, &c., was strictly confined to the interior of the jail.

(b) Dishes or curds was substituted for meat and fish, and all dals, except biri, were discontinued; *sags* were not used.

(c) The men being strictly confined to the interior, were allowed an hour's rest from labour after their midday meal.

(d) They were mustered twice daily for medical inspection, and each man questioned as to his state of health. During the day and night they were closely watched, and stringent orders were issued to the guards that men reported sick or suspected of suffering, were at once to be removed to hospital for observation.

(e) The wells were cleaned, and the condition of the water ascertained.

(f) Every ward and room in the jail was leaped repeatedly and fumigated with sulphur during the day for three days. In the manufacturing sheds, wood-fires, sprinkled with sulphur occasionally, were kept up all night for the same period; and on the outside of the jail, east and north, a *cordon* of large wood-fires, having sulphur sprinkled on them from time to time, were kept alive for three days and nights constantly.

(g) Provisions brought by the contractor were delivered at the store-room, away from the jail; the issues were made by the establishment.

(h) The cooked food and conservancy were scrupulously attended to daily.

(i) The aged and weakly were provided with extra blankets, and every prisoner had the use of two blankets.

(j) The prisoners' private clothing stowed away was carefully looked to, every article being boiled with *sajee matee* and washed previous to being stored.

(k) The jail guard-room and jailor's quarters were white-washed and subjected to sulphur fumigation; the floors were well scoured with dry earth.

(l) As a precautionary measure, in the event of cholera breaking out amongst the prisoners, all the available gummy was at once sewn up into pauls, so that the men could be removed into camp, if necessary, at a moment's notice.

Fires were kept up in and around the village of Gopeenathpore for four days.

By these measures an outbreak, which threatened to be a most dangerous one, since 30 per cent. of those attacked died, was suppressed, inasmuch as the jail enjoyed perfect immunity from the scourge, and no fresh cases occurred in Gopeenathpore after the 17th, the day on which fires began to be lighted in and around it.

In support of the theory of contagion, Dr. Connelly, the civil medical officer, remarks in connection with the above mentioned outbreak: "I may here note that the disease at first appeared in the town of Bankoora, which from time immemorial has been a favourite resting place for Juggernathees and the wayworn. Situated on the high road, it is at all times exposed to infectious and contagious diseases. The spread of cholera in the present instance from this locality into the only village adjoining, while the station and surrounding villages remained free, goes far to prove that human intercourse, under certain conditions at unfavourable periods, has much to do with the development and propagation of the disease, particularly in those so predisposed."

Hooghly.—Sporadic Cholera was present in this district throughout the year, particularly during the first four months. The mortality from this cause, as the following table shows, was, however, considerably lower than in 1872.

				Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873				216	143	3.69
In 1872				353	97	6.34

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Hooghly, town	75	215	7	4	31	21	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	...
Hooghly, rural	40	122	20	17	89	50	11	02	...	11	...	02	...	...
Banaberia	43	104	2	...	12	70	09	09	...	...	...	...	4	1
			04	...	21	10	10	14	04	02	02	04	09	02

In addition to the above-named areas, the disease also visited Pundooah in February; Chinsurah in February, March, April, and August; Dhunneakhally in March and April; and Khanakool in June.

The cholera of this year was believed to be caused by the inordinate eating of the *hilsa* fish, which was very cheap. Its sale was, however, prohibited by the Magistrate as soon as the disease manifested itself seriously.

Serampore.—No special information on the subject of cholera in this sub-division was furnished by the Civil Surgeon in his sanitary report; but the following table shows the death-rates from this disease during the year, and its monthly prevalence. From this table it will be also seen that, compared with 1872, the death-rate was less, and that the mortality in both years was low:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.
In 1873	...	238	60	5.30
In 1872	...	296	75	4.97

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Serampore, rural ...	45	3.20	19	5	8	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	...
Serampore, town ...	58	2.37	1.35	.33	.57	.28	.07	.14	.11	.07	.11	.07	...	...

The only account received during the year of any outbreak of cholera in this district was the following.

In February the disease broke out among the coolies engaged in the drainage works at Serampore, Bally, Biddiabatty, and Dancoonee. Two native doctors were deputed to attend to the sufferers, one of whom was stationed at Serampore and the other at Bally. Shelter was provided both for the sick and healthy, and the sick were isolated. The evacuations of the sufferers were destroyed. A tank was set aside at Dancoonee for drinking purposes, and water from it was placed in large gumlaha for use by the coolies to prevent them from drinking the muddy water of the khali they were digging. A whole camp was burnt down, and the coolies were removed to another. These measures were followed by an improvement in the character of the cases, and shortly afterwards by the disappearance of the disease.

Howrah.—Cholera was prevalent in this district in a more or less sporadic form throughout the year. It never assumed an epidemic form.

The subjoined table exhibits the annual mortality from this cause, and the areas and months in which the greatest death-rates occurred.

		Total deaths of district.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total deaths of district to total cholera mortality of the year.
In 1873	...	880	1.17	11.52
In 1872	...	776	1.06	23.42

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Howrah, town ...	458	4.68	12	59	91	87	47	38	19	10	16	17	36	28
Saukrail ...	75	1.87	13	66	33	88	43	38	19	10	16	17	36	28
Doomjoor ...	120	1.57	14	27	1.02	40	34	2	3	2	2	1	7	2
Shampore ...	75	1.24	17	24	50	43	42	43	43	42	42	41	42	43

Midnapore.—The following table shows the mortality from cholera in this district during the year under review as compared with 1872, the areas in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity, and the rates at which it prevailed monthly in those areas:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	1,058	41	4.28
In 1872	...	702	20	5.69

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Midnapore, town	49	1.55	...	2	6	12	17	1	10	1	...	...	1	...
Chundrakona	148	1.39	18	15	32	44	4	4	21	3	...	7	1	...
Egra	61	1.05	16	14	30	41	4	...	19	1	...	...	...	...
			34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cholera in a sporadic form was present in the district almost throughout the year, the months of immunity being September and December. In June and July the disease was confined to pilgrims passing through the district; they were, however, prevented from entering the town, and the prohibition, it is stated, was attended with good results. Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, urges that as little doubt exists as to the propagation of cholera by means of human intercourse, the question of providing a special route for pilgrims, which was mooted before, should receive consideration.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-*Pargunnahs*.—Cholera, sporadic in form but severe in type, prevailed during the year in several parts of the district. The following statement shows the areas that were chiefly affected, and the monthly rates at which the disease prevailed in them:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	2,795	1.43	14.11
In 1872	3,092	1.39	18.00

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Mutlah	167	4.68	1	16	86	46	1	9	7	...	1	...	...	...
Areaicha, town	143	4.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonapore	113	3.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debpore	127	2.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurwa	124	2.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabaria	201	2.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Achepore	141	2.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ooryaparrah	128	2.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joynugger	148	2.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Busserhat	142	1.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protahnugger	57	1.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deygunna	64	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Histopore	152	1.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankipore	150	1.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macurah	64	1.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Husnabad	50	1.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalinka	139	1.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum	38	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nyehatty	98	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalliangunge	134	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

At Dum-Dum cholera appeared in September, attacked 108 persons, and caused 61 casualties, and from the 25th to the 29th December 11 more deaths occurred.

At Bhugwanpore, in thana Debipore, cholera appeared on the 29th October, but the cases were few. On the 20th November it broke out in the large and wealthy village of Suissa, in Diamond Harbour, and in ten days attacked 33 people; it abated for a while, then broke out again and spread all around the village. It wore its worst features in the villages of Rajarhat, Cherakal, Hoseinnuggur, and Junglepore, on the borders of the Debipore and Bankipore thanas. It was also present in Mansure, in the Bankipore thana. On the setting in of the cold weather this outbreak sensibly diminished.

A special native doctor was sent to render assistance to the sufferers. He was stationed at Fulta.

The following statement shows the results of the different modes of treatment which the sick underwent up to the 31st December :—

THANAS.	Cases which received no treatment.			Cases treated by native kobirajes.			Cases treated with thana pills.			Cases treated by native doctors.			Total.			REMARKS.	
	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Total.		
Diamond Harbour (a)	63	9	72	4	...	4	5	1	6	72	10	82	(a) Besides these, 8 cases were pending on 31st December.	
Bankipore (b)	...	2	5	7	31	...	31	25	12	37	3	1	4	61	18	79	(b) Besides these, 6 cases were pending on the 31st December. The seven persons entered as having no professional treatment were really supplied with medicine by myself.
Mathurapore (c)	...	8	...	8	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	8	1	9	(c) Besides these, 15 cases were under treatment by the native doctor on December 31st, and in every case the person has since recovered.
Sultanpore	
Debipore	..	35	11	46	36	10	46	37	23	60	21	3	24	129	47	176	
Grand Total	...	45	16	61	130	19	149	66	36	102	29	5	34	270	76	346	J. E. B. JEFFERY, Assistant Magistrate.

The information contained in the above statement is not considered perfectly reliable, as the police sub-inspector takes very little trouble in such matters.

On the subject of medicines, Mr. Jeffery, the Assistant Magistrate, writes:—"As regards the distribution of medicine from the thana, either the police would seem to be less active or the people less willing to avail themselves of assistance than they were last year: I believe the latter to be the case. Cholera pills are an extremely disagreeable medicine, and the villagers have got an idea that they make the patient worse instead of curing him. When they are administered in excessive quantities by the villagers themselves, or by ignorant constables, this is not at all unlikely. Further, most of the pills at the thanas are a year or two old, and have lost their power. They are, I am informed, kept in paste-board boxes; certainly glass-stoppered bottles ought to be supplied.

Nuddea.—Cholera, endemic in character, was prevalent in the district throughout the year, and was particularly severe in March, April, and May. The following table shows the annual mortality and the monthly death-rates from this cause in the areas that were chiefly affected :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	725	39	6.64
In 1872	1,989	100	20.20

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Rajarhat, town	40	5.18	...	...	6	22	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bongour	26	1.71	17	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishoregghur, town	33	1.23	3	2	1	3	21	10	...	1	...	1	1	...
Nakascepara	68	1.21	11	07	03	11	85	...	...	03	...	03	03	...
Commeroolly	6	1.14	4	...	76	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

Jessore.—No sanitary report was received from this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the annual mortality from cholera

compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		2,233	1.07	15.51
In 1872		2,171	1.04	14.58

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Jessore, town	41	5.02	Not given	23	8	0	3					1		
Sulkhia	174	3.83		282	98	73	36					12		
Monirampur	434	3.03	50	4	25	175	131	15	18		16			
Rampal	80	1.77	67	10	17	122	91	10	12		11			
Magurah	201	1.69	148	22	04	22	17	2				02	7	104
Bagerhat	229	1.65	34	02	11	86	53	01					04	130
Geulkhally	99	1.60	37	13	08	62	58	03						3
Keshubpur	133	1.56	03	2	1	37	51	6						02
Jessore, rural	169	1.15	14	5	16	39	34	20	3	1				05
			016	05	18	45	40	23	03	01				1
			1	2	28	37	94	6	1					01
			006	01	19	25	64	04	006					

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the annual mortality compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months of occurrence:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		1,337	.98	8.19
In 1872		539	.39	7.19

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Gokurn	107	2.27		11	64	24	1			5				
Moorshedabad, rural	215	1.98		29	135	48	02			10				
Kallia Gunge	83	1.96		4	72	78	31	4	3	3		1		17
Berhampur	66	1.66		05	66	72	28	03	02	02		000		16
Moorshedabad, town	70	1.51	12	43	18	8			2					
Jungipore	383	1.43	28	101	42	18			04					
			2	19	21	14	6		1	2		1		
			05	48	53	35	15		02	05		02		
				2	24	26	10	1	1					6
				04	51	56	21	02	02					12
				2	110	122	83	61	3					2
				007	40	45	37	22	01					007

Dinagapore.—Cholera, usually endemic in this district, prevailed from January to May with some severity, and in November and December with less intensity. The mortality, as compared with 1872, and the one area in which the death-rate exceeded one per 1,000 of population, are indicated on the following table:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873		527	.35	6.45
In 1872		1,400	.93	12.66

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Dinagapore, rural ...	3	1.15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

The disease prevailed at Bungseharee, Rajarampore, and Putnitolah from January to May; in the last-named locality it was prevalent also in November. It was also present in Putteram in February and March; in Raneesunkul, Poorea, and Raneegunge in March; in Thakoorgaon, Hemtabad, and Kallyangunge in April; in Gungarampore in April and in May, and again in December; in Nowabgunge and Habra in May; and in Koteewallee in November.

Generally, the disease terminated in the same thana where it commenced without spreading to any others.

Cholera pills, mixtures, and quinine, with instructions for their use, were sent to the thanas of the affected localities.

Rajshahye.—Cholera was present in the district during every month of the year except July and October. It was not very fatal, nor did it prevail at any time in an epidemic form throughout the district, but its local visitations were very severe. The table which follows shows the annual death-rate from this cause, and the only area in which the mortality exceeded one per cent. per 1,000 of population:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes
In 1873	607	46	7.98
In 1872	429	32	6.15

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nattore, town	13	1.34	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

Commencing in January, the cholera of this year appeared to have acquired fresh intensity in February, rapidly increased in March, and attained its maximum in April. Gradually declining in May, it suddenly disappeared about the end of June, probably owing to the setting in of the monsoon. It reappeared in November, and became most virulent in December.

There occurred two distinct visitations of the disease. The first in February in Bundarkhara, an inland police section north-north-east of Beaulah town, where it only lasted a month. In March it was reported to be present in Mandah, a police section 40 miles to the north of Beaulah town. It prevailed in this locality with great severity, and was believed to have been imported from Dinagapore. It was next heard of at Tanore, a station contiguous to Mandah. The cases here were, however, very few. It then advanced in a southerly direction and entered Nowhatti about the end of March, where it raged most severely and fatally all through April and May. After this it spread over a large number of villages, covering a wide area. The villages that suffered most were Bussuntapore, Bildhumpore, Talgachee, Burgachee, Bajalkhulsee, Takupore, Choriapara, Azumpore, Madhulpore, Mukhumpore, Roghoonathpore, &c. By the end of May the disease died out in this locality.

From Nowhatti the disease travelled in two directions,—one farther south to Beaulah town, and the other easterly into Pooteah, and then to Nattore police thana, where it exhausted itself. Early in April it entered Beaulah town: at Pooteah it appeared in the second week of April. The cases were few and scattered, and occurred chiefly among pilgrims. One village only, Beharipore, suffered rather severely.

From Pooteah the disease advanced to Nattore police section, where, although the cases were many, the intensity of the disease was less. The town of Nattore suffered only to a small extent.

After this there was a lull: not a single case was heard of in July, and only six or seven in August and September, and then a complete lull in October.

Little or no fluctuation in intensity was noticeable during the existence of this outbreak—a rather unusual character in cholera. It prevailed with the greatest virulence at Nowhatti; and taking this locality as the focus of intensity, it was found that the further the disease advanced, the less intense it became.

The measures that were taken to afford relief in this outbreak were the following: At Nowhatti cholera medicines and a compounder were at once sent, and when the disease increased, another compounder was despatched. They were directed to attach themselves to localities that were severely visited. The villages in which the number of cases were few, were left to trust to the supplies of cholera pills and occasional visits from the compounders. A native doctor had been applied for, but none was available. In the town of Beaulah a ward in the charitable dispensary was allotted to the sufferers, and an assistant belonging to the dispensary and the municipal vaccinator were directed to make house-to-house visitations with medicines. The compounder of the Pooteah dispensary was ordered to visit Beharipore daily to afford relief to the sick. At Nattore a compounder attended to the sick, and cholera pills were supplied.

In the beginning of November the second invasion of cholera took place. It commenced its ravages at the Charchat section, about 14 miles south-east of Beaulah, entered Belmareah section, which is conterminous with Charchat, and, gaining in intensity, advanced in a northerly direction into Nattore and Baragaon. It then turned to the west, entered Pooteah and Bagumnariah, and then northward into Bandaikharah. On the whole it attacked seven out of the twelve thanas of the district, but principally the above-mentioned sections. In the second half of December the disease declined generally.

Cholera medicines were freely distributed in the affected localities, and compounders were sent to Charchat, Baragaon, and Nattore. The native doctors of the charitable dispensaries also afforded assistance within their circles. The cost of the medicines and the salaries of the compounders (excepting that of the compounder at Charchat, which will be paid by Government) were met from the Prosonath Fund, which, as on former occasions, liberally contributed towards the expenses of this charitable work.

While the outbreak was raging in the town, not a single case occurred in the jail throughout the year.

Rungpore.—In the beginning of the year cholera was raging in an epidemic form in the north-east of the district, in the country on the banks of the Dhurla. This outbreak subsided towards the end of February, and disappeared entirely by the end of April. Subsequently sporadic cases occurred in different parts of the district.

The number of cases that came under the observation of the police are shown below. Some of the cases shown against Nagessary and Foolcomar occurred in 1872:—

Police Stations.						Cases.
Chilwasee	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dimlah	...	...	...	...	...	3
Darowance	...	...	...	...	...	20
Barobarce	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jaldhaka	...	...	...	...	...	31
Nagessary and outpost Foolcomar	...	...	...	...	...	310
Ulipore and outpost Sundergunge	...	...	...	...	...	43
Sadullapore	...	...	...	...	...	42
Peergunge	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mabregunge and outpost Kallygunge	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nisbertgunge	...	...	...	...	...	110
Gobindgunge	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bhowanigunge	...	...	...	...	...	97
Kamargunge	...	...	...	...	...	37

The annual and monthly mortality, as compared with 1872, is shown below. In no area did the death-rate exceed one per 1,000 of population.

Total deaths of district from cholera.			Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.									
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
In 1873	...	413	19	5.03	222 10	69 03	40 02	22 01	13 006	6 002	6 002	18 008	...	6 002
In 1872	...	1,985	92	21.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bogra.—No report was received from this district. The following table, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the ratios of mortality from cholera compared with 1872. In no area did the death-rate exceed one per 1,000 of population:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	295	42	5.69	8 '01	1 '001	39 '05	199 '23	44 '06	...	...	2 '002	...	1 '001	...	1 '001
In 1872	104	15	172												

Pubna.—Cholera was present in some part or other of the district during the entire year. The outbreaks were severe and fatal in the villages of Chatmohur, Aronkola, and Mathura. In and near the Sudder Station only a few cases occurred. The subjoined statement exhibits the annual and monthly casualties from this cause and the whole of the areas in which cholera was prevalent. In no registering area did the death-rates exceed one per 1,000 of population:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	484	39	7.02	50 '04	8 '006	42 '03	117 '09	50 '04	10 '008	7 '005	1 '008	3 '002	2 '001	37 '02	164 '15
In 1872	506	41	14.54												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Chatmohur	101	79
Pubna, rural	120	73
Pubna, town	10	63
Mathura	58	61
Doolai	88	57
Serajgunge	70	36
Raigunge	17	20
Oolaparab	8	04
Shazadpore	6	02

Maldah.—Cholera prevailed in this district extensively and most fatally, but with varied intensity, throughout the year.

The following table shows the death-rate from this disease during the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,389	2.05	18.60
In 1872	52	07	1.62

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
English Bazar, town	130	10.10	4 '31	29 '25	70 '44	10 '79	4 '31	...	2 '15	...	1 '07	...	...	10 '79
English Bazar, rural	344	4.72	2 '02	1 '01	153 '10	113 '55	43 '65	18 '17	2 '02	...	2 '02	...	...	16 '13
Gajole	170	3.23	2 '03	3 '05	21 '37	118 '213	35 '63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorgoriba	194	2.95	...	1 '01	14 '21	145 '221	53 '60	1 '01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	121	2.39	...	...	37 '73	73 '44	4 '07	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 '13
Nowabgunge	74	1.30	1 '01	30 '50	...	41 '77	...	1 '01	...	...	...	...	1 '01	...
Kaliacbuk	154	1.29	...	...	21 '17	77 '64	22 '18	30 '25	...	4 '03	...	...	...	...
Gomastapore	54	1.18	11 '22	16 '32	15 '30	7 '14	6 '12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 '06

The disease first appeared in January in a sporadic form in the town and south-eastern parts of the district. It was found to be prevalent in the middle of February in Maldah, Gomastapore, and Kaliachuk, and towards its end in Gorgoriba and Gajole. In March it prevailed everywhere except in Nowabgunge and Sheebgunge. From June the disease abated in intensity and gradually died away. In December, however, it again appeared in some parts of the district, but in a milder form.

The usual cholera pills and stimulant mixtures were extensively distributed among the people through the agency of the police, and two native doctors were kept travelling from one part of the district to another, rendering assistance to the sufferers. The native doctor of the Sudder Station attended to the sick in the town and its environs.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No report was furnished, owing to the Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time the annual sanitary report fell due.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the monthly and annual death-rates from this cause, the latter compared with 1872. In none of the eight registering areas of this district did the mortality from cholera exceed one per 1,000 of population.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	21	·22	4·32	...	...	...	·7	·4	·4	·2	·2	...	...	...	·1
In 1872	205	2·16	27·22	...	...	...	·07	·04	·04	·02	·03	...	...	...	·01

Julpigoree.—Cholera did not prevail in this district as an epidemic. The subjoined table shows the mortality from the disease, annual and monthly, the former compared with 1872. It will be seen that the death-rate of the year under review was very considerably below that of 1872.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	18	·04	·81	...	·1	·2	·6	·3	...	·1	...	...	·2	·1	·2
In 1872	·531	·1·26	26·13	...	·002	·004	·01	·007	...	·002	...	...	·004	·002	·004

Goalpara.—Cholera being endemic in the district, a periodical epidemic visitation of the disease is almost inevitable. The year under review was one of these periods during which it prevailed throughout the district with greater or less severity. The following table shows the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the registering areas in which the mortality was highest :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	608	1·63	12·75
In 1872	862	1·93	20·20

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Goalpara, town	22	3·02	...	...	...	...	·5	·16	·1	...	...	...	...	...
Salmorah	275	3·05	...	...	...	·1	·201	·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakirgaon	115	2·78	·36	...	...	·7	·2·23	·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gowalpara, rural	180	2·17	·87	...	·11	·16	·1·47	·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	·13	·20	·36	·89	·36	·17	·01	...	...	...

Early in January this scourge appeared in Fakirgaon, on the right bank of the river. In February there were no cases, but in March the disease was found to be present in the villages surrounding Goalpara, and about 45 miles higher up the river, and on its left bank. In April it travelled on to Salmorah, on the right bank of the river, 16 miles due north of Goalpara. In this locality it raged with the greatest virulence, causing 201 deaths during the month. In May the disease was much more widely diffused, and had extended 21 miles from Goalpara. It now retraced its steps and entered Luckhipore and Surgimaree, 30 and 36 miles, respectively, from the Sudder Station. At Luckhipore there was at the time a large assemblage of people attending the marriage festivities of the son of the zemindar of that place: it attacked this assembly. In this month it also visited the jail and Sudder Station. In June it advanced to Dalgomah, south-west of Kamarpota. After this the disease abated in intensity, and finally ceased in July as an epidemic.

It was remarked that most of the affected areas are situated on the banks of the river, none more than six miles from it; and that the disease travelled upwards, clinging close to the course of the river. It was also noted that at Salmorah those villages in which the drinking water was obtained from wheels, ponds, wells, and nullahs, were most severely visited; and that those villages in which water was used from large and rapidly flowing streams suffered to a less extent, the cases being few.

The following table exhibits the villages attacked, the nature of their water-supply, and the number of cases in areas Kotalghat and Bijnee. It is to be regretted that the population of the villages, and the actual number of cases among those using the different water-sources, have not been shewn:—

Pergunnahs.	Villages.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Source of water supply.
Bijnee	Bosharee	25	4	....	29	Canal from Champa Nuddee.
	Dhuhrah Gram	6	....	....	6	Wells and small streams.
	Goran Gram	14	32	....	46	Wells, wheels, and small streams.
	Goru Basa	28	....	....	28	Champa Motee Nuddee.
	Hoolma Gram ... ..	....	5	....	5	Wells.
	Pattula Dhoo ... ..	....	10	....	10	Momers Nuddee.
	Total	73	51	....	124	
Kotalghat	Pocha Gram	10	36	11	57	Wells.
	Amgooree	2	15	....	17	Do.
	Barnie Parah ... ..	....	7	....	7	Do. "
	Dhun Tolah ... ..	....	6	....	6	Do.
	Rugnundunpore ... ..	....	7	....	7	Do.
	Napit Parah ... ..	....	1	....	1	Do.
	Chukuthee ... ..	....	28	....	28	Do. and small streams
	Bogitpore ... ..	....	10	2	12	Do.
	Boseemaree ... ..	....	1	....	1	Do.
	Chungmaree ... ..	....	2	1	3	Do.
	Daknabaree ... ..	....	3	2	5	Do.
	Talguoree ... ..	....	1	....	1	Do.
	Mutee Gram ... ..	....	3	1	4	Do.
	Total	12	120	17	149	
	Grand Total	85	171	17	273	

The following is a more detailed account of the outbreak at Salmorah, as furnished by Mr. Stone, the Civil Medical Officer, who visited the place on the 11th June:—

"It may be remarked regarding this large mortality that the area in which it has occurred is a large one, the population 90,105, and the year an exceptionally unhealthy one; besides, that the deaths were not all from cholera, as reported—probably the police having recorded all deaths from vomiting and purging under that head, when in all likelihood some of them were from other causes.

"As regards the causes which determined this outbreak, little can be said. The people's habits of eating decomposing fish, unripe fruit, and the coarsest grains and vegetables, such as the khasary dall and danga saug, probably conduced to it. The villages also are as a rule encroached on by the jungle, and the grounds about the houses are overgrown with rank vegetation, and here and there studded with filthy ponds. The period of the greatest prevalence of the disease was characterized by great heat, and this tended to diminish the water-supply, which was not good in many cases, being obtained from badly constructed wells, wheels, and slow running rivulets. Most of the villages were situated in the west of the affected pergunnahs, and were in close communication with one another. The mortality was higher where large families were attacked, as might be expected, from overcrowding, and in females than amongst males, being as 159 of the former to 114 of the latter.

"The following measures were employed to prevent the diffusion of the disease and to relieve the sufferers. A large supply of cholera pills was furnished to the Salmorah police outpost for distribution to the people; a constable was constantly on duty in the affected villages, with a stock of pills to supply aid without delay to any sufferer, and the people were urged to make early application for treatment. Wherever practicable, affected houses were

disinfected by means of fires and leaping, and the people were told that all soiled clothes should be carefully washed and boiled or destroyed. They were enjoined to obtain their drinking water pure, or to boil it where there was a suspicion of impurity, and to carefully avoid the use of decomposing fish and unwholesome fruit and vegetables. Where the disease made any progress, large fires were made in various parts of the village."

The last case was reported from Poochagnon on the 7th July, the disease having disappeared from the other villages prior to that date.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—Cholera had not visited this district epidemically since 1869, but during this year a very general and severe epidemic occurred, equal in virulence to those that took place in 1864 and 1861. Since 1817 this scourge has been a visitant of this district, and it is believed that it breaks forth with special virulence every fourth year; that it is always to be met with in those months when the diurnal variations of temperature are greatest, and when the south-west and north-east winds blow strongly, and that it appears in an exceptionally severe form after an early subsidence of inundation. During 1873 the rain floods at their highest were lower than they had been for years, and cholera appeared at an earlier date after the rains than usual.

The following table exhibits the death-rates, from this disease in the present and preceding years, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the months of excessive prevalence of the disease in those areas:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Talbagh ...	280	1.97	16	6	12	4	12	8	1	1	1	19	132	78
Dacca, town ...	130	1.87	11	4	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	13	93	55
Sreenugur ...	443	1.78	35	4	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	7	130	23
Moonshagunge ...	373	1.76	39	3	1	23	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	55
Naraingunge ...	134	1.22	1	10	3	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	4	40
			.009	.09	.02	.000	.21	.	.	.000	.009	.009	.19	.44

In the town cholera appeared on the 9th February, and up to the 8th March only four cases occurred in parts of the town widely apart from one another. After an absence of fourteen days it appeared again, and the seizures were more frequent. During April and May sporadic cases to a less extent than is usual at this time occurred. The last of such cases occurred on the 25th May, after which the disease was absent up to September. It appeared again on the 22nd October, and from that date it was very prevalent throughout the city, and increased in virulence and frequency up to the third week of November, after which it slowly declined and did not entirely cease till the end of the year.

The interior of the district appeared to be unusually free from cholera during the first nine months of the year. It prevailed, however, with great virulence in October and November in Naraingunge and Madareegunge, among the Hindustani coolies employed by the jute dealers. It attacked the great crowd that assembled at the Baroni Mela, which commenced on the 4th November and lasted until the 6th January; but during these two months only 12 cases and seven deaths were reported. It is believed, however, that many were taken away to their homes as soon as they fell ill. Two hospitals were erected, where the sick were treated by native doctors, and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

At the great bathing festival Brahmapootra Ashnain, held on the 5th April, no cases occurred. The assemblage of pilgrims was below the average of other years, and the weather was favorable to sleeping in the open air.

At the Mitford Hospital 59 cases, including five moribunds, were admitted during the year, of whom 32 died.

In the jail seven cases, four in November, and one each in March, June, and October, occurred: of these, five ended fatally.

At the Lunatic Asylum 16 lunatics were attacked; 12 in November, and one each in January, April, June, and July. Of this number, 11 died.

With regard to the pathology of the disease, Dr. Wiso, the Civil Surgeon, writes: "When cholera was very general in November, two types of the disease were recognised—one

was the ordinary one followed by imperfect reaction; the other was new to me, and is only rarely met with. The stools, instead of being like rice-water, consisted of gelatinous masses untinged by blood. The patient remained icy cold, the eyes sunken, but the pulse was perceptible. Great abdominal pain was complained of. Death was as rapid as in ordinary cholera. The *post-mortem* appearances were—a few arborescent vessels in duodenum and jejunum; the whole of the coats of the ileum intensely congested, and underneath the mucous membrane numerous minute patches of extravasated blood; the solitary glands enlarged and swollen; peyer's glands distinct, the congestion abruptly ending at their edges. No ulceration was detected. The cecum was slightly red, and the rest of the large intestines was congested throughout. I do not recollect ever having witnessed similar pathological appearances after death from cholera. In Calcutta, I am informed, such cases are now and then seen, but generally with bloody stools, which never was observed here."

Fureedpore.—Cholera was present in a sporadic form in a few localities in this district during the first months of the year, and again in November and December.

Most of the cases occurred in Goalundo. This station is a mere encampment, with a heterogeneous population passing to and from the terminus. It is consequently in a filthy condition, such as must necessarily engender disease. The monthly mortality in this area, which was the only one in Fureedpore which returned a death-rate in excess of one per 1,000 of population, and the annual mortality in the district from this cause, are shown below:—

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873			303	29	1.35
In 1872			429	42	12.30

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Goalundo	132	1.17	..	21 23	21 23	48 53	5 05	1 01	1 01	9 10	..	..	23 25	..

Backergunge.—Cholera, which is endemic here, assumed an epidemic form in 1873, and visited most parts of the district, particularly during the hot weather and during December and January, the two coldest months.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, together with the monthly prevalence of the disease in those areas:—

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873			2,726	1.14	19.36
In 1872			1,080	.45	12.68

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Burrisal, town	37	1.81	4 62	..	..	8 104	9 117	2 26	..	1 13	..	..	1 52	9 117
Burrisal, rural	368	2.52	19 11	10 06	18 12	72 49	187 128	21 14	1 006	3 02	2 01	1 006	5 03	29 19
Perozepore	220	2.42	19 20	5 05	3 03	34 37	100 110	30 33	1 14	1 01	1 01	1 01	..	13 14
Goolgakhally	161	2.39	7 16	..	20 29	68 101	59 87	7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backergunge	432	2.24	7 03	..	21 10	138 71	165 85	82 42	12 06	1 005	..	..	..	6 03
Mahdigunga	209	1.15	..	..	43 31	96 69	119 85	21 15	11 07	3 02	..	1 007	2 01	3 02
Nulchitty	173	1.93	33 36	..	15 16	32 35	39 41	14 15	1 01	5 05	..	2 02	1 01	31 34
Khalsakhally	142	1.45	..	1 01	15 15	55 56	44 46	25 25	02 02	..	..	..	..	..
Jhulokatty	158	1.14	23 16	..	3 08	30 28	23 20	20 14	1 007	3 02	1 007	1 007	..	28 20
Polong	263	1.06	19 07	16 06	19 07	65 26	45 17	26 10	5 02	1 004	1 004	3 01	20 08	46 18

In the town of Burrisal the disease prevailed severely from April to June, but did not cause so great a mortality as in the previous year. It broke out again in November, but in a milder degree. It entered the jail in April, continued till May, and attacked 16 persons, of whom 3 died.

Cholera medicines, with instructions for their use, and for the general treatment of the disease, were invariably sent to the affected localities, which proved so beneficial as to cause the people to seek such assistance eagerly.

Adverting to the large number of fatal cases from this disease entered in the district returns, the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that, considering the small number of deaths returned as having been caused by diarrhoea, a good number of casualties from that cause must have been put down to cholera.

Mymensingh.—According to the Sanitary Report, there occurred no general outbreak of cholera in this district; and it is stated that on the contrary the district may be said to have been remarkably free from the disease this year. The mortuary returns, however, show that there occurred *nearly double the number of casualties from this cause this year, as compared with 1872* (vide the statement which follows, and which also exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred). But the Civil Surgeon has ascertained that a great number of the deaths shown in the mortuary returns as occurring from cholera really resulted from dysentery or diarrhoea, and that on medicines being sent to any locality where cholera was reported to be present, it generally appeared that the reports were exaggerated, and that there occurred no more than one or two cases:—

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.											
In 1873 In 1872		1,508 881	'64 '37	12.87 20.43											
AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nusserabad, town	53	5.26	5	..	..	..	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
Kishoregunge, town	50	4.32	..	3	1	2	23	69	..	..	..	..	..	39	79
Doorgapore	417	3.69	..	21	07	11	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Jamulpore, town	21	1.46	1	..	..	12	12	9	36	49	100	71	94	32	381
Sherpore	180	1.22	46	..	..	10	10	08	31	43	87	62	83	28	25
Guhiterson	84	1.00	20	4	7	..	3	8	8	4	1	8	2	19	18
			23	04	08	..	03	00	09	04	01	09	02	22	22

From reports made by the Magistrate of the district, it appeared that cholera broke out in a severe form on the 2nd January in some villages in the jurisdiction of the Dewangunge police section; that the disease soon after travelled to Sherpore, where 114 were attacked and 83 died; that it disappeared from the former place on the 13th January and from the latter on the 16th; that between that latter date and the 20th some cases occurred in Netrokona; and that in the Sudder Station some cases occurred on the 17th January.

Sylhet.—Cholera of a mild type prevailed in this district throughout the year. It never assumed an epidemic form. The following table exhibits the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the chief mortality prevailed.

The Civil Surgeon remarks: "It is curious that for several years past cholera always commences in the interior and reaches the station gradually, settling down at a place called Kalighat, situated on the south-east of the station, close to the northern bank of the river Surnah. I have visited this place when there were cases of cholera in it, but I cannot say that I found it either cleaner or dirtier than other places."

		Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	933	54	20.85
In 1872	...	524	30	14.66

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sylhet, town	41	2.43	3	...	...	4	21	8	...	1	...	1	1	...
Moolagool	105	2.21	17	...	...	23	124	47	...	05	...	05	05	11
Sonamungoo	116	1.91	12	22	9	04	54	76	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dhurm-pasha	136	1.42	19	38	14	01	02	01	03	...	...	...	01	09
Jynteahpore	29	1.15	5	2	5	07	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gohainghat	33	1.01	05	02	05	1.01	16	02	...	...	...	4	7	5
			...	...	...	...	03	17	...	...	15	27	19	...
			...	...	...	...	4	11	3	...	...	15	...	...
			...	...	...	...	12	33	09	...	...	46	...	...

Cachar.—Sporadic cases of cholera occurred during the year, but they were few in number, and confined chiefly to coolies who contracted the disease on their way up from Calcutta. The mortality on the whole was considerably below that of 1872. "In former times occasionally villages were decimated by this frightful disorder, now we seldom hear of it. The sub-division of Hylakandy is sometimes visited by it, but seldom in an epidemic form. Lying close to the district of Sylhet, where cholera appears to be common, this disease has been traced to have been brought over, but not very often in an aggravated nature." It generally prevails much more in the hot season than in any other. May and June are the usual months for it. Cases are heard of in November and December. It is seldom present during the rains, and a heavy fall of rain usually checks it.

				Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	...	194	...	24.25
In 1872	...	...	...	782	...	69.02

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Katigora	81	1'67	..	..	..	13	16	43	..	..	..	..	..	9
Silchar	95	1'04	..	..	..	26	33	50	..	..	..	..	..	18
					10	10	62	13	..	..	..	..	..	3
					12	10	68	14	5	..	..	..	..	63

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Cholera, as usual, was present throughout the year, but never assumed an epidemic character.

It prevailed in the district from January to April, almost disappeared in June and July, increased in August, September, and part of October, and again declined till December, when the number of cases again increased.

In September the town was visited, *but the jail escaped.*

In October Dr. Meadows visited a village two miles from the town during a smart outbreak of cholera. He describes the place as fairly sanitated; the huts well raised and of a better class than usual; the latrines distant from the water-supply, the latter being of fair quality; the people apparently of a superior class and willing to adopt measures suggested for their benefit. The history of the origin of this outbreak was to the effect that an inhabitant of this village having gone to visit a friend at a distance, was seized on the day of his return with cholera, and within two or three days other cases occurred and the outbreak became general. The friend whom he went to visit is said to have died of cholera. A hospital assistant and medicines were supplied to this place during the outbreak.

The following table exhibits the mortality of the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest:—

				Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	...	943	...	83	...	8.72
In 1872	..	...	...	1,302	...	1.15	..	11.64

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Chittagong, town	72	8.48	15 14	...	1 04	...	5 15	4 19	...	7 33	23 111	...	4 83	22 106
Meerkaserai	264	2.00	35 27	15 12	30 24	163 85	25 25	6 04	13 10	22 15	...	...	...	...
Chittagong, rural	91	1.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palteah	233	1.00	57 24	3 03	1 004	8 03	5 02	4 01	1 004	23 09	59 32	5 02	...	...

Noakholly.—No report was received from this district. The following table, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the cholera mortality of the year compared with 1872, with the areas and months in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.*		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	
In 1873			846	...	1.18	...	11.56
In 1872			861	..	.50	...	6.44

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ramgunge	150	2.32	{ 28 .43	{ 13 .20	{ 6 .09	{	{ 2 .03	{	{	{	{	{	{ 40 .75	{ 52 .80
Sudharam, town	22	2.18	{	{ 2 .19	{	{ 1 .00	{ 1 .09	{	{	{	{	{	{ 4 .39	{ 14 1.39
Angergaon	206	1.54	{ 78 .58	{ 10 .07	{ 38 .28	{ 30 .22	{ 21 .15	{ 21 .15	{	{ 3 .02	{ 3 .02	{ 1 .007	{	{ 1 .007
Luckhipoorah	150	1.42	{ 67 .63	{ 5 .04	{ 2 .01	{ 10 .09	{ 9 .08	{ 7 .06	{	{	{ 3 .02	{	{ 24 .22	{ 25 .21
Sudharam, rural	118	1.36	{ 3 .03	{ 7 .08	{ 6 .06	{ 38 .43	{ 26 .30	{ 1 .01	{	{	{	{	{ 14 .16	{ 23 .20
Chakungungo	150	1.07	{ 24 .17	{ 11 .07	{ 6 .04	{ 11 .07	{	{ 9 .06	{ 2 .01	{ 3 .02	{	{ 1 .007	{ 7 .06	{ 76 .54

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district. The subjoined table is extracted from the mortuary returns of the year :—

Comparative death-rates.

				Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873				2,274	1.48	28.30
In 1872				861	.56	17.79

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.																						
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.											
Comillah, town	123	9.49	{	11	...	5	28	19	...	...	...	...	1	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.85	...	.38	2.10	1.47	...	...	...	...	.07	.69	3.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comillah, rural	316	2.89	{	16	4	16	18	122	32	...	3	...	1	47	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.14	.03	.14	.11	1.11	.29	...	.02	...	.009	.42	.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hajeogunge	194	2.87	{	48	14	9	16	2	...	13	2	...	...	28	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.71	.20	.13	.23	.02	...	.19	.02	...	...	.41	.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gourgoorah	100	2.77	{	91	18	33	7	...	...	...	2	3	...	43	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.88	.16	.31	.06	...	...	...	.01	.02	...	.40	.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaganathdiggee	281	2.50	{	7	27	50	11	40	5	...	...	...	...	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.09	.37	.69	.15	.67	.08	...	...	...	...	.04	.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luksham	204	2.11	{	27	...	7	59	20	4	...	8	...	...	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.28	...	.07	.61	.20	.04	...	.08	...	...	.30	.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagulayah	191	1.66	{	15	10	3	55	57	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.13	.08	.02	.47	.49	.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borkamptah	160	1.54	{	20	9	...	1	12	19	...	...	...	...	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{	.19	.08	...	.009	.11	.18	...	...	...	...	.28	.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—Epidemic cholera of a severe type appeared in several parts of this district in 1873. Except in the city of Patna, where it lingered longer than elsewhere, the time of prevalence was during the hot months, from March to September inclusive.

The following table exhibits the death-rates of the year as compared with 1872:

AREAS OF HIGHEST PREVALENCE.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Behar, town	167	18.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	126	9	..	..	..
Barh, town	95	8.59	..	..	23	28	24	9	5	3	1	..	2	..
Futooh	109	2.56	..	..	18	43	57	15	63	7	..	1	..	..
Behar, rural	576	2.24	..	..	..	12	10	46	62	372	73	1	..	..
Paleegunge	177	2.23	..	..	..	3	4	47	48	65	10	..	..	..
Barh, rural	198	2.01	..	..	27	36	43	35	35	15	3	..	2	3
Dinapore, with Khagoul	123	2.00	5	1	..	..	51	46	8	9	3	..	..	..
Buktearpore	113	1.91	..	..	..	1	9	39	20	30	12	2	..	..
Patna, town	204	1.28	..	1	1	15	42	21	41	50	2	26	2	9
Muneeer	103	1.28	..	..	..	..	1	1	59	41	1	..	..	..
Uttara and Selao	183	1.25	1	..	6	3	35	41	27	40	30	..	..	..
Mokameh	86	1.08	..	2	1	15	30	8	17	10	1	2	..	..
Mussowdee	105	1.01	..	..	2	10	12	16	22	21	19	2	..	1

At Behar the disease broke out with great virulence immediately after the subsidence of the inundation of the town, which was caused by a heavy fall of rain, the severity of the attack being most marked in those parts of the city which lie at the lowest level, and were therefore most affected by the floods. Cholera medicines were freely distributed to the police, and an extra native doctor was deputed from the Sudder Station to assist the hospital attendant in charge of the sub-division. The outbreak was most fatal in August.

At Khagoul, near Dinapore, the disease broke out in the bazar on the 30th April, and continued its ravages until June. Up to the 11th May 36 persons were attacked. It was believed that a carpenter from Dinapore imported the disease into this village. The locality in which the disease broke out was ascertained to be in an exceptionally filthy condition, containing pools of stagnant putrid water, the well of the place being surrounded with mephitic mud, and its neighbourhood used for latrine purposes. The measures adopted to provide relief were the following: A native doctor was deputed to afford medical aid; the offensive pools, &c., were filled up with dry earth; the mud around the well was covered with powerful disinfectants; the bazar was thoroughly cleaned; Macdougall's powder was freely used at the infected places; all the houses in which cholera occurred were disinfected with sulphurous acid; sulphur fires were freely burned throughout the bazar, and the fumes diffused through the streets; and a separate hospital was established for the reception of patients. These hygienic measures resulted in a gradual abatement of the disease.

Cholera of a severe type was also present in the jail at Meetapore. A large proportion of those who recovered from the first stage of the disease died of the secondary fever. Camping out the prisoners had the effect, as in former years, of causing the disease to disappear both from jail and camp.

Gya.—Cholera was present in this district during the greater part of the year, and to it, in a secondary degree, is due the high mortality. During the rains the disease was more or less epidemic throughout the district: no part of it escaped. In August it was at its highest. It was reported to have broken out simultaneously in different parts of the district, and in places removed from the ordinary lines of traffic.

When the disease assumed a decidedly epidemic form, native doctors and compounders were deputed to the affected localities to aid the sufferers. The Civil Surgeon thinks that "the benefit of sending medical aid in ordinary cases is doubtful, unless the patient can be attended to hour by hour, and unless symptoms are treated as they arise. Medicine, as it is in such cases usually administered, won't do much good."

The following table shows the annual mortality from this cause, the areas of greatest prevalence, and the months in which it was present in those areas:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	...	4,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In 1872	...	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	762	3.53	..	..	..	..	55	16	131	278	261	21	...	..
Nowadah	1,115	3.12	..	..	1	15	49	96	149	451	290	64	..	...
Jehanabad, rural	726	3.10	..	..	1	58	40	53	163	233	66	109	3	..
Gya, town	198	2.96	..	..	1	...	1	4	21	153	15	2	1	..
Jehanabad, town	61	2.90	..	..	1	30	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urwah	259	2.59	..	..	04	1.42	23	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajawice	177	2.01	..	..	..	..	11	30	14	87	35	..	..	..
Gya, rural	413	1.96	..	..	1	27	5	9	59	234	75	2	1	..
Uttree	131	1.72	..	..	004	12	02	04	28	111	35	009	004	..
Tikaree	208	1.24	..	..	..	1	..	22	47	86	52	..	..	..
Nubhoenugger	91	1.00	..	..	..	..	9	1	61	9	8	..	..	..

Shahabad.—Cholera, epidemic in character, prevailed during the year in every sub-division in this district. It appeared in serious form in April; became diffused in various parts of the district in May; increased considerably in incidence towards the middle of June, particularly in the vicinity of Arrah; and attained its maximum in July. The outbreak lasted up to November, and the mortality that attended it was considerably in excess of that of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the annual mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	4,092	...	28.63
In 1872	540	...	7.76

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Buxar, town ...	111	8.05	...	...	...	55	13	8	8	24	3	...	...	...
Peeroo ...	507	3.91	...	...	...	3.97	94	58	58	174	21	...	...	...
Bhubhuah ...	743	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	977	3.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhungaon ...	489	3.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belowty ...	455	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumraon ...	412	2.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buxar, rural ...	228	2.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sasseram, including Dehree	370	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nokha ...	216	1.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowra ...	87	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Buxar town and sub-division cholera was very prevalent, particularly in the latter. It broke out in April and lasted until about the end of September. Immediately on the commencement of the outbreak cholera pills were distributed to the police thanas, and the native doctor of Buxar town was ordered to attend to the sufferers. At this time the Sunkrunt Fair was about to be held. The Joint-Magistrate sent out police constables to warn all-comers to the fair of the existence of cholera in the town, and to prohibit, as far as possible, their entering it. He also adopted measures to keep the infected localities as clean as possible; to watch over the sanitary arrangements prevailing in the houses of the affected, particularly in respect to the proper disposal of infectious matters; to disinfect the houses of the attacked by the burning of sulphur, and subsequently by the burning of sulphur in all the houses in the bazar; and to supply the patients with proper medicines. A small cholera camp was also established in a suitable place for the sick, but the people were unwilling to be treated in it. A storm blew down the camp, and the only two patients who were in it had to be taken back to their houses. Dr. Wright of Buxar was of opinion that the comparatively high mortality that resulted from this outbreak was due to the patients in many cases using their own medicines, and not what was supplied to them. But the disease was severe and malignant in character, and death in some of the cases was very rapid.

Cholera broke out in the Arrah municipality and the outlying villages in May, and assumed an epidemic character in June. The Civil Surgeon was kept informed of the cases as they occurred daily. He recommended the burning of sulphur fires in the affected localities, and although this measure was resorted to extensively, it did not stop the progress of the disease. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that "however useful sulphur fires may be in a slight localized outbreak, they are quite ineffectual in such a case as this, when cholera was prevalent nearly all over the district." Supplies of medicines were sent to the police stations, and the police native doctor and three vaccinators were directed to visit the sick in the affected quarters, and to aid them.

The disease visited the town and thana of Sasseram in April, and continued its ravages up to about the end of September. The following villages were attacked:—Longnan, Aquil, Bydodeb, Sekaria, Naserna, Kishur, Kope, Srikanthpore, Moradabad, and Chitau. A passed medical pupil was sent to these localities to attend to the sufferers, the infected huts were removed, and mehters and domes were entertained to render assistance.

The disease broke out in Kukeria, a village within the jurisdiction of the Peeroo police section, in about the beginning of May, and subsided after the 17th of that month, without spreading to any other adjoining village. This village not being situated on any high road, people avoided entering it as soon as it was known that cholera was present in it. This accounts for the disease not having spread to other localities. A medical subordinate was deputed to the place to attend to the sick, and the Civil Surgeon visited the place and recommended the enforcement of cleanliness and the burning of sulphur fires in different parts of the village.

Sixty of the coolies employed on the irrigation works at Dehree were attacked by cholera in the beginning of April. Of this number 29 died: six of the latter did not disclose that they had been attacked until it was too late.

In May the disease was very prevalent in Bindoolea and other villages, a few miles north of the Beheea Railway Station, where it caused great mortality. The villages, according to the native doctor who was sent there with medicines, were in a very foul condition, and contained many offensive open drains and cess-pools. The Civil Surgeon recommended that these should be cleansed and filled in.

It also prevailed with some intensity in the villages of Kullianpore and Gujraj in June, and killed 30 in the former place and 12 in the latter. A hospital assistant was sent there with medicines.

About the same time 25 cases and 9 deaths occurred in the village of Ulekhitolah, near Arrah, and 10 cases and 7 deaths in the village of Ekhowna. A medical subordinate was despatched to these villages with medicines.

Up to this time the Bhubhuah sub-division was comparatively free from the scourge, but now a serious outbreak occurred in some villages near Doorgowtee. The compounder of the Bhubhuah dispensary was deputed to these villages to render assistance to the sufferers. Some cases also occurred in the town of Bhubhuah, which were attended to by the hospital assistants of the lock-up and dispensary.

Notwithstanding all the precautions that were taken to exclude the disease from the jail, by enforcing strict attention to cleanliness, isolation, careful examination of food, allowing extra salt, and keeping prisoners under surveillance, so as to send any to hospital the moment they appeared unwell, cholera entered the prison on the 25th June, and continued in it until the 5th July. It attacked 56 prisoners, of whom 18 died. Every step was taken to stamp out the disease. The sick were isolated; their dejecta and excreta were promptly removed to a distance from the jail; sulphur fires were burnt in the wards and in the jail hospital; and immediate attention was afforded to those who were attacked. Alarm caused many prisoners to conceal their illness, thus greatly diminishing the chances of recovery. At last it was deemed expedient to remove the prisoners from the jail, and on the 4th July they were taken to the large building north of the police lines and Buxar road. This step put an end to the outbreak in a very striking manner as only two prisoners (the last of the cases) were attacked the next day, the 5th, and one of them was found on inquiry to have had the disease before he left the jail. All the sanitary arrangements of the jail were in good order; there was no overcrowding worth the name. This outbreak cannot therefore be assigned to any other cause than the very unhealthy and unseasonable weather of June and July.

As illustrative of the non-contagious character of cholera, it may be mentioned that the four prisoners who were employed as sick attendants, and had worked night and day throughout the entire outbreak, were not affected by the disease; and that of sixteen others, who were similarly employed for short periods, only one was attacked.

The striking difference in results that attended two methods of treatment of the sick that were adopted in the jail during this outbreak, induces me to place on record the following remarks of Dr. Thornton, the Civil Surgeon, respecting them, together with a table exhibiting those results.

"Table No. 6 (subjoined) shows the results of two different methods of treatment which

* Diluted sulphuric and acetic	
of each	... m℥ xv.
Carbolic acid	... 3½ grs.
Water	... 36"

For a dose,

I tried during this outbreak. The first 19 cases were treated with a mixture* of sulphuric, acetic, and carbolic acids repeated every half hour, or at longer intervals, according to the circumstances of each case. The patients were allowed

to drink moderate quantities of water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, and they had thin sago or arrowroot, with small quantities of milk, as nourishment during convalescence. Mustard plasters to the epigastric region and dry friction to the limbs and chest were also employed in some cases. In a few cases where the disease was only just commencing, hyper-chlorodyne was tried, but without good effect. When the urgent symptoms were abating, a mixture of nitre, nitric ether, and tincture of cantharides, was given to promote the secretion of urine. The foregoing remarks apply only to the first 19 cases; the rest, 37 in number, were treated in a different manner. I became dissatisfied with the acid treatment on account of the heavy mortality (47 per cent.) which I found resulting from its use, and I resolved to try a method

† See his First Principles of Medicine, 6th edition, pages 440-467.

recommended by Dr. Billing,† an eminent London physician, who practised it successfully in the cholera epidemic of 1831-32. This author considers cholera as an essentially febrile disease, and treats it by antimony and salines, followed by quinine. I adopted this plan and treated all the other cases that occurred with the mixture noted in the margin, and

Tartar emetic	... grs. ii
Sulphate of magnesia	... 3½
Water	3viii

A tablespoonful every half hour, or according to circumstances.

with the quinine mixture when the urgent symptoms were abating. Out of 37 cases thus treated, there were 28 recoveries and 9 deaths—a mortality of only 24 per cent. This result is rendered still more favourable by the facts that three of the patients who died were feeble, sickly old men, quite unable to rally, and that a fourth was brought to hospital in a hopeless state, in which no treatment could be of any avail. During the stay of the prisoners in camp, several men of the police guard, some members of their families, and a considerable number of people from neighbouring villages, were treated in this way for cholera in different stages, and nearly all of them recovered. It must, I think, be admitted from these details that, whether Dr. Billing's theory regarding the nature of cholera be correct or not, the treatment recommended by him was remarkably successful, and deserves to be tried on an extensive scale, so that its real value may be correctly ascertained.

"Table showing the results of two different plans of treatment adopted during this outbreak :—

	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			RECOVERIES.			PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By acids	15	4	19	8	1	9	7	3	10	53.33	25.00	47.37
By tartar emetic and sulphate of magnesia	33	4	37	9	...	9	24	4	28	27.27	...	24.32
Total	48	8	56	17	1	18	31	7	38	35.41	12.50	32.14

Tirhoot.—Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in this district during the months of March to September. The cases were a good deal scattered, and the outbreak was not very severe in any locality. The villages that fared the worst were those situated in the north-west, west, and south-west of the district.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed most :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	6,040	1.37	28.53
In 1872	1,400	.33	13.52

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Parokhas	660	4.95	...	...	...	...	...	19	168	445	98	...	...	...
Durbhunga, town ...	209	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	82	87	63	25	...	...	...
Rowserah	1,128	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	62	750	149	80	...	...	...
Mahnar	157	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	26	246	48	26	...	...	...
Mozufferpore, town	93	2.43	...	...	...	...	...	34	53	65	1	...	...	...
Kutreh	470	2.15	...	...	...	...	...	56	87	197	91	...	...	...
Bahera	471	1.84	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	5	60	...	...	...
Budraj Semur ...	216	1.73	...	...	...	...	...	10	92	107	5	...	...	...
Mowhweh	344	1.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhowareh	271	1.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seetamarhee	263	1.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeloy	457	1.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga, rural ...	355	1.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cholera pills were plentifully supplied both to the police and to private persons, and native doctors were sent to those localities where the disease was most prevalent.

Eight cases of cholera occurred in the jail in August, of which three proved fatal.

Sarnu.—Cholera as an epidemic visited this district in June, July, August, and September. The lower classes, the poor, ill-fed, and intemperate, are said to have been especially attacked.

The following table shows the annual mortality, the areas in which the highest death rates occurred, and the months in which they took place :—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,757	.85	8.60
In 1872	518	.25	4.88

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Chuprah, town	308	6.65	1	...	2	2	15	75	187	25	...	...	...	1
Manjhee	387	2.84	0.02	...	...	0.04	0.04	32	102	4.04	54	...	...	0.02
Revilgunge, town	30	2.23	0.01	...	0.07	0.07	47	81	73	71	0.06	0.01	...	...
Chuprah, rural	384	2.16	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	14	1.49	44	0.07	...	...
Sewan, town	22	1.98	0.02	...	0.05	...	0.05	10	12	1.41	38	0.09	0.05	0.05
Deerwara	113	1.05	0.09	18	0.09	...	54	18	0.09	36	36	...	0.09	...
			...	...	...	...	0.01	12	54	29	...	0.07	...	...

In the town of Chuprah, at Manjhee, Pursa, Mushrukh, Kismur, and Durrowlee, the disease assumed a very fatal type.

Active measures were taken to check the spread of the disease wherever it prevailed in the district by the distribution of cholera pills to all the police stations, and by despatching native doctors and vaccinators to the infected localities to treat the sick. At Chuprah the police and municipal authorities urged the inhabitants to keep their dwelling-houses twice a week, or oftener, while cholera was raging, and to fumigate them with sulphur and dhuma. These measures were attended with signal benefit, viz. the subsidence of the disease.

In the jail, although the disease was raging in the town at the time (July), only one case of cholera, which might be connected with the epidemic prevailing outside, occurred. "By well directed and prompt prophylactic measures, such as the daily fumigation of the wards with sulphur and resin, frequent leeping, supervision of the quality and cooking of the food, the provision of pure drinking-water, and the early treatment of all cases of diarrhoea, the malady was staved off and prevented from spreading in the jail."

Chumparan.—Cholera was present in this district, but confined to limited localities, during eight months of the year, the months of immunity being January, March, April, and December. From the latter end of July to the end of August it was very severe—almost epidemic in character—and caused a mortality that created great alarm.

The following table shows the annual mortality from cholera, the areas in which the highest death-rates prevailed, and the months of prevalence:—

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	1,218	84	15.20
In 1872	503	34	6.78

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kessaria, including Dhaknar or Piprah	901	6.56	...	0.06	...	...	...	13	39	724	109	15	...	...
Moteharee, town	12	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	25	4.79	1.31	0.09	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1.83	...	...	...

The first case of this outbreak occurred in a village called Tezpore, eight miles from Sahebgunge and four miles from the boundary of the adjacent district of Tirhoot—eight miles from which boundary a large and extensively frequented bazar is held, and where cholera had broken out in June. This village is a low lying one, its soil is impregnated with saltpetre, and it contains numerous pools of stagnant water, caused from saltpetre having been drawn away from them for manufacturing purposes. It has, besides, no less than eight other stagnant pools of water, and three wells that are, in fact, mere receptacles for the surface drainage for yards around. A partially dry lake, filled with offensive vegetable matter, also adorns this locality. These insanitary conditions, aggravated by a hot sun and a close stifling atmosphere, were no doubt prolific agents in intensifying the severity of the disease when it visited the place. From Tezpore the disease spread to villages almost similarly conditioned in a sanitary point of view, situated in a north and north-east direction, within a radius of over twenty miles.

The Civil Surgeon twice visited the affected localities, made arrangements for constant supplies of medicines, and established a dépôt for them at the centrally situated thana of Kessaria; but the extremely insanitary condition of these villages, as above described, precluded all hope of medicines being of any avail in affording effective aid. Recourse was

therefore had to other additional measures, the chief of which were the freeing of the villages from filth and accumulations of refuse matter, which were buried in deep pits, and the lighting of large fires throughout them. The results were that the spread of the disease was at once checked, and the mortality was reduced to one-half the then prevailing average. These sanitary measures were persevered in throughout the year, and a steady decrease of cholera cases, and the avoidance of the threatened epidemic, were the consequences.

The Civil Surgeon says: "Cases of sporadic cholera are of frequent occurrence owing to dietary indiscretions, especially during the marriage months, when the poor, who are living in a state of semi-starvation at other periods, gorge themselves with the most heterogeneous articles in the shape of food; purging and vomiting in a severe form results, and unless the person attacked is of a strong robust frame, his surrounding conditions are altogether against his recovery."

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Cholera was present in this district throughout the year. In the earlier months the cases were not numerous, but in April the disease assumed an almost epidemic form, and continued its ravages until October, exhibiting its worst features in May, June, and July. The mortality from this disease in the town and district amounted in all to 1,334, of which number 1,208 deaths occurred in April to August, and the largest number in May.

The annual rate of mortality, and the areas in which the casualties were highest, are exhibited in the subjoined table.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ..	1,334	73	8.85
In 1872	930	51	10.13

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths, per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Jamulpore, town ...	41	3.91	..	1.09	..	2.18	10.95	2.18	2.18	9.86	8.76	7.66	..	..
Shaikpoorrah ...	289	1.45	..	..	..	8.04	48.24	95.47	58.29	58.29	21.10	1.005	..	..

The only report received on this subject related to the occurrence of cholera at Begoo Serai, where it first appeared in May, in the south of the bazar; but on the locality having been cleaned out and timely medical aid afforded, it was stamped out. It again broke out in June in the north-east. It was introduced by a woman who had been attacked by the disease at the village of Aoje, one and half miles distant, and who was brought into Begoo Serai for treatment. From her the disease soon spread to the neighbourhood around. Measures to combat with it were at once adopted. The best wells were cleaned out, deepened, and guarded against pollution, and such wells as needed closing were closed. Under these and other sanitary endeavours the outbreak soon abated, after having caused about 30 deaths.

In general a plentiful supply of cholera pills were kept at the police thanas of the affected localities, and compounders were deputed to treat the sick. At Begoo Serai and Khurrukpore the sub-assistant surgeon and hospital attendant attended those who were attacked.

The Civil Surgeon visited Begoo Serai on hearing of the above-mentioned outbreak, and his record of the extremely insanitary condition of the place is reproduced below:—

"In every direction I went it was only too plainly evident that some definite system of conservancy was necessary. At all the wells there was a scarcity of water, and the water of most of the tanks was either dried up, or what remained was only a filth pond.

"What was pointed out to me as one of the best wells in the place had only two feet of water, and the people drawing their supplies at the time said that towards evening it would be almost dry.

"Another large well in the centre of the bazar was in a very insanitary state. The people seemed to use the water for bathing as well as drinking purposes, and there was a regular drain of filth all around it and the stench was frightful. At a distance of about two hundred yards there was another well, a kutchah one, and many people were drawing water from it. What they drew could hardly be called water: it was more of the consistence of pea soup; and in my presence I saw them trying to remove the filth from it by placing a piece of rag over the mouth of a "gurrah," and thus straining the stuff they had drawn from the well into it.

"I inquired from those present why they took the trouble to draw up such sewage when a fair quality of water was obtainable a few hundred yards distant. They replied that this well was much handier for their purpose!"

"I do not believe that even pigs would have touched the liquid they were drawing."

"The insanitary state of some of the dwellings was painfully evident from the effluvia generated every where and there. Altogether the place seemed a fine field for cholera."

Bhagulpore.—Cholera, in some cases in epidemic form, broke out in this district in March and ceased by the end of June. The following table exhibits the annual mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the only area in which the death-rate exceeded one per 1,000 of population.

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	913	49	8.98
In 1872	...	...	208	11	2.28

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bathpore	168	1.18	...	...	23 16	95 67	42 29	8 05	...	...	...	...	...	...

The disease appeared in March in the extreme north of the town of Bhagulpore, in Muddehpooora and Soopool, where it prevailed with some severity. It was almost confined to these localities. About the same time a few cases occurred in the south and in the towns on the chief ghâts of the Ganges—Colgong and Peerpointee.

It next appeared in August to a small extent, in a limited portion of the district, south of the river, and during that and the next month prevailed epidemically in the Annundpore thana.

Another limited outbreak occurred about the 4th July, among the coolies employed on the railway embankment to the south-east of the town. They suffered much, owing to their living under very inadequate shelter, to their being exposed all day while at work, and to want of good water, no considerable village or regular water-supply being near at hand.

The disease also visited the central jail at Bhagulpore on the 9th May, continued in it until the 23rd June, attacked nine prisoners and killed one; again on the 11th July, on which date only one case occurred; for the third time on the 16th July, and continued until the 18th, during which eight cases occurred, none of which however proved fatal; and lastly, epidemically, from the 16th to the 18th August, during which it attacked 89 prisoners, of whom 43 died.

Purneah.—Cholera broke out in this district in a severe form in March, prevailed with the greatest intensity in April, and disappeared in June.

The following table shows the annual death-rate from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the mortality was highest:—

			Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	866	50	9.13
In 1872	...	...	356	20	9.23

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Purneah town	143	8.90	...	...	7 43	134 8.34	1 06	1 06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gondwara	376	3.54	...	...	...	365 3.34	21 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

About a fortnight after the Caragola fair, and while the Mohurram festival was being observed, cholera of a severe, but not of a virulent character, broke out in the villages along the Ganges and Darjeeling road, to which part it was chiefly confined. Not a case occurred while the fair lasted, nor is there any evidence of importation. Women and children suffered

more than men. The disease commenced abating in about the end of April. The following table, furnished by the Magistrate, shows the affected villages and the amount of sickness and mortality that occurred in them :—

Villages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Villages.	Cases.	Deaths.
Gondwara	341	276	Arrareah	37	32
Cashba Amour	2	1	Mahiar	28	26
Cadpuk	20	13	Raneegunge	30	21
Bulrampore	9	8	Sudder Thana	164	97
Moucharee	26	21	Total	802	596
Dhundaha	107	77			
Kissengunge	26	14			
Callegunge	12	10			

A few cases of cholera also occurred in the native town to the north of the station, but the disease did not pervade the station or appear in the jail.

According to the Civil Surgeon's account it would appear that on the whole the number of casualties from this outbreak amounted to 874 (the mortuary returns show 866), of which 754 occurred in April only, when the disease prevailed with great severity.

Cholera medicines, sago, brandy, and mustard, were freely dispensed. A native doctor was sent to the affected localities, which were also visited by the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police. The old cholera pills were not generally depended on, and Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet's Cholera Mixture, of which 50 bottles were purchased and distributed, was in great demand.

Southal Pergunnahs.—Several outbreaks of cholera occurred in this district during the year. They were in most cases of very brief duration, ceasing almost before the places could be visited.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause—the former compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 407	37	3.80	9	6	36	55	140	98	23	38	27	20		15
In 1872 ... 128	10	1.87	0.07	0.04	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1		0.1

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pakour	111	78
Godda	125	42
Deoghur	133	38
Nya Domka	73	26
Rajmehal, town	2	24
Rajmehal, rural	23	12

The following places appear from the Civil Surgeon's report to have been affected. The months of prevalence are noted against them.

February.—Among pilgrims at Deoghur—11 cases, 6 deaths.

April.—In a village near Kurron—20 cases, 10 deaths.

11th to 25th April.—At Kusba, in Godda—16 deaths.

5th to 10th May.—At Koorghat, in Godda—12 cases, 7 deaths.

16th to 18th May.—At Sainipoor—6 cases, 4 deaths.

19th to 27th May.—At Kankratia, in Sahebgunge—4 deaths.

May.—At Kurreempore, in Doomka sub-division—10 cases, 8 deaths.

May.—At Tathree and an adjacent village—46 cases, 35 deaths.

June.—At Jaru—7 cases, 5 deaths.

August.—At Mahagawan—26 deaths.

22nd September to 10th October.—Ondwah and an adjacent village in Rajmehal—26 cases, 14 deaths.

October.—At Kurroa and Goomroo, in Deoghur—25 deaths.

These outbreaks were for the most part ascribed to heat and want of rain. The insanitary state of the affected localities, and the filthy habits of the people, formed also main features in inducing the disease.

At Kusba the first case occurred in a man just arrived from Peerpointee. "The village was excessively filthy, 20 open pits filled with filth existing in close proximity to it."

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Cholera, as usual, visited the district in February, soon after the pilgrims flocked in for the first Puri festival, and again in March, in which month the Dol Jatra takes place. It continued its ravages up to August, after which it rapidly declined. The peculiarity of the disease is to confine itself to localities which are pilgrim routes and pilgrim resorts. Thus Jajipur, which is visited by nearly all the pilgrims on account of its reputed sanctity, seldom escapes visitation from this scourge. The Oolobar thana, opposite Chandbali, where thousands of pilgrims and others from Calcutta land, suffers greatly. The suburbs, Munglabad, Ramhat, and Sagra Sahi, where people, including pilgrims, bathe in crowds in the canal which skirts their side, are especially visited by cholera, which appears there first. The disease, again, sticks very much to the neighbourhood of the main Trunk Road. In the town of Cuttack 135 deaths occurred; but most of the cases, and all the earlier ones, took place in Munglabad and other suburbs adjoining the pilgrim routes, and the first cases were actually among pilgrims who had just arrived in those localities.

The following table shows the annual death-rate from cholera as compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest mortality occurred, and the months in which it took place:—

	In 1873	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total mortality from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	In 1872	2,382	159	12.99												
		2,952	197	15.77												
Jajpore, town	93	8.64	10	39	19	2	5									
Cuttack, rural	503	4.18	65	55	46	129	47	51	90	16	14	20	18	2	1	...
Jajpore, rural	615	3.44	37	57	107	39	47	59	97	47	16	25	14	01	01	...
Cuttack, town	135	2.65	18	36	116	25	11	33	51	25	08	13	03	03	02	...
Oolobar	231	2.41	26	10	5	19	09	18	51	13	10	1	1	01	1	...
Dhurnsala	315	1.50	51	19	09	17	65	99	23	33	15	6	1	01	1	...
Patimundi	99	1.13	37	60	91	16	60	30	13	30	05	009	01	01	01	...
			16	35	30	35	67	32	39	70	4	1	7	03	03	...
			5	5	51	5	5	12	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	1
			05	05	58	25	25	17	17	13	03	03	03	03	03	01

Pooree.—Cholera of a mild type, seldom ending fatally before three days, and attended with comparatively less mortality than in former years, broke out in this district in January, declined with the cessation of the rains, and finally disappeared by the end of July.

The following table exhibits the mortality that occurred during the year from this disease, and the area in which the death-rate was highest:—

	In 1873	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
					January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
	In 1872	821	106	19.63												
		1,207	156	25.96												
Pooree, rural, including Lubha	314	1.80	12	36	26	4	128	95	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			07	14	15	02	76	57	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There were two distinct outbreaks of this disease. The first occurred in the second week of January, and was imported by pilgrims from the Nilgiri sub-division of Balasore. These pilgrims, seeing that the disease was among them, hurriedly left the town for their homes *via* Bhubaneswar, in the Khorda sub-division, leaving the disease in their wake, which affected the local population. By the end of March this outbreak was extinct throughout the district.

The second outbreak occurred early in June among pilgrims on the Trunk Road, and in Pooree, beginning at a lodging-house for pilgrims and spreading rapidly throughout the

town and in several parts of the district. This outbreak ceased by the end of July. The number of pilgrims this year was considerably larger than in many years past. The Civil Surgeon states:—"In my opinion had there been no pilgrims, there would have been no cholera in Pooree during 1873."

Balasore.—Cholera visited various parts of the district during the year, and was attended with a large mortality.

To arrest its progress, a temporary hospital was established, and the police native doctor placed in charge of it. Cholera pills were largely distributed, the Reverend Mr. Phillips kindly accepting a supply for distribution among those that came under his observation.

The subjoined table exhibits the annual mortality from this disease, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred.

In 1873	...	...	Total deaths of district from cholera.	...	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	...	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
			1,965		2.55		30.75
In 1872	...	...	1,262	...	1.63	...	24.13

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Balasore, town	108	5.01	...	7	13	...	6	26	50	6	...	...	...	...
Bustah	278	1.63	3	32	94	13	13	43	78	10	1	...	...	...
Jelasore	157	3.43	...	16	41	8	...	38	51	3	...	...	...	...
Sohoh	497	3.15	8	42	55	36	20	37	103	11	0.1	...	...	...
Balasore, rural	211	2.93	4	11	46	21	16	30	81	2	...	...	...	...
Baleespah	152	2.18	20	16	30	2	4	14	62	3	1	...	...	...
Dhamnugger	236	2.06	19	23	43	0.2	0.5	20	89	0.4	0.1	...	...	...
Motoh or Chandbally	50	1.70	6	2	1	26	3	1	5	14	...	...	1	...
Bhudruck	214	1.45	7	79	43	23	3	8	31	19	1	...	...	...
Basudehpore	53	1.01	...	7	13	8	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	...

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazareebagh.—Dr. Davies, the Civil Surgeon, did not arrive in India until December 1873, and was appointed to take the late Dr. Deacon's place on the 21st January 1874. For these reasons he was unable to submit a report.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns, shows the annual death-rate from cholera as compared with 1872, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they occurred:—

In 1873	...	...	Total deaths of district from cholera.	...	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	...	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
			328		.42		5.59
In 1872	...	...	111	...	.14	...	1.95

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Goomea	166	3.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	45	11	1	...	...
Bugodhr	45	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1.06	20	0.2	...	...

Lohardugga.—Cholera was present during the year in 16 out of the 23 registering areas of this district. It was of brief duration in every place except Ranchee, where it appeared early in June and did not finally disappear until the beginning of September. The following table shows the mortality from this disease during the year, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which the casualties occurred in those areas:—

In 1873	...	...	Total deaths of district from cholera.	...	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	...	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
			380		.81		2.97
In 1872	...	...	46	...	.03	...	.46

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ranchee, town	83	6.86	...	...	...	...	...	24.3	44	35	1	...	...	...
Lodhma	87	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.64	2.81	.08	...	...	...
									29	48	10	...	...	...
									.45	.75	.15	...	...	...

At Ranchee cholera broke out on the 28th June. Some of the cases that occurred ran their course rapidly; but in respect to those that underwent treatment, death occurred between 12 and 36 hours. In August the disease abated in virulence, and in September it disappeared finally. The first case occurred in the person of a sweeper in the employ of the Judicial Commissioner. The man was of intemperate habits, and had eaten freely of the jack-fruit.

The following cases were quoted as indicative of the contagiousness of this disease:—

On the 28th June a zemindar, with a large number of followers among whom cholera was present, *en route* on the other side of Purulia, arrived at Ranchee and encamped in a tope a quarter of a mile west of the town. Among his followers were certain chamars who left him and returned to their homes in Chamartoli, in Ranchee.

On the same day, 28th June, two of the zemindar's followers were attacked at the tope, and in the night of the same day a sweeper, who was attached to the court, was taken ill at his house in Himpiri. This man had lost his child from cholera on his way up to Ranchee.

On the 13th July the child of a chamar, who resided in Chamartoli, near the houses of the chamars who had come with the zemindar, was attacked and died. On the same day five other cases, two ending fatally, occurred in the same locality, and a woman died in Gudri, a bazar next to Chamartoli; other cases also occurred in the same bazar on that date.

From this time the disease spread in a very erratic manner through all the police beats, and through all the town, repeatedly disappearing from, and re-appearing in, the localities it had visited before.

Early in the year cholera medicines had been distributed freely at all the police beats in anticipation of the appearance of cholera. When the disease actually broke out, fresh supplies were promptly sent to the affected localities as occasion called for them. They were placed in charge of intelligent persons with full instructions for their use. Steps were also taken to have removed all filth, &c., from the affected quarters; to have the houses leaped; to have removed all vomit and excreta of the sick; to have their soiled clothes disinfected and burnt, and to preserve the wells from pollution. The dispensary native doctor was deputed to attend the sufferers. The rest of the medical attendants were also detailed to render assistance to the sick by visiting them at their homes, compounding medicines, &c., and a cholera hospital was established.

Singbhoom.—Cholera was present in this district throughout the year. It assumed an epidemic form in July and August in the eastern part of the district bordering on Midnapore, and advanced in a westerly direction towards Chybassa and Seraikela.

The following table exhibits the annual mortality from cholera, the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months in which they took place:—

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.64	...	...	...	...
In 1872	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.72	...	...	...	...

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Kuldih	6	2.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Bharbharia	17	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.63	...	...	...	...
Ghatsilla	28	1.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	...	...
Babaragura	43	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.55	...	...	...	...
Barkela	8	1.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.14	...	...	...	...
Anandpore	4	1.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chybassa	5	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

At Chybassa only a few cases occurred. The first of those cases took place on the 14th July; the person attacked had suffered from diarrhoea a day or two previously, and it was believed that this man caught the infection from a female pilgrim (one of a batch who had come from Puri in the same day), who had been on a short visit to him. The next noticeable case occurred on the 2nd August. The attacked came to Purulia from Baguli, in Turaf Chakulia, east of Dhalbhoom, where cholera existed.

At Sareikela the first case occurred on the 7th July, in a tola in which a number of persons resided, who had come, about the end of June, from a pilgrimage to Puri. Some of the companions of these pilgrims had died of cholera on the road, and others had been attacked but had recovered. From this tola the disease spread in Sareikela.

On the 14th July the disease manifested itself in Ghatsilla, and the subject of the first case died. A few days before it was known that it was present in Purulia, a village 32 miles from Ghatsilla, brought there by pilgrims returning from Puri or Mohurbhunj. On the 17th the sister and nephew of the person above referred to were attacked, and on the following day a woman in a neighbouring house caught the disease. After this the disease spread gradually from the east to the west of Ghatsilla, continued for a fortnight, suddenly ceased for 3 days, appeared again for a few days, and finally disappeared in the beginning of August without spreading to other localities beyond Ghatsilla.

On the 6th August the disease entered the jail, and up to the 19th attacked 8 prisoners, of whom 6 died. On the latter date the healthy prisoners were sent out to a building a short distance from the jail, and from that time no further cases occurred among the prisoners within or without the jail.

Manbhoom.—Cholera prevailed in this district during the year, but not epidemically. The mortality was, however, considerably in excess of the preceding year—in fact thrice as great, as shown in the subjoined table—

				Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	...	840	...	84
In 1872	...	...	...	289	...	20

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Purulia, town	88	15.44	...	...	...	1	2	3	78	3	...	1	...	...
Raghunathpore	171	1.85	...	...	...	17	35	52	13.69	52	...	17	...	...
Govindpore, including Jharla and Toondoe.	117	1.53	...	3	4	10	35	69	36	28	7	...	...	...
Purulia, including Parah	239	1.36	...	03	05	13	01	44	06	...	07	...	6	4
Nirsha	48	1.20	...	1	...	15	48	36	112	26	...	05	07	05
			...	005	...	08	27	20	69	14	...	005	...	...
			...	...	...	19	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	47	...	05	42	25	...	...	...	...

The reports received go to show that in June cholera of a virulent type broke out in the village of Gobindpore and in the bazar. In that month 43 were attacked and 23 died. The native doctor of the place attended to the sufferers, and cholera pills and tinctures were supplied for their use.

On the 6th July the disease appeared in the town of Purulia in the bazar, and continued almost throughout the month. It was confined to the lower or eastern portion of the town, which is also the poorest. It was observed that the people of this place drank the water of tanks which were almost dry, instead of resorting to the beautiful lake to the north of the bazar. The mortality that resulted from this outbreak was very high, owing in a great measure to some people, in their anxiety to get relieved, resorting to various descriptions of treatment, which could not but be injurious; and to some people concealing their ailments until they were beyond recovery, the belief among them being that it is hopeless to contend against cholera. Several people quitted their houses during this outbreak through fear of being attacked.

Some curious facts disclosed themselves during this outbreak. They were, as rendered by the Civil Surgeon—

(1) "Low caste people feared to mention the word cholera, lest the disease should spread; just in the same way as they will call a tiger a jackal when in the vicinity of the haunts of the first-named animal. Ignorant natives have a superstitious horror that if they call a tiger or speak of him by his name, he will surely attack them."

(2) "The disease was very persistent in the house of a charitable old pleader, Baboo Koylash Nath Chatterjee, and in his immediate neighbourhood. I entered several small dark rooms, and on inquiring of the Baboo how many persons lived in his premises he answered—60. It seems a lot of needy Brahmins are constantly coming and going, and he

feeds them. The place is simply overcrowded, and can barely contain 30." *In this house cholera first appeared.*

(3) "This morning, in going my rounds, I was told that a native was lying a little off the high road leading out to Raneegunge. I went to the place and saw a man in a state of collapse, and he assured me that he had been lying there all night exposed to the heavy fall—2 inches and 57 cents—of rain. His clothes were still wet. His story was that on being seized with symptoms of cholera yesterday evening, he was turned out by his host. The latter, singularly enough, has now cholera, and is by far in a worse condition than the man whom he turned out of his house in such a heartless manner."

(4) "Some people being panic-stricken, had recourse to Brandy to pacify themselves."

(5) "Poojah was performed for the removal of the scourge."

(6) "Some people denied the existence of cholera in their houses, fearing that if they acknowledged it the goddess of cholera would be incensed and aggravate their sufferings."

(7) "Some people being over-anxious to get cured, had recourse to koberajs, homeopathy, and the Civil Surgeon, at one and at the same time."

The Civil Surgeon and his two assistants went daily to the cholera-stricken localities, hunted up the sick, and attended to them. Cholera pills were placed in the hands of well-known inhabitants in the four quarters of the town for administration to the sick, and the services of the police and jail hospital dressers were drafted in this emergency. A cholera hospital was established near the house of the pleader above alluded to, where cholera first broke out.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Kamrup.—Cholera was prevalent in the district to a greater or less extent throughout the year. It was most prevalent in the beginning of the early and late rains—and a good deal of this "is" (says the Civil Surgeon) "no doubt to be accounted for by the first rains washing all the surface filth into tanks and wells used for drinking purposes—the use of this causing an exhausting kind of diarrhoea, recorded roughly as cholera." A long dry season of not very high temperature was supposed to have had the effect of limiting the extent of the outbreak of cholera; but the most potent cause of its unusual prevalence seemed rather to be importation by the coolies coming from Goalundo than any seasonal condition.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

				Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	...	2,201	...	3.91	...	29.30
In 1872	...	...	...	2,026	...	3.60	...	34.05

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Gowhatti, town	180	13.66	...	...	3	5	25	96	44	2	...	...	...	5
Gowhatti, rural	497	8.31	...	...	3	8	25	113	218	53	46	25	7	43
Tamulpore	103	7.98	3	3	...	2	7	14	9	20	18	8	12	7
Bojalee	319	4.96	...	...	...	15	54	108	69	155	139	62	99	54
Nulbari	433	3.90	...	3	3	14	56	117	193	29	10	2	3	3
Roha	66	3.48	...	...	...	...	5	18	38	...	2	1	4	...
Choygaong	249	3.47	...	12	3	...	...	11	94	74	27	10	15	3
Burpetta	166	2.03	4	1	...	2	7	99	15	1	37	...	...	...
Rungea	117	2.42	...	2	...	1	2	30	37	13	18	4	0	6
Kholipa	31	1.70	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	9	3	1	3
			05	...	...	...	10	...	...	65	49	16	05	16

Durrung.—Cholera was present in the district throughout the year, especially in the sub-division of Murgledye.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

				Total deaths of district from cholera.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873	...	...	...	590	...	2.40	...	13.90
In 1872	...	...	...	508	...	2.15	...	13.63

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Mungledya, including Kurrooda ...	436	3'98	5 '04	5 '04	7 '06	8 '07	20 '18	56 '51	125 '14	145 '32	28 '25	2 '29	2 '01	3 '92
Ghatgaré ...	75	2'25	3 '09	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	9 '27	8 '24	9 '27	11 '38	35 '05	...	...	...
Gohpore ...	13	1'34	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '13	1 '13	1 '13	1 '13	1 '13	1 '13	1 '13
Tezporé ...	46	1'16	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10	1 '10

In several instances labourers who arrived at Durrung from Bengal were put into quarantine on account of cholera existing among them, and communication between expected steamers and the station was restricted as much as possible.

Nowgong.—Cholera prevailed throughout every month of the year, but not in an epidemic form.

The following table shows the annual mortality from this disease as compared with 1872, and the area and months in which the death-rates were highest.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	168	65	8'63
In 1872 ...	332	137	23'15

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Jagi ...	103	1'92	...	5 '09	...	...	...	35 '65	63 '17	...	...	...	...	...

Sebsaugor.—Cholera is endemic in this district: there were a few sporadic cases in every month of the year. The disease prevailed mostly in the first two months, and it was then that the greatest mortality occurred. The cholera of these two months was, however, the continuation of the outbreak that commenced in October last.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	527	1'77	14'28
In 1872 ...	3,074	10'36	45'75

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sebsaugor ...	375	5'81	293 '45	57 '88	11 '17	5 '07	1 '01	4 '06	...	4 '06	...	...	...	...
Birtallah ...	50	1'29	38 '98	1 '02	1 '02	...	15 '15	1 '02	1 '07	...	...	...	...	...

Luckinpoore.—Cholera appeared epidemically in several parts of the district in April, and continued until the end of July. A few cases also occurred in the sudder station of Debrooghur.

Annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

	Total deaths of district from cholera.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
In 1873 ...	377	3'10	22'44
In 1872 ...	94	77	12'77

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Luckimpore	266	9.87	...	...	...	37 1.37	62 2.30	86 3.19	81 3.00	...	...	...	...	...
Dhakwakhana	66	5.40	10 81	...	...	...	53 4.34	3 24	...	...	...	...	...	...

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in the plains of Assam in the north, and those of Sylhet and Cachar in the south, during the hot season, but chiefly in the beginning and towards the close of the rains.

The following table exhibits the annual mortality from this disease and the only area, Cherrapoonjee, in which the death-rate was excessive, viz. 65.46 per 1,000 of population. But this proportion is erroneous, inasmuch as from the Sanitary Report it appears that the population of that portion of Cherrapoonjee which is under special registration is 1,591, and not 443, the number hitherto returned. This information was received too late for the rectification of the annual statement. Calculating the mortality on the population now given, the actual death-rate will stand at 15.22 per 1,000.

In 1873	In 1872	Total deaths of district from cholera	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total cholera mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.
...	...	33	5.23	7.80
...	...	3	47	7.69

AREA OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Cherrapoonjee	29	65.46	...	...	...	16 30.11	8 18.05	4 9.02	1 2.25	...	...	...	...	...

In May and June the coolies who convey stores from Gowhatty for the Topographical Survey party were attacked by cholera. A strict quarantine was established on the Gowhatty road, by which means, it is stated, the disease was prevented from being imported into the station.

In April, May, and June it prevailed in severe epidemic form in and about Cherrapoonjee, a station in the high road to Shillong.

A violent outbreak of the disease, causing speedy death, occurred in the villages of Nontalong Nongtamin, Lamin Noubareah, and Oomkai, on the southern slopes of the Jynteah Hills. It was traced to importation from Jallong, a village on the plains, where cholera had been prevailing. The inhabitants of these villages fled to the jungles when the disease appeared among them, and returned to their houses a fortnight after, when the disease had seemingly disappeared. In a few days, however, a second outbreak occurred, and the people again took to the hills. Some time after this second exodus the disease died out.

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district. From the mortuary reports it appears that no deaths from cholera occurred during the year. This district appears for the first time in the reports of this Office.

(b.) SMALL-POX.

The registered deaths from small-pox in 1873 were 11,502, in 1872 they were 4,525; the gross increase being 6,977, or 154.35 per cent.

In 1871 the proportion borne by the mortality from small-pox to that from all causes was 1.4 per cent.; in 1872 it was 1.2 per cent.; in 1873 it is 2.5 per cent., or double that of 1872.

There can be no doubt that the prevalence of small-pox in 1873 was exceptionally great, and that the deaths from this cause were about double those of ordinary years.

The death-rate per mille, which in 1872 was .07, was in 1873 .18, or 18 per 100,000.

To the above mortality the towns contributed 1,108 deaths, or 75 per 100,000, and the rural tracts 10,394 deaths, or 16 per 100,000 of population.

The proportion in which the sexes died from small-pox is shewn below—

		Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.			Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
Towns	...	569	539	...	74	76	...	105
Rural areas	...	5,612	4,782	...	18	15	...	117
Districts	...	6,181	5,321	...	19	16	...	116

The mortality from small-pox in the districts and divisions of the province during 1873, and its increase or decrease as compared with 1872, are shewn in the following table.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1873.		IN 1872.		DIFFERENCE IN 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Patna	430	27	209	13	14	.....
Gya	774	39	379	19	20	.....
Shahabad	811	47	235	13	34	.....
Tirhoot	684	15	185	4	11	.....
Saran	1,218	58	280	13	45	.....
Chumparun	307	21	245	17	4	.....
PATNA DIVISION	4,222	32	1,633	11	21	.....
Cuttack	775	51	274	18	33	.....
Pooree	87	11	63	8	3	.....
Balasore	86	11	28	3	8	.....
ORISSA DIVISION	948	31	365	12	19	.....
Monghyr	544	30	162	8	22	.....
Bhagulpore	521	28	174	9	19	.....
Purneah	118	6	43	2	4	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	539	42	78	7	35	.....
BHAGULPORE DIVISION	1,722	26	457	6	20	.....
Kamroop	142	25	137	24	1	.....
Durrung	94	39	177	74	..	35
Nowgong	70	27	22	8	19	.....
Sebsaugor	55	18	110	37	..	19
Luckimpore	23	18	8	6	12	.....
Naga Hills ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASSAM DIVISION	384	25	454	28	...	3
Hazareebagh	308	39	167	21	18	.....
Lohardugga	188	15	78	6	9	.....
Singbhoom	31	7	32	7	.....	.....
Munbhoom	66	6	25	2	4	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION	593	17	302	8	9	.....
Darjeeling	4	4	11	11	..	7
Julpigoree	53	12	27	6	6	.....
Goalpara	84	26	77	17	9	.....
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	141	15	115	12	3	.....
Moorshedabad	894	65	56	4	61	.....
Dinagepore	32	2	44	2	.....	.....
Maldah	151	22	20	2	20	.....
Rajshahye	30	2	122	9	..	7
Rungpore	43	2	93	4	.....	2
Bogra	6	8	2	2	6	.....
Pubna	47	3	86	7	.....	4
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION	1,203	13	423	4	9	.....
24 Pergunnahs	68	3	37	1	2	.....
Nuddea	77	4	121	6	.....	2
Jessore	458	22	145	6	16	.....
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	603	10	304	4	6	.....
Dacca	133	6	62	3	3	.....
Pureedpore	34	8	20	1	2	.....
Backergunge	161	6	101	4	2	.....
Mymeusing	500	21	96	4	17	.....
Sylhet	49	2	12	6	14	.....
Cachar	52	25	9	4	21	.....
DACCA DIVISION	929	9	300	3	6	.....
Burdwan	54	2	47	2	.....	.....
Bankoora	51	9	23	4	5	.....
Beerbhoom	125	17	32	4	10	.....
Midnapore	251	9	80	3	6	.....
Hooghly	18	3	4	1	2	.....
Meranpore	1	2	4	1	.....	8
Howrah	38	6	3	4	56	.....
BURDWAN DIVISION	538	7	202	2	5	.....
Chittagong	5	4	45	3	.....	26
Noakholly	54	7	3	2	68	.....
Tipperah	160	10	23	1	9	.....
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	219	6	70	2	4	.....

The greatest increase is in the Behar division, especially in Sarun, Shahabad, and Gya districts; Orissa comes next, the district of Cuttack being especially remarkable for high mortality. Bhagulpore division stands third; the three districts south of the Ganges—Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Santhalia—suffering most. In Purneah, the remaining Bengal district, the prevalence of small-pox was comparatively trifling. Chota Nagpore follows in order of mortality, Hazareebagh and Lohardugga being the districts chiefly affected. In Moorshedabad division there is also an increase, but only as regards three districts. In all the remaining divisions the enhancement of small-pox mortality has been trifling; but in Jessore, Mymensing, Midnapore, and Tipperah, it has been considerable.

As I had occasion to remark last year, in 1873 as in 1872, it is almost entirely in those districts where the circle system of vaccination has not been introduced that the mortality from small-pox has been heavy. This is nowhere better illustrated than in the case of the Moorshedabad division in the year under review. The districts within which the circle system prevails exhibit a decrease in small-pox mortality; while in the others there is a high mortality, significant of a considerable prevalence of the disease.

Arranged in the order of the incidence of the disease, taking the rates of 9 per 100,000 of population as the limit, the districts of highest small-pox mortality were:—

	Ratio per 100,000 of population.		Ratio per 100,000 of population.
Moorshedabad	65	Maldah	22
Sarun	58	Jessore	22
Cuttack	51	Mymensing	21
Shahabad	47	Chumparun	21
Santhal Pergunnahs	42	Seebaugor	18
Gya	39	Luckimpore	18
Hazareebagh	39	Beerbhoom	17
Durrung	39	Tirhoot	15
Monghyr	30	Lohardugga	15
Bhagulpore	28	Julpigoree	12
Patna	27	Poorce	11
Nowgong	27	Balasore	11
Goalpara	26	Tipperah	10
Kumroop	25	Bankoora	9
Cachar	25	Midnapore	9

Into none of these districts has the circle system of vaccination been as yet introduced.

Of the 53 districts under registration, small-pox was present in—

39 during January.	43 during July.
39 „ February.	43 „ August.
43 „ March.	43 „ September.
46 „ April.	39 „ October.
48 „ May.	39 „ November.
43 „ June.	10 „ December.

It existed in 505 out of 704 registering areas.

The 199 areas in which no mortality from small-pox was reported are named below:—

<i>Burdwan.</i>	<i>Hooghly.</i>	<i>Nuddea.—(Contd.)</i>	<i>Maldah.</i>
Burdwan, town.	Pandooah.	Hauskally, rural.	English Bazar, town.
Kuundghose, rural.	Dhuneakhally.	Chupra.	Nawabgunge, rural.
Indas	Khanakool.	Nakasceparah.	
Sehmabad.	Serampore.	Kaligunge.	Rajshahye.
Shahibgunge.	Harripal.	Melherpore.	Godagari.
Bhatooria.	Kristonugger.	Bhadoolia.	Tauore.
Montessur.	Chunditola.	Choodanga.	Beaulah.
Katugram.	Serampore.	Damurhooda.	
Bood-bood.	Biadyabati.	Kaloopolo.	Rungpore.
Sonamookhy.		Jeebunnugger.	Nishutgunge.
Koksa.	Howrah.	Moheshpore.	Durwan.
Assensole.	Sanktal.	Gowripota.	Juldhuka.
Goghat.	Oolaberia.	Sursha.	Phoorunbari.
Kotulpore.	21-Pergunnahs.	Gaughatta.	Borobatee.
Kaynah.	Sonapore.	Gopalnugger.	Nagesseuree.
Culna.	Bistopore.	Chogdih.	Kurgunge.
Cutwa.	Dum-Dum.	Jagooh.	Bhowaneegunge.
Jebanabad.	Daygunga.	Jessore.	Chilmarun.
	Dehpore.	Jessore, town.	
Dankoora.	Bankipore.	Rampal.	Bogra.
Gangejulghatti.	Sultanpore.	Dinagapore.	Bogra, town.
	Mathurapore.	Dinagapore, town.	Sharinkandi.
Beerbhoom.	Barripore.	Dinagapore, rural.	Shibgunge.
Rajnugger.	Hurwa.	Kalagunge.	Panchibibe.
Dooobrajore.	Hushabad.	Hemabad.	Budulgachee.
	Asasoonce.	Bungabari.	Adundiggee.
Midnapore.	Nyhaty.	Gungarampore.	
Gopeebullubpore.	Joy nugger.	Pateeran.	Pubna
Bheempore.	Busseehat.	Putneetola.	Muthura.
Dashpore.	Nuddea.	Pureha.	Shuzadpore.
Sootahatta.	Nuddea, town.	Chintamun.	
Egra.	Ilanaghat „	Nawabgunge.	Julpigoree.
Potashpore.	Kooshtea „	Peergunge.	Mynagoree.
Chundracua.	Meherpore „	Raneesunkoil.	Boda.
Ghatal.		Thakoorgaon.	

Goalpara.	Chittagong.—(Contd)	Lohardugga.	Singbhoom.—(Contd.)
Fakeergaon.	Hathazaree.	Bussia.	Ghatsilla.
Doobree.	Futtickcherry.	Korumbee.	Bulapabaree.
Karsabaree, including Kakrapore.	Raogin.	Sillee.	Khosawun.
	Putteah.	Bayreysar.	Serakela.
Fureedpore.	Satkaniah.	Gurwah.	
Bhoosna.	Cox's Bazar.	Munkah.	Manbhoom.
Gopalgunge or Gopeenathpore.		Rainkundah.	Malpore.
	Noakholly.		Supore.
Backergunge	Amteergoon.	Singbhoom.	Kazroop.
Burrisal, town.	Hattia.	Chorai.	Jamalporé.
Dowlutkhan "		Thoi.	Koba.
Kotaleepara, rural.	Tipperah.	Bonteria.	
Bowful "	Commillah, town.	Bharbhoria.	Luckimpore.
	Lockam, rural.	Nagra.	
	Chagulnyah.	Onwla.	Japore.
Sylhet.		Katghur.	Suddyal.
Sylhet, town.	Bhagulpore.	Kuldha.	Dhakwakhana.
Jappore, rural.	Budhoona.	Kaimooh.	
Abidabad.	Soopool.	Borkala.	Khasi Hills.
Luskeipore.	Bongoug.	Agindia.	Shillong.
Rajungger.		Sedur.	Cheerapoonjee.
Moolagool.	Purneah.	Latu.	Jool.
Jyntepore.	Bulrampore.	Rajahossa.	
Gohainghat.	Mutteearee.	Cheru.	Naga Hills.
	Rancegunge.	Anundpore.	Samaguting.
Chittagong.		Cheinpore.	Dimapore.
Chittagong, town.	Poorce.	Keru.	
Chittagong, rural.	Poorce, town.	Assantolia.	
Koomseriah.	Bhampore, rural.	Bahamgura.	
		Kokpura.	
		Kolkapore.	

Deaths from small-pox occurred in the following districts, during every month of the year:—

Midnapore.	Backergunge.	Shahabad.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Howrah.	Mymensing.	Tirhoot.	Cuttack.
Nudda.	Tipperah.	Sarun.	Poorce.
Jessore.	Patna.	Chunparun.	Hazareebagh.
Moorshedabad.	Gya.	Monghyr.	Kamroop.

The monthly mortality, in order of fatality, from small-pox in towns, rural tracts, and combined areas, was as follows:—

IN DISTRICTS.

	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000 of population.	Ratio per cent. of annual small-pox mortality.	Ratio per cent. of annual mortality from all causes.
May	1,829	2.8	15.90	37
April	1,828	2.8	15.88	37
June	1,694	2.6	14.73	34
March	1,449	2.2	12.59	29
July	1,001	1.5	8.69	20
February	843	1.3	7.32	17
December	669	1.0	5.81	13
August	619	.99	5.39	12
January	458	.97	3.98	9
November	405	.96	3.52	8
September	380	.956	3.30	7
October	327	.951	2.84	6

IN TOWNS.

May	219	14.9	19.76	62
June	207	14.2	18.68	58
April	176	11.9	15.88	49
July	125	8.5	11.28	35
March	120	8.1	10.83	33
February	72	4.9	6.49	20
January	51	3.4	4.60	14
August	43	2.9	3.88	12
December	40	2.7	3.61	11
September	22	1.5	1.98	6
November	17	1.2	1.44	4
October	16	1.1	1.33	4

IN RURAL AREAS.

April	1,653	2.6	15.88	35
May	1,610	2.5	15.48	33
June	1,487	2.3	14.31	32
March	1,329	2.1	12.78	29
July	876	1.4	8.41	19
February	771	1.2	7.41	16
December	629	1.0	6.06	13
August	576	.9	5.55	12
January	407	.85	3.91	8
November	388	.82	3.73	8
September	358	.77	3.44	7
October	311	.70	2.99	6

The season of greatest small-pox mortality was, as usual, the hot months—from March to June inclusive.

- (2) *Negligent visiting.*—This was sometimes quite as much owing to want of thought and proper teaching, as to intention. Unintelligent Inspectors would insist on Native Doctors visiting *all* the surrounding villages, and estimated his work by the number of names he could show; and as the Inspectors never dreamt of testing the Native Doctor's statements, he had only to write down a number of names of neighbouring places, with a purely imaginary number of patients to each, to fully satisfy them, and even obtain a favorable report. In some cases the Native Doctor did not leave the village for a whole month, but, entering the different *paras* of the village itself under different names, as if they were outside places, succeeded in obtaining credit for being very active indeed. The Native Doctors, who were willing, occasionally failed because of the Inspectors demanding a long list of villages from them; so that if, on visiting particular places, they found disease very prevalent, they would not think of revisiting it till next month, while they wasted the interval in going to other places where only one or two bedridden patients could be found.
- (3) *Careless examination of patients and careless prescribing.*—Thus I have seen castor-oil ordered for 20 consecutive patients, and compound julap powder for 20 more, simply to save the trouble of preparing a fresh supply of quinine solution.
- (4) Neglect to indent for medicines till they had expended all they had.
- (5) *Sending in false indents.*—In several instances I found the Native Doctors accumulating drugs for their own purposes by reporting that they had expended the previous supply, when they had not even opened the bottle. It was especially with such drugs as ether, aromatic spirits of ammonia, tincture of opium, aromatic chalk powder, &c., that this practice obtained.
- (6) *False entries regarding visiting.*—I have sometimes found every entry of visits for a whole week utterly false, the Native Doctor being unknown in the villages. He declared that he had visited, the names of patients entered by him being either fictitious, or those of out-patients who had attended at the dispensary and had not been visited at all. In one particular case whereas the Native Doctor asseverated with persistence that he *had* seen 30 patients in a village, the inhabitants of which denied all knowledge of him, I returned to the village and inquired at every house; but not one inhabitant had seen him, and the little difficulty that I found in this inquiry, which I undertook because I did not want to be unjust to the man, first led me to practise house-to-house visiting with the view of ascertaining the actual mortality and approximate prevalence of the fever.
- (7) *Negligent inspection.*—Utter absence of endeavour on the part of inspecting officers to test what was being done.

Tract No. 2.

249. The second tract examined by me is in the extreme north and centre of Burdwan, on the right bank of the Adjai, which forms its northern boundary. On the south it is limited by a nullah, the Kandoor khal, which, taking its rise among the rice-fields west of Ausgram, flows into the Adjai at Munglecote. I only visited the portion to the eastward of the railway, which, therefore, forms its western limit.

250. The tract is broad at the western end, and narrows gradually till it terminates on the east in a mere point at Munglecote.

251. Like the Royna tract, it has two well-defined portions—one of which, to the east and north is annually inundated, while the western and southern parts are free from inundation, and drier. The inundation does not come directly from the Adjai, but from the nullah which, when the Adjai is swollen by the rains, has the direction of its current reversed, and, overflowing at its eastern extremity, inundates the land to the north. In January I found the uninundated portion quite dry, the land parched and hardened, and the people irrigating it by means of channels leading from the tanks; while the inundated land was still moist, full of holes and pools and already covered with crops of various kinds.

252. The soil was much like that of south Burdwan, but more sandy over the inundated area, more retentive of moisture, and more fertile.

253. The only surface water worth calling a bheel was on the south-west. At Chanuk I came across the bed of an old dried up khal, which is now, under cultivation, or occasionally forms part of the public road. I traced the same khal at Khaseara, two miles east of Chanuk, and then southwards by Byrageetollah and Galistha to Gopalpore; but from inquiries made in all these villages, I ascertained that it had not undergone any change within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and that in the case of one village (Kassearah) it had been dry long before the village was built.

254. The only roads are—

- (1) That connecting Burdwan with Sooree running directly north and south.
- (2) A road running from this to the eastward as far as Byrageetollah, after which it becomes a mere track.

255. The *population*, almost entirely agricultural, is about 550 to the square mile in the eastern portion, and 700 to the square mile in the west and south-west, where the villages are larger and nearer together.

256. At Byrageetollah, to the east, there is an annual fair to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort, and which lasts about " every year.

257. The only *manufactures* I saw were at Chanuk and Gopalberah, where there are a number of goldsmiths and shell-bracelet makers; but they complained that the trade was decaying, and the demand much less than formerly.

258. The *villages* on the inundated portion were all small, mud-built, and occasionally well-raised, and (except one or two old villages, such as, Galisha and Amdhobe, which were very old, had a decayed look and were excessively ill kept) were for the most part clean and airy, having central open spaces among the houses. They were also very free from jungle. In the south-west, however, the villages were larger, closer together, dirtier, and more jungly.

259. *Vegetables* are grown over the whole tract. I saw them growing in every direction, but the very poor do not seem to use them, for I frequently saw women gathering *sag* (mere weeds) from the margins of the tanks for consumption.

260. As regards *food*, the people seemed to live mainly on rice. There was a marked difference on the aspect of the people inhabiting the moist and dry tracts. The former seemed better nourished, cleaner, and altogether healthier; but the fever had been but a year among them, while in the drier localities it had prevailed for two, and in a few instances for three years. I never saw the people eating anything but either plain rice or rice and *kullai dāl*, the latter in quantity quite insufficient to be of much use as nutriment; it seemed rather to be taken as a relish. Very little children often had parched rice for breakfast, or munched the great coarse radishes (*mooloo*) that are cultivated here. The people near the Adjai and over the inundated area get fresh fish. Milk was comparatively scarce everywhere; cattle do not thrive in the moist area; there is no pasture land, and there had been a good deal of recent cattle disease and mortality. Thus at Peelsoah 40 cows, at Mullikpore 50, at Sookpookurreeh 30, Radhanuggur 50 cows, had died in 1871. These villages are all on the bank of the nullah, and pretty close together.

261. As regards *water-supply*, there was a very noticeable difference in the two areas. Over the dry tract the people drink tank water, and the tanks are all foul. At Chanuk there were some large shallow pools of water full of rank grasses and other vegetation, which during the hot weather become almost dry. The water which fills them drains from the rice-fields, and as their margin contracts in drying, it is planted with rice also. Nearly all the tanks in the south-west were shallow and mere marshes, and in my notes of a dozen villages through which I passed on my way to the north-west of the tract, I find the item "bad water, filthy tanks," continually recurring. In the inundated portion, and at the eastern end of the nullah, the tanks were in better order; many of them being annually flushed and cleansed. In some of the villages on its banks, the nullah water is drunk; but the distance to the Ganges being inconsiderable (about 25 miles), the Hindu villagers, instead of burning their dead, commit the corpses to the stream, and during certain seasons they are doubtless soon carried away into the current of the Adjai; but in the dry weather, when the stream is slack, and in high floods, when the current is reversed, they either become stranded on one of the banks or carried into the fields. I myself saw a pariah dog gnawing the arm of a corpse within 100 yards of the village of Peelsoah.

262. The Mussulmen villagers and Boishtoos bury their dead on the nullah bank, and both Hindus and Mussulmen use its margin for defecation.

263. In some of the villages, where the fever had prevailed one year only, and had affected them lightly, I had an opportunity of judging of the truth of a theory which has been propounded regarding the physical degradation of the people and a consequent predisposition to disease. I saw nothing to indicate such deterioration here; on the contrary in some of these villages I found both men and women plump, well developed, clear-skinned, bright-eyed, and healthy in every sense of the word: and I never saw a village in England in which, with the same population, so large a population of plump, well-nourished, healthy children, or so small a number of sickly adults, were to be seen as here. In one village on this tract, Autgur-reah, there was no fever at all. There was a religious festival on the day of my visit, and the people were all well and happy. There had been four deaths during the year out of a population of 500. The village was well raised on account of the inundation, and was somewhat isolated; the tanks were pretty clean, the village margin being annually flooded; fish was plentiful and much eaten; milk, too, was pretty cheap, being 16 seers of pure milk and 20 seers of watered milk per rupee. There were no destitute, and the people quite derided the notion of fever appearing among them.

264. I had a long talk with a fat young Brahmin and three other men, told them how great the mortality had been in some neighbouring places, and warned them that they would very likely get it yet. Ten months afterwards, on visiting this same village, which I found quite unchanged in its outward appearance, I heard some wailing in a house near the

entrance, and found that a child had just died of fever. Presently I met two dropsical men with œdematous feet, emaciated faces and limbs, who turned out to be two of the four men with whom I had talked on my previous visit. The third man was in the same state, but the young Brahmin had escaped, so far. Fever had appeared and spread in the village, no one knew how; there were a great many sick. I visited 33 houses, in which, out of 160 people, 13 (81 per mille) had died and 79 (49 per cent.) been attacked during the preceding five months. The people were all much depressed, and looked very different now; but I never saw a healthier set of people, or less predisposed to disease, than they appeared to be ten months before.

265. The *history* of the fever in this tract was as follows:—In 1868, the year in which Burdwan town was first affected, fever of a severe type broke at Gopalberah, a village on the centre and on the dry portion of the tract. The village joins Chanuk on the west and Byrageetollah on the north-east. Why it should have broken out at this spot, it is impossible to say; there is nothing very special about the locality to account for it. But it is to be remembered that Byrageetollah, which is not a village, but an open space with a temple and large pukka tank, is the site of an annual fair to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort; and that if the fever were contagious, this fact would account for its sudden appearance here. Along the southern border of the tract, and at Munglecote, its eastern extremity, the fever appeared in 1869, and in 1870 spread over the whole tract, but with varying severity. In the north-eastern villages nearest to the Adjai, and on the Kandoor Khal, it was least severe; while towards Chanuk, where it had prevailed longest, and among the villages skirting the high road to Beerbhoom, such as Prosoonah, Sundah, Palparah, Mungulpore Gobind-pore, Borogram, Kullianpore, Dangalparah, and Bhedeeah, it was more intense.

266. In every place I visited I learnt that the first year of the fever was the mildest; it was generally most intense the third year; but in the very old, effete, decaying villages, such as Munglecote, Amdhobe, Galishta, it was very intense and fatal during the *second* year.

267. The character of the fever, judging from 99-100ths of the cases seen, would by any unbiassed observer have been set down as malarious. The sequelæ were just those due to prolonged exposure to malaria, and by far the majority of the children in the badly stricken villages had enlarged spleen. Cases of anæmia, dropsy, anasarca, jaundice, enlarged liver, enlarged spleen, diarrhœa, &c., abounded, but all these were chronic cases. There was very little new fever at the time of my visit.

268. During a second visit which I paid to this tract, I saw several cases of fever in Amdhobe and Galishta, which were not intermittent, nor, so far as I could see, remittent. They were cases of continued fever, marked from the first by extreme prostration, apathy, disinclination to talk or answer questions, followed by confusion of ideas, increasing drowsiness, and terminating either in coma and death, or in apparent recovery. Constipation was nearly always present. The whole course of these cases and the aspect of the patient reminded me very strongly of typhus. I never saw any eruption, though I always sought for it. One case of the kind, that of a woman in Amdhobe, I saw every other day during seven journeys that I made between Chanuk and Munglecote. I first saw her on the 6th day of her fever and ordered her some quinine from the Chanuk Dispensary; on the 8th day I found her free from fever and cheerful, but weak, and naturally attributed the change to the quinine, till I found on inquiry that she had not taken it, the messenger having given it to another woman by mistake. On the 6th day of her apparent convalescence she had a relapse, though she had taken quinine daily. The fever was again continued, and lasted five days. She recovered, but became subject to repeated attacks of intermittent fever.

269. In Autgarah, which I visited five or six times, I saw several people die of what appeared remarkably like typhus, without any spleen or liver or bowel complication, but with the dull, vacant, stupid, brain-poisoned look that precedes coma in typhus. The smell given off from some of these dying people was most sickening, and the air of the closed-up, unventilated room in which they often remained throughout the whole course of the disease, was almost intolerable.

270. I cannot state with any pretension to accuracy the *mortality* in this tract. The reason why the third year is generally said to be the worst is partly, I believe, because so many of the chronic cases which have lingered on begin to die. The number of rapid cases in which death occurs in one or two or three weeks is, so far as my inquiries go, much less the third year.

271. There were two dispensaries actually within the tract, viz. at Chanuk and Munglecote, but there were several others on its margin, viz. at Mahaba, at Arore, and at Pogram near Bhedia. The Chanuk Dispensary, on my first visit, was in a most discreditable state, and I sent a memorandum regarding it to the Civil Surgeon. At my second and subsequent visits it was in much better order under Sub-Assistant Surgeon Poorno Churn Sing, for whom I procured the assistance of an additional Native Doctor. The dispensary was afterwards moved, at my suggestion, to Kassearah, where there were better quarters and the situation was more central. The people had great confidence in the Arore Dispensary, and though it was the most distant, preferred it to Munglecote, which was always in an unsatisfactory condition.

272. The villages visited in this tract were, NOTONHAT, ARAL, PEELAPORE, PEELSOAH, AUTGHARA, MULLIKPORE, BOORKHUND, SOOKPOOKURIA, RADHANAGGUR, GOPALPORE, GALISHTA, AMDHOBE, KULLIANPORE, NAGPARA, JOYRAMPORE, KASSEARAH, GOPALPERAH, CHANUK, KISTOPORE, SALIMDA, NOWAPARA, PROSONNAH, ESUNDAH, PALPARA, MUNGLEPORE, GOBINDPORE, HAWIDPORE, BORQGRAM, KESHUBPORE, KULLIANPORE, DANGALPARA.

273. In this tract there was a well-defined, moist, and another comparatively dry tract. The fever was undoubtedly most severe and fatal in the drier area. The villages in the moist area were remarkably clean, the people well fed and healthy, yet the fever broke out among them. In Peelsoah the first case was in the person of a man who had been to Munglecote market when the fever was raging there. He had fever after his return, and it spread in his house; then the neighbours got it.

Tract No. 3.

274. A third tract in the district of Burdwan explored by me consists of a portion of BHATOOREA thana, in the north-east of the district, on the right bank of the Bhagiruthee river. It was here and in thana CULNA, its southern continuation, that the fever, which till 1862 had been confined to the Nuddea district, first appeared in Burdwan, and this circumstance invested it in my eyes with especial interest. I was curious to ascertain by personal observation whether the disease still prevailed there, or whether, as appeared to be more probable from the absence of complaint from that quarter, it had completely passed away. It seemed to me that if the fever was originally caused by purely local conditions, either the disease should continue to prevail, or there should be evidence of a change, in these local conditions (whether artificially brought about, or resulting from the operation of natural causes) to which the disappearance of the disease could be attributed, and that the behaviour of the fever in this tract would be a crucial test of the validity of some, at least, of the many hypotheses which had been advanced to account for it.

275. I visited the locality twice with an interval of 10 months.

276. The area and some of its physical features are delineated in the eastern half of the map facing this page. It is irregularly lozenge-shaped, the broad Bhagiruthee river forming its northern and eastern limit and separating it from Nuddea district, while the nullah resulting from the confluence of the Indrancee, Fareeah, Brahmoni Khals, bound it on the west, south-west, and south, where it dwindles to a point in the angle formed by the junction of the Banka (after receiving the above named khals) with the Bhagiruthee. Its only land boundary is a little neck (2 miles broad) of thana Cutwa, in the north-west; and even this narrow space is encroached on by two bheels and a small khal, which in the rains, drains their surplus water into the larger nuddees to the westward. It is but a mile broad in the extreme north, 8 miles wide at its broadest portion, a third of its length from the north, and from this point south the eastward course of the western nullahs on their way to the Bhagiruthee narrow it till it dwindles, as before said, to a mere point. The northern half of the tract consists of irregular land of varying level and dotted with bheels. The western edge is also somewhat low and contains a few bheels; while the centre and eastern portion of the southern half is high, draining principally to the west, towards which there is a perceptible slope, and also to the east into the Bhagiruthee. About the centre of the tract, on its eastern margin, is the town of POORBUSTHULLEE, now the thana station. It stands on the northern edge of the high land close to the Bhagiruthee bank. The tract, as a whole then, is in a manner isolated, being almost entirely surrounded by water; river on the north and east, bheels and nullah on the north-west, west, and south. It is also divided into two portions—a generally low, northern broad area, lowest to the westward and highest near the river-bank on the north and east, and a southern more elevated and narrow area, about seven miles long and extending from Poorbusthullee to Samoodagurh. Between these two portions, which I shall call the northern and southern areas, is a string of bheels and a depression in the land immediately north of Poorbusthullee, which in the rainy season almost entirely cut off communication. In the northern area the villages, owing to the numerous bheels, are more widely separated, and the population, which is almost entirely agricultural, is comparatively scanty. In the southern area, on the contrary, the villages are closely packed, and there was formerly a large commercial and manufacturing population.

277. The only road of any importance is one which, passing north and south parallel to the Bhagiruthee, terminates suddenly at Poorbusthullee, which it connects with Culna. North of Poorbusthullee there is no road. This road is lined with villages on both sides almost the whole way; and from what I have seen of the district, I am led to conclude that, with the exception of Burdwan town, this small area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$ was as populous as any in the district, and may, together with other areas near Culna and Cutwa, be estimated at fully 3,000 per square mile.

278. On my first visit I approached it from the north-west through SREEBATEE via MOOLTEE, SIMCOLLGATCHEE, HURRISPORE, MUDHOPORE, NEEMDOHO, JAMALPORE, CHASAPARA, DEETPARA, BISHOROMBA, MOORAGATCHEE, MUNDULPARA to POORBUSTHULLEE. In this route I crossed two nullahs, and in the first half of the way skirted the north-eastern edge of a large bheel to the south and eastward of Mudhoopore to traverse the southern margin of another large bheel at Bishoromba. The villages through which I passed from Sreebatee

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 251	'00	1'83	21	53	29	18	10	40	8	7	1	5	26	27
In 1872 ... 89	'03	'78	'008	'02	'01	'007	'003	'01	'003	'002	'0003	'001	'01	'01

AREAS.			Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
Sahong	85	...	'39
Tumlook	27	...	'34
Narainghur	34	...	'26
Mudnapore, town	6	...	'19
Nundigram	19	...	'17
Debra	16	...	'14

Hooahly.—Only 18 deaths from small-pox were reported from this district, all of which happened during the first half of the year.

Chicken-pox was reported to have appeared at Shahagunge and its vicinity in November, and also in the jail. There were no fatal cases.

Serampore.—No report of the prevalence of small-pox was received, but the mortuary returns show that only one death occurred this year in June, in the town of Serampore, against 4 in 1872.

Howrah.—The report of this year contains no account of small-pox; but the following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, exhibits the mortality from this cause as compared with 1872.

It would appear that the only place where any undue prevalence of small-pox occurred was Howrah town.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 38	'06	'62	2	3	2	9	3	6	3	3	3	1	1	2
In 1872 ... 3	...	'09	'003	'005	'003	'01	'005	'01	'005	'005	'005	'001	'001	'003

AREAS.			Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
Howrah, town	28	...	'28
Doomjoor...	4	...	'05

Vaccination is carried on by vaccinators from the Metropolitan Circle, and by a municipal vaccinator. During the year 2,229 vaccine operations were conducted, of which 2,168 proved successful.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Pergunnahs.—The subjoined table shows the mortality from small-pox in this district as compared with 1872, the monthly prevalence of the disease, and the localities that were affected.

Vaccination was carried out during the year under the orders of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination in Calcutta.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 68	'03	'34	5	10	8	3	9	3	5	9	1	...	2	10
In 1872 ... 37	'01	'21	'002	'005	'004	'003	'004	'001	'002	'004	'0005	...	'001	'005

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
Protabnuggur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	33
Arcadalia, Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	23
Mutlah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	19
Magurah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12
Barasut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10

Nuddea.—No report regarding small-pox was received; but the following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the disease prevailed greatest. The mortality in 1873 is little more than half that of the preceding year.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 77	'04	'70	37	8	7	3	3	5	2	2	3	3	4	1
In 1872 ... 122	'06	1'23	'02	'004	'003	'001	'001	'002	'001	'001	'001	'001	'002	'0005

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Karimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	38
Comercelly, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19
Bongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	19
Krishnaghur, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14
Kishengunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10

Jessore.—No report was received from this district. All that is known on the subject is extracted from the mortuary return as tabulated below :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 458	·22	3·30	17	25	60	58	64	119	24	20	15	21	9	26
In 1872 ... 145	·06	·97	·008	·01	·02	·02	·03	·05	·01	·009	·007	·01	·004	·01

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
Sulkhna	32	...	70
Monrampore	96	...	67
Khooldna	50	...	53
Mohmahat	21	...	43
Kotehandpore	13	...	33
Kalkopa	39	...	31
Hurrinakoonda	11	...	29
Lohagurrah, &c.	28	...	24
Bagharpara	15	...	25

RAJSHAHIE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district. The table which follows, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox, and areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.			Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.												
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873	...	894	'65	5'47	{	9	62	118	187	138	187	55	19	30	9	50	80
In 1872	...	50	'04	'74		'006	'04	'08	'10	'10	'13	'04	'01	'02	'006	'03	'05

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Berhampore	218	5.50
Dowlatabazar	80	1.87
Hurrihurpara	87	.98
Burwa	74	.97
Moorsshedabad, rural	96	.88
Moorsshedabad, town	35	.71
Kulingunge	23	.54
Jellinghee	53	.48
Khurgong, &c.	107	.40
Gokurn	18	.38
Bhutipore	42	.38
Nowadah	13	.31
Junaidpore	69	.25

Dinagapore.—No report regarding small-pox* was received, except that the disease did prevail during the year.

Vaccination was carried on by the Government vaccinators under the superintendence of Dr. Lidderdale, and by the vaccinators attached to the Raneo's Dispensary, situated about 3 miles north of the station. The prejudices against vaccination are being overcome, and the practice of inoculation is declining in consequence.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly casualties from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed at the highest rates :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1872 ... 82	'02	'39	2	..	12	8	2	..	..	..	1	3	14	..
In 1872 ... 24	'02	'39	'001	..	'001	'005	'001	..	..	..	'0006	'001	'008	..

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goraghat or Raneegunge...	..	..	12	'70
Habra ..	..	..	15	'23

Maldah.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year except in January.

The areas of highest prevalence of the disease, and the monthly and annual death-rates, are shown below :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
In 1873 .. 151	22	1'47	{	.	4	21	13	14	21	24	11	5	9	11	18
In 1872 ... 20	'02	'62		'005	'03	'01	'02	'03	'03	'01	'007	'01	'01	'02	

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Khurba ..	..	..	109	1'18
Goraghat ..	..	..	13	'19
Sheebgunge ...	..	..	16	'15

It was remarked that this disease is never absent from Khurba, and that not a single case occurs in Nawabgunge. These facts call for the attention of the Vaccine Department, and might profitably employ that of the Civil Surgeon, or of the Sanitary Commissioner on his next visit to this district.

Rajshange.—Small-pox was reported to have occurred in several parts of the district, and in every month of the year, particularly during April, May, and June. It was not, however, severe in character or very widely spread. The reported deaths are only one-fourth of those of 1872.

Rungpore.—Small-pox did not prevail extensively in the district this year. The following memorandum shows the number of cases of this disease that came under the notice of the police. They are less than half the number reported in 1872—

Police Thana cases.				Police Thana cases.			
Pharunbaree ...	...	...	5	Sadullapore ...	...	...	29
Deemlah ...	...	...	3	Peergunge ...	...	...	18
Molung ...	...	...	2	Neslutgunge ...	...	...	2
Barobaree ...	...	...	1	Gobindgunge ...	...	...	259
Nagesary ...	...	...	1	Bhowanigunge ...	...	...	8
Ulipore and outpost Sendugunge ...	...	...	6				

• Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 43	'03	'52	...	2	2	2	1	7	9	2	1	5	11	1
In 1872 ... 93	'04	1	...	'0009	'0009	'0009	'0004	'003	'004	'0009	'0004	'002	'005	'0004

AREAS.								Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rungpore, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'32
Rungpore, rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	'11

The small number of cases of small-pox that occurred this year was not due to protection from the disease, but to the practice of inoculation having fallen into disuse. Inoculators are falling off in number, and a greater length of time being required in operating in one village (never less than three weeks), it follows that but a small range of country can be gone through by any individual practitioner. It is believed that owing to the rise in the price of provisions, the inoculators are now unable during their three months' practice to earn a sufficient sum to meet their wants for the year, and that consequently they are taking to other occupations. This being the case, the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to introduce vaccination generally by an adequate staff of vaccinators. The fact that 23,000 people were vaccinated, and that the disease was stamped out and much loss of life prevented in an unprotected tract of country, where small-pox had broken out, and where six vaccinators were sent, is an illustration of the good that would be attained were the above suggestion adopted. On this point the Civil Surgeon says: "What, then, should be done to provide the country with a class of practitioners who would keep the people protected from small-pox? It is a serious question requiring serious consideration. Government cannot keep up an establishment large enough to vaccinate the people regularly and properly. Vaccination cannot at any time be a profession, as inoculation used to be, or else this latter practice would have continued when Government has done nothing to suppress or even to discourage it. Whatever may be the case with large towns, in the country, where population is scattered and poor, it would not pay a man to vaccinate for three months and be idle for the other nine. I think if Government were to educate a lower class of men than our present native doctors in the practice of medicine, and give them diplomas on condition that each man would keep a certain area vaccinated, the country would soon adapt itself to these new practitioners, and the people would have the same confidence in them as they would if they were indigenous inoculators. The present system of vaccination is defective in the very root. The vaccinators come among an ignorant and superstitious people as Government officers. As a matter of course they cannot infuse confidence, and meet with resistance. On their representation the inspecting vaccine officers put it down as a prejudice against the practice of vaccination, while it is nothing but a want of confidence in the stranger. The inferior medical practitioner whom I suggest would be resident, would be known to the people—not only as one of them, but as a man who is possessed of skill in the art of healing."

Pubna.—No special report regarding small-pox was received. The disease appears to have been present in the district almost throughout the year, but to have been less fatal than in 1872. The subjoined statement shows the annual and monthly death-rates from this disease, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred.

Total deaths of district from small- pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND DATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1872 ... 47	'03	'68	2 '001	3 0'02	12 '009	6 '004	5 '004	6 '004	3 '002	3 0'02	1 '0008	...	...	6 '004
In 1872 ... 86	'07	'247												

AREAS.								Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pubna, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	'31
Chatmohur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	'08
Serajgunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	'07

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No remarks in the report about small-pox. In the spring a mild but brief outbreak of chicken-pox occurred both among Europeans and Natives. Only four deaths from small-pox were reported.

During the first 10 months of the year vaccination was carried on by a Lepcha vaccinator, resulting in 1,339 operations. The man left off work in November without giving notice.

Julpigoree.—There were 53 deaths from small-pox reported during the year, almost double the number recorded in 1872.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—There was an increase of small-pox in 1873 as compared with 1872. The disease was, however, mild in character, and few cases ended fatally. In the city it was traced to importation either from other districts or from the interior of Dacca. In the district at large the existence of the disease was reported at intervals during the year, but in no case did it assume a virulent character.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 133	'06	1·22	4	...	13	20	22	26	29	6	3	2	...	8
In 1872 ... 62	'03	1·11	'002	...	'007	'01	'01	'01	'01	'003	'001	'001	...	'004

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Manickgunge, town	...	...	7	'60
Jallergunge	...	...	25	'16
Manickgunge, rural	...	...	21	'14
Lalbagh	...	...	13	'09
Roy parrah	...	...	12	'07
Roopgunge	...	...	9	'07
Moonshigunge	...	...	15	'07

The disease was prevalent in Manickgunge in March, in certain villages to the west of the city in July, and in Naraingunge in September. Wherever the disease appeared, vaccinators were set to work. But the most serious outbreak of small-pox occurred in a detachment of sepoys and recruits of the 44th Native Infantry, numbering 51 persons, proceeding to join their head-quarters at Shillong. On the 18th February the detachment arrived at Dacca in the *S. S. Colong*, having left Mutlah on the 12th. The following particulars are taken from a detailed report submitted to the Deputy-Surgeon General. The recruits were enlisted at Gorukhpore, where small-pox was prevalent. They left that station on the 23rd January. On the 27th two men were taken ill with it and were left behind at Dinapore. On the 31st the detachment arrived in Calcutta, and were lodged in the Fort. On the 11th February they proceeded by rail to Port Canning, and on the following day the steamer sailed. Between the 27th January and the 13th February no one was taken ill, but between the 14th and 18th, 16 individuals sickened, 18 days after exposure to infection. The detachment was landed the evening of its arrival at Dacca, and tents were pitched on an open plain across the river. On the 19th the khalsis on board the steamer, and every one of the detachment who was unprotected, were vaccinated. The children in the villages around were at the same time protected. The result was that only one case occurred among the recruits after arrival, and none of the steamer's crew or of the villagers were attacked. Among the small-pox patients, none of whom had been inoculated or vaccinated, the mortality was very great. Of 17 persons 11, or 64 per cent., died. The type was very severe—in several instances malignant.

Dr. Wise remarks: "It is incomprehensible that a Government that exhibits so much humanity in the case of tea coolies proceeding to the Eastern Frontier, by engaging a special medical staff to examine and vaccinate each individual, should be so careless regarding the lives of recruits. In the present instance a body of unprotected men was permitted to quit an infected district, to leave the sick behind in stations where European troops were cantoned, to reside in Fort William, to go on board a steamer bound to the same districts where it is compulsory on the planter to have each coolie whom he imports protected, and, finally, to be landed in the midst of a city of 70,000 inhabitants. For such negligence and violation of all sanitary rules there can be no excuse. The recruits were all Goorkhas, and, as is the case with other Hill tribes, small-pox is very deadly when it breaks out among them. This ought to have been an additional reason for vaccinating them as soon as they were enlisted."

Measles, commencing in December 1872, continued to rage epidemically in the city during January of this year, and gradually abated in February. The disease appeared again in June, September, and November, but to a limited extent.

Varicella also was, as usual, prevalent in the earlier months of the year, and again in December.

Furcedpore.—Nothing special was mentioned in the Sanitary Report of this district regarding small-pox, but the following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from

this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred. There seems to have been very little small-pox if the mortuary returns can be relied on.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 34	·08	1·04	...	1	8	3	2	2	4	...	...	7	5	2
In 1872 ... 20	·01	·57	...	·009	·007	·002	·001	·001	·003	...	...	·008	·004	·001

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalundo	...	...
Pangsa	...	...	10	·07
Sudderpore	...	...	4	·06
Awanpore	...	...	5	·04

Backergunge.—Isolated cases of small-pox were reported from various parts of the district throughout the year. Not a single case, however, occurred in the town of Burrisal, where vaccination is readily adopted and inoculation is considered dangerous and needing a great many restrictions.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 161	·06	1·14	4	2	12	27	15	29	8	10	5	10	6	27
In 1872 ... 101	·04	1·18	·001	·0008	·005	·01	·006	·01	·003	·000	·002	·004	·002	·01

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jhulokatty	...	...
Folong or Moolfatgunge	...	...	42	·16
Perozepore	...	...	15	·14
Nutbaroo	...	...	14	·13
Barrisal, rural	...	...	14	·09

Mymensing.—Small-pox appears to have been present in this district throughout the year. The following statement shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause and the areas over which the disease had spread with special virulence:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 500	·21	4·27	58	49	18	22	36	55	127	31	30	32	37	4
In 1872 ... 96	·04	2·28	·02	·02	·007	·009	·01	·02	·05	·01	·01	·01	·01	·001

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Nusserabad, town	...	...
Kishorekunge, town	...	...	10	·73
Jamalpore, town	...	...	7	·48
Bewangunge	...	...	41	·48
Pingna	...	...	45	·45
Mymensing	...	...	81	·38
Boorapore	...	...	31	·27
Madhupore	...	...	35	·27
Jamalpore, rural	...	...	42	·26
Nickly	...	...	18	·18
Kishorekunge, rural	...	...	17	·17
Bazzedpore	...	...	24	·15
Sherpore	...	...	19	·12
Foolpore	...	...	11	·11
Atia	...	...	37	·11
Gufforgaon	...	...	9	·10

There was an outbreak of small-pox in the Sudder Station and in the northern parts of the district, at Jamalpore and Sherpore, in January and February. At the Sudder Station where, although the disease was not specially virulent in type or extremely formidable in the extent of its ravages, it caused great panic amongst the inhabitants.

On the occurrence of the disease all necessary precautions were taken to arrest its progress, a house-to-house system of visitation was instituted, and vaccination practised as much as possible. Vaccine lymph in tubes and crusts were distributed to all the dispensaries in the district where vaccination is performed by the native doctors and compounders. During the year 725 operations were effected in the Sudder Station, of which 454 proved successful and 10 doubtful; and 1,097 operations were performed in the district at large, of which 978 proved successful and 19 were doubtful.

Sylhet.—No report regarding the existence of small-pox in this district was received. The following table shows the monthly and annual casualty rates from this cause—the latter compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 40	·02	1·09	2 ·001	1 ·0005	·	·	7 ·004	1 ·0005	8 ·004	16 ·009	3 ·001	5 ·002	2 ·001	4 ·002
In 1872 ... 12	·	·33	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

AREAS.

Nubheegunge
Chuttuck

Number
of
deaths.

Ratio of deaths
per 1,000 of
population.

13

·11

18

·08

Cachar.—Small-pox was present in the district during the year, but in a mild degree, although the reputed mortality from it was higher than in 1872.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 53	·25	6·5	·	3 ·01	3 ·01	16 0·7	12 ·05	8 ·03	3 ·01	4 ·01	·	1 ·004	1 ·004	1 ·004
In 1872 ... 9	·04	·70	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

AREAS.

Silchar
Hylikandy
Katigom

Number
of
deaths.

Ratio of deaths
per 1,000 of
population.

28

·30

19

·28

6

·10

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Only five cases of small-pox were reported to have occurred in this district during the year, and all five would appear to have terminated fatally. In the town no cases occurred.

Vaccination still continues to meet with opposition.

Noakholly.—No report was received from this district. The following statement, extracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 54	·07	·73	3 ·001	9 ·01	13 ·01	6 ·008	4 ·005	·	1 ·001	7 ·009	2 ·002	·	1 ·001	8 ·01
In 1872 ... 2	·	·03	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

AREAS.

Sudharam, rural
Sudharam, town
Sundeep
Bomnee
Rangunge

Number
of
deaths.

Ratio of deaths
per 1,000 of
population.

27

·31

3

·19

5

·14

5

·14

5

·12

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district.

The results of general mortuary registration are tabulated below:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 160	10	1.08	1	18	10	30	24	19	13	13	8	1	12	10
In 1872 ... 25	01	47	006	01	01	01	01	01	008	008	001	006	007	006

AREAS.			Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
Bramanbaria	70	...	33
Nursingpore	81	...	23
Borkamptah	19	...	18
Gournpoorah	19	...	17
Hajeegunge	8	...	11

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—Small-pox severely attacked this district during the year, and was present during every month.

The following table shows the annual and monthly death-rates from this disease and the areas in which it prevailed with greatest virulence:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 430	27	3.64	10	37	67	83	83	63	37	15	14	6	5	10
In 1872 ... 209	13	2.78	006	02	04	05	05	04	02	009	009	003	003	006

AREAS.			Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
Barh, town	22	...	190
Behar, town	13	...	129
Patna, rural	14	...	56
Paleegunge	41	...	51
Mokamich	41	...	51
Dinapore, including Khagowl	20	...	47
Futwah	33	...	42
Behar, rural	98	...	38
Patna, town	59	...	37
Barh, rural	28	...	28
Bankipore	12	...	16
Muneer	15	...	16

The disease prevailed with greater intensity during the hot months. Unfortunately at this time vaccination is of little value. The staff of vaccinators at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, although sufficient for the localities immediately adjoining the dispensaries, is not adequate for the requirements of the district at large; but the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that it is useless to increase their number without entertaining a special staff to superintend their operations.

Gya.—Small-pox was not more than usually prevalent; the disease is endemic to the district, and outbreaks occur at all seasons of the year, but are more prevalent in the hot weather than at any other time. The police reports regarding this disease are considered to be commonly erroneous, as they make no distinction between small-pox and chicken-pox.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 774	39	3.75	11	35	84	141	168	152	60	20	23	15	19	54
In 1872 ... 379	19	2.85	005	01	04	07	08	06	03	01	01	009	009	02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Aurangabad	269	1.24
Gya, town	80	1.19
Daoodnugger	64	.75
Gya, rural	134	.63
Nubbeenugger	27	.29
Jehanabad, rural	59	.25
Jehanabad, town	5	.23
Ikarcce	36	.21
Barachutty	13	.15
Uttree	12	.15
Sherghotty	19	.12
Nowadah	44	.12
Urwal	2	.03
Rajoweile	2	.02

Shahabad.—Small-pox was very generally prevalent during the year in various parts of the district. There was reason to believe, however, that the police in their reports included cases of measles and chicken-pox under the head of small-pox.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 811	.47	4.59	47	27	148	94	116	140	79	49	26	3	19	63
In 1872 .. 235	.13	3.37	9	1	18	5	16	10	4	2	1	1	1	3

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Buxar, town	25	1.81
Buxar, rural	118	1.15
Dumraon	131	.76
Belowty	103	.60
Sasseram, including Dehree	100	.56
Nokha	54	.46
Dhungaon	67	.44
Peeroo	65	.42
Chowda	23	.26
Arrah	76	.26
Bhubhooh	42	.20
Ramghur	7	.07

In the middle of February small-pox, mild in character, appeared in the villages of Kisath, Bhajpore, and Simri, in the neighbourhood of the town of Dumraon. Shortly after it entered the town itself, where 30 cases, resulting in 5 deaths, occurred. The disease was said to have been imported into Dumraon by a man who arrived there from another infected part of the district.

Small-pox also visited the town of Arrah, some villages near Sasseram, the village of Beeha, and the adjoining village of Kulleah.

Ten vaccinators were employed during the year to conduct vaccine operations, viz. three in and around Arrah, one at Sasseram, one at Cheneree, in the Sasseram sub-division, one at Jugdishpoor, one at Bhubhooh, and three at Dumraon. During the first three months of the year a large number of operations were performed, but owing to the great heat very little could be done in the latter part of the year.

At Kisath the malady was reported by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Dumraon, who was sent there, to have originated from inoculation, which had been carried on by two inoculators who had been converted into vaccinators and had received vaccinating certificates. These men admitted that they had been practising inoculation, and pleaded in justification that they were compelled to revert to the old practice in order to gain a livelihood, as the people would pay them nothing for vaccination.

The following return shows the number of vaccinations performed—a result, which, considering the means at command, appears highly creditable:—

	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Doubtful cases.
Arrah	2,860	2,561	...
Dumraon	1,190	1,122	7
Jugdishpoor	793	543	13
Sasseram	645	613	...
Bhubhooh	212	155	15
Total	5,700	4,994	35

The number of unsuccessful cases amounted to 671.

Tirhoot.—No remarks were made in the Sanitary Report of this district regarding small-pox.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the annual and monthly mortality in this district from this disease compared with 1872, and the areas in

which the highest death-rates prevailed. More than three times as many deaths were reported as in 1872:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 684	15	3.23	17	30	47	704	180	94	84	63	41	30	0	23
In 1872 ... 185	04	1.67	003	003	01	02	04	02	007	01	003	006	001	005

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Shewar	80	56
Seelampurhec, rural	77	46
Durbhunga, town	21	44
Rowserah	119	39
Bhowarah	58	33
Mahnar	14	23
Kutreh	45	20
Bahera	53	20
Mozufferpore, town	7	18
Parokhas	19	14
Tajpore	52	13
Harlakee	7	11
Lalgunge	16	11

Sarun.—Small-pox prevailed throughout the year. The deaths were more than four times greater than in 1872.

The highest death-rates from this cause occurred in the towns where vaccination ought by this time to have become thoroughly established, and where its good effects should be apparent.

Monthly and annual death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 1216	58	5.95	23	77	136	262	243	195	105	67	15	18	29	46
In 1872 ... 280	13	2.60	01	03	06	12	11	09	05	03	007	008	14	02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Revilgunge, town	68	506
Chupra, town	207	447
Baragaon	414	102
Sewan, town	7	63
Munjee	69	50
Sewan, rural	138	50
Darowlee	98	48
Chupra, rural	51	28
Parsa	49	22
Deegwara	19	17
Mushruk	46	17
Burawlee, &c.	28	16
Bussuntapore	22	11

The disease was most common at Baragaon, next in frequency in the town of Chupra, and in a lesser degree of prevalence at Sewan and Darowlee.

The application of carbolic acid oil proved efficacious in checking the suppurative stage, destroying fœtor and preventing pitting.

Vaccinators were sent to those villages where the disease prevailed most, but their endeavours were for the most part unsuccessful, as the people in the interior view the process with superstitious horror. Vaccination, was, however, carried on with some success in the towns of Chupra, Revilgunge, Sewan, and in the Raj Estates of Hutwa. During the year 2,719 children are vaccinated in these towns, among which 2,447 proved successful, 15 doubtful, and the rest unsuccessful.

Chumparun.—Small-pox was present in this district during every month of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 3,073	21	3.83	6	5	28	41	29	58	52	39	24	12	12	7
In 1872 ... 345	17	3.30	004	003	01	02	02	04	03	02	01	003	006	004

	AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bettia, <i>town</i>	...	33	1.07
Motecharee, <i>town</i>	...	9	1.08
Bettia, <i>rural</i>	...	87	.32
Bugaha and Mudhoobunnee	...	36	.30
Motecharee, <i>rural</i>	...	40	.29
Kesaria, &c.	...	33	.21
Dhaka Rangehunder, &c.	...	31	.13
Gobindgunge	...	18	.12

Vaccination has now been more generally adopted in the district than before. The vaccinators are chiefly those who were formerly inoculators, but great difficulty has been experienced in inducing them to substitute vaccination for inoculation, and persuading the people to accept it. The vaccinators are, however, still regarded with suspicion, and constant supervision over them on the part of the Civil Surgeon and the single Government vaccinator of the district is necessary to prevent them from relapsing to their former procedure. But the chief difficulty now felt is from the interference of inoculators from other parts, who not only keep up the prejudices of the people, but also intimidate the men who have been induced to practise vaccination from persisting in it. The admission of vaccinators into zenanas is also much opposed; inoculators are preferred. Among educated natives, however, and natives who have associated with Europeans, vaccination is performed by the heads of families in the zenanas.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year, but particularly in April and May, in which months also the principal mortality occurred. The Civil Surgeon thinks that the recorded mortality from this disease has been under-estimated.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	541	30	10	32	62	168	142	55	44	12	3	7	4	5
In 1872	102	08	.005	.01	.03	.09	.07	.03	.02	.006	.001	.003	.002	.002

	AREAS	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamalpur, <i>town</i>	...	11	1.33
Monghyr, <i>town</i>	...	23	.87
Jumooce	...	82	.59
Bulliah	...	166	.48
Chukye	...	24	.48
Sooragurrah	...	50	.36
Shakpoorah	...	60	.30
Monghyr	...	23	.24
T. gra	...	41	.20
Kurrukpoore	...	24	.17

Inoculation, it is believed, is largely practised, but it is difficult to detect the inoculators at work. Four Government vaccinators were employed within the municipal limits, and 120 persons who formerly practised inoculation were appointed to perform vaccine operations in the district at large. They vaccinated 12,531 persons. Application has been made for additional trained vaccinators to superintend the work of the ex-vaccinators.

A very unusual and severe outbreak of measles occurred in April at the village of Rutenpore, near Begoo Serai. About 100 persons of various ages were attacked, of whom 30 died. In many cases the eruption was suppressed, and death was due to bronchial complications.

Bhagulpore.—Small-pox, which had broken out last year, was still very prevalent in 1873, chiefly in the sudder sub-division and the country to the south. The measures recommended to arrest its spread having been imperfectly carried out, the disease continued up to the end of the year, when it gradually died out. Cases are, however, still reported during the current year in all the thanas in the Banka sub-division. It was ascertained that in all 3,411 cases of small-pox had occurred during the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	521	28	44	48	59	92	138	103	20	6	4	6	1	...
In 1872	174	.09	.02	.02	.03	.05	.07	.05	.01	.003	.002	.003	.0005	...

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bhagulpore, rural	108	1.41
Bhagulpore, town	99	1.43
Colgong	87	.74
Katooria	63	.65
Bauka	40	.31
Sultangunge	13	.16

The origin of the disease in the town, and its spread through the district, was traced to inoculators, who, not having been watched, carried on their operations with impunity. Two of their number were, however, subsequently detected practising inoculation, prosecuted, and severely punished, and it is hoped that their case will have a deterrent effect on this class of men in future.

Purneah.—The following table shows the mortality from the small-pox that visited this district during the year as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 118	.06	1.28	...	...	.81	.27	.3	.12	...	...	.1	.3	...	.1
In 1872 ... 43	.03	1.11	...	...	.01	.01	.001	.001	...	...	.0005	.001	...	.0005

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Purneah, town	14	.87
Purneah, rural	32	.24
Muniharee	9	.17
Dhumdaha	10	.09
Gondwara	10	.09
Kishengunge	13	.09

An epidemic of measles, affecting both Europeans and Natives, also occurred during the year, but the disease was short lived.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—A widespread and severe epidemic of small-pox occurred in this district. It prevailed throughout the year with varying intensity, except in November, and continued up to beginning of the current year. In the villages at Pakour it was believed to have been imported from Monghyr, and in the villages at Deoghur from Chupra. The spread was in some cases due to neglect, no reports of its presence having been made until it had committed much mischief. In some localities the disease was aggravated, if not originated, by inoculation; and some of the cases occurred on the persons of those who had been inoculated years ago.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 530	.42	4.30	.5	.7	.29	.97	.67	.99	.44	.67	.46	.14	.45	.19
In 1872 ... 78	.00	1.12	.003	.005	.02	.07	.05	.07	.03	.05	.03	.01	.03	.01

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rajmehal, town	40	4.94
Doomka, town	9	.80
Goddia	224	.76
Rajmehal, rural	103	.56
Pakour	68	.46
Nya Doomka	63	.23
Deoghur	32	.09

The following special reports regarding the outbreak were received during the year:—

On the 24th October the disease attacked the village of Russickpore, about two miles from the civil station of Nya Doomka. It was ascertained to have been imported from a neighbouring village, where it was prevailing, but had not been brought to notice. The number of cases ascertained to have occurred in this village was 23, and the deaths 2. As this village was not far from the bazar of Doomka, steps were taken to prevent all intercourse between the two localities and between the affected and surrounding villages.

On attempting to introduce vaccination, the inhabitants refused to allow any one to operate except the Brahmin inoculator whom they had been accustomed to employ. This man was absent in Beerbhoom. He was sent for, and vaccinated 290 persons.

An outbreak of this disease also occurred at Dhanbhitā, a village situated upon a hill in the interior of Rajmahal. It was reported to have raged in this locality from June to December, the ascertained number of deaths amounting to 17. The hillmen of this village refused vaccination, and fled to the jungle on the approach of the vaccinators.

Another outbreak occurred at Suboyjoree in November. The disease was introduced into this village by persons who had recently recovered from small-pox coming to attend a hât held at this place.

As a rule vaccination was strenuously persevered in to stamp out the disease from all the villages. It was received with favour generally, except in the instances noted above. It was remarked that at Deoghur, where vaccination has been in operation for years, small-pox prevailed with less virulence than in places that had not been similarly protected.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Small-pox prevailed to an unusual extent during the year, and was in some cases traced to inoculation. The recorded mortality from this disease amounted to 775, distributed in the areas and during the months noted in the annexed table:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 775	31	4.22	25 '01	148 '00	235 '15	138 '09	75 '05	32 '02	37 '02	14 '00	9 '00	5 '00	12 '00	47 '03
In 1872 ... 274	18	1.46												

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jaypore, town	...	...	11	1.02
Jaypore, rural	...	...	182	1.01
Colabar	...	...	81	.74
Solpore	...	...	144	.65
Kendrapara, rural	...	...	97	.65
Kendrapara, town	...	...	6	.56
Cuttack, rural	...	...	62	.51
Putamundy	...	...	37	.42
Jugganathpore	...	...	63	.40
Cuttack, town	...	...	13	.25
Dhumsala	...	...	50	.22
Juggutsingpore	...	...	29	.16

With regard to vaccination and inoculation, the Civil Surgeon writes: "Vaccination at present makes very little way; indeed there are only two vaccinators in the whole district. Inoculation is pretty generally adopted, but many people employ neither one nor the other. The Oorya is conservative in his ideas beyond all other people in India, and amongst many families (wherever one makes inquiries) the custom is, and has always been, to use no artificial means of prevention, but to 'take small-pox in the natural way'—and such people will not hear of anything being done to prevent or protect against the disease."

Poorce.—Small-pox, to a very limited extent, visited the town during the year. It was suspected to have been brought on by inoculation. In this district inoculators are extensively patronized and screened by the people from detection.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 87	11	2.08	15 '01	15 '01	9 '01	9 '01	5 '00	16 '02	6 '07	3 '03	1 '01	2 '02	1 '01	7 '09
In 1872 ... 63	8	1.35												

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Tangly	...	...	9	.26
Poorce, rural, including Lubba...	...	...	32	.19
Khoordah	...	...	37	.18

Balasore.—Nothing special was reported regarding small-pox in this district. The subjoined table, abstracted from the mortuary returns, exhibits the death-rate from this cause during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 86	11	134	1	20	33	13	5	1	5	4	1	1	2	...
In 1872 ... 28	03	53	001	02	04	01	006	001	006	005	001	001	002	...

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Basudebpore	14	26
Bastah	10	16
Dhamnuggur	15	13
Balasore, rural	2	11
Balasore, town	...	10
Sohab	17	10

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazareebagh.—No report was received from this district for reasons given under the head of cholera. The following table from the mortuary returns indicates all that is known on the subject :—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 308	39	525	23	18	34	38	58	40	31	10	17	9	13	17
In 1872 ... 167	21	293	02	01	03	04	07	05	04	01	02	01	01	02

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Echack, town	14	135
Bagodhar	58	134
Gooma	44	104
Hazareebagh, town	10	90
Pachumba	41	63
Kodermah	22	45
Ramgarh	22	34
Tandawa	23	32
Chattr, town	2	22
Cashmar	5	22
Khurukdiha	23	23
Chattr, rural	12	18
Burhee	10	17
Hazareebagh, rural	11	15
Gowan	5	15
Huntergunge	1	02

Lohardugga.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year in 16 out of the 23 registering areas. The largest number of cases occurred in May.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 188	15	124	13	12	9	9	45	29	16	28	13	...	5	9
In 1872 ... 78	06	78	01	009	007	007	03	02	01	02	01	...	004	002

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ranchi, town	42	347
Chuttarpur	20	73
Lodhama	30	46
Patan	19	31
Ranchi, rural	25	23
Baloomat	12	23

Singhbhoom.—A few sporadic cases of small-pox occurred during the year, and in the beginning of it an outbreak of varicella visited the district.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 31	'07	'84	1 '002	...	...	21 '05	12 '04	12 '01	...	1 '002	4 '009	...	...	...
In 1872 ... 32	'07	'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamdah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	170
Sor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	100
Coomla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22

Manbhoom.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout almost every month of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 66	'06	119 {	...	...	5 '005	1 '001	12 '01	17 '01	9 '009	11 '01	1 '001	4 '004	2 '002	4 '004
In 1872 ... 25	'02	'58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Puruba town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	70
Govindpore, including Jheria, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	34
Gowrangdih	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	33
Nirsha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	25

It is recorded as noteworthy that small-pox did not appear in any pergunnah or village where vaccination had been introduced. During the year 10,576 vaccine operations were conducted, but vaccination is carried on in only a very small portion of the district, viz. in 228 villages out of 8,257, and by 23 out of 56 ex-inoculators. The reason is not known. The system, moreover, is not popular among people of high caste and good position, who are the very men from whom encouragement should be expected, and through whose intervention it might be generally diffused. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that inoculation is not performed in any part of Manbhoom.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Goalpara.—Small-pox was present in this district throughout the year, more particularly in the months of January, February, April, and May.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 84	'26	162 {	13 '03	12 '02	8 '01	23 '05	14 '03	...	8 '007	5 '01	1 '002	1 '002	1 '002	8 '007
In 1872 ... 77	'17	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalpara, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	511
Agmoney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38
Goalpara, rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24

It is stated that the reason why small-pox is always present in this district is that inoculation is practised throughout it, and that for want of roads and adequate establishment vaccination cannot reach the masses, who, the Civil Surgeon is convinced, would accept of vaccination were it not for the opposition of the local inoculators and the inoculators who come from Behar. There is only one vaccinator in the district, but on the Civil Surgeon's recommendation it is intended to employ inoculators as vaccinators. It is remarked that these

men should be allowed some money equivalent to induce them to abandon a practice with which their interest and religious scruples are alike allied, inasmuch as it is known that an inoculator earns nearly Rs. 200 during the inoculating season.

Kamroop.—Small-pox existed throughout the year. In the station of Gowhatty it was present only during the early months of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 142	25	1.89	2	10	4	27	4	8	15	4	3	37	5	23
In 1872 ... 137	24	2.30	.003	.01	.007	.04	.007	.01	.02	.007	.005	.06	.05	...

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Gowhatty, town	24	2.08
Gowhatty, rural	36	.60
Burpetta	34	.53
Nulharce	27	.24

It was noted that sufferers from this disease never apply to the dispensaries for relief. The disease was formerly much spread by inoculation, but this year certain inoculators having been proved to have caused an outbreak of the disease, were punished. The vaccine establishment being found insufficient for the requirements of the district, the Civil Surgeon taught 62 inoculators the *modus operandi* of vaccination, and set them to work as vaccinators all over the interior. He also applied to have Act IV of 1865, rendering inoculation penal, extended to the whole district. The application is under consideration.

There is a Government Inspector on Rs. 15, who travels about verifying the returns of the vaccinators and seeing that the ex-inoculators do not revert to inoculation.

Durrung.—Small-pox prevailed in this district throughout the year, but was not very fatal. Cases of measles were not uncommon, and they occurred principally in April, May, and June. This disease was scarcely, if ever, met with in the district before. It attacked chiefly, but by no means exclusively, children, and several of the cases ended fatally. There were cases in the jail among the police, sepoy, and their families, and among the inhabitants of the civil station and its vicinity. How far the disease prevailed in other parts of the district, the Civil Surgeon could not say, as it seemed to have been often mistaken for small-pox.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from small-pox, and the areas in which the greatest mortality prevailed:—

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 94	39	2.21	12	4	6	12	7	11	10	5	...	5	2	20
In 1872 ... 177	74	4.74	.01	.01	.02	.05	.02	.04	.04	.02	...	.02	.008	.08

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sooteah	37	1.98
Gohpore	11	1.13
Tezpore	24	.60

As reported before, inoculation is popular among the people of this district, and vaccination is regarded with indifference.

Nowgong.—Small-pox was present throughout the year, but prevailed with greatly diminished severity as compared with the preceding year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small-pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 70	27	3.59	1	3	4	2	17	6	9	4	6	13	5	...
In 1872 ... 22	.08	1.44	.003	.01	.01	.007	.06	.02	.03	.01	.02	.05	.01	...

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Koliabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Duboka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
											2.13 .33

There is only one vaccinator who visits the villages and does all he can, but the district is too large for one man. During the year he operated on 247 persons. Inoculation is largely practised, and vaccination objected to. About one-eighth of the Hindu population of this district have been inoculated.

Seesaugor.—The Civil Surgeon remarks that no cases of small-pox were reported during the year, but the mortuary returns, extract from which is subjoined, show that deaths from this cause occurred during every month except June and November.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	55	18	3	21	4	2	4	...	10	3	3	3	...	2
In 1872	110	37	01	07	01	006	01	...	03	01	01	01	...	006

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Seesaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26
Golaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24

Vaccination was carried on with great success during the year in the sudder town and neighbouring villages, inasmuch as the educated class especially, and the people generally, in these parts now believe in its protective powers. 1,178 operations were effected during the year. A small number of the Assamese, however, still resist vaccination on religious grounds, and inoculation is still very prevalent in the district at large, where people from Bengal come every year to earn their livelihood by its practice. It has been decided to conduct vaccination by the hospital assistants in charge of the sub-divisions and the coolie depôts, and four vaccinators are to be entertained on Rs. 10 each. This scheme, it is believed, will put down inoculation and diffuse the benefits of vaccination among the masses.

Luckimpore.—No special report regarding small-pox was received from this district.

Annual and monthly mortality and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from small-pox.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total small- pox mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	23	18	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	1	2	7	2
In 1872	8	06	008	...	...	...	01	...	01	04	008	01	05	01

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Dumduma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	36
Debrooghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in different parts of these hills, but no deaths from this cause were reported during this year or in 1872.

Vaccination was perseveringly practised during the year, and 810 persons were vaccinated successfully. But the Khasiahs strongly oppose the system; even inoculation is not in favour with them. Some absurd superstitions prevent them from accepting the benefit of either system of protection, hence it is not surprising that small-pox occurs so commonly among them.

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district. The mortuary returns, however, indicate that no deaths from small-pox occurred during the year.

(c.) **FEVERS.**

The recorded deaths from fevers in 1873 amounted to 320,178—an increase in the registration of 69,128, or 27·5 per cent., over that of 1872, when the reported deaths were 251,050.

This represents a death-rate of 5·04 per mille; in 1872 it was 3·92.

In the towns the deaths from fever were 19,009, the rate per mille being 12·9.

In rural tracts there were 301,169 deaths, and the ratio was 4·8 per 1,000.

The proportion of deaths from fever among the sexes is exhibited in the following table. There is a slight improvement in the registration of female mortality from fever in the towns—

	Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In towns	10,357	6,652	13·60	12·23	119
In rural areas.	177,886	123,283	5·75	3·90	144
IN DISTRICTS.					
In 1873	188,243	181,935	5·94	4·14	142
In 1872	148,773	102,277	4·65	3·19	145
Increase or decrease ...	39,470	79,658	1·29	·95	3

Although there is so large an increase (27 per cent.) in the number of registered casualties from fevers in 1873, there is no reason to believe that these diseases were more prevalent than in preceding years. I am inclined to attribute this enhancement entirely to improving registration, and to believe, from the great falling off in fever mortality in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom, that there was on the whole less fever in 1873 than in 1872.

The following figures show the increase in annual registration for three years, and the proportion borne by the fever deaths to the deaths from all causes each year :—

	Total mortality registered.	Fever mortality.	Per cent. of gross mortality.
1871	200,331	179,810	89
1872	371,891	251,050	67
1873	492,740	320,178	65

The most unhealthy months were November and December, which are responsible for more than a fifth (nearly a fourth) of the fever casualties of the year.

May, February, June, and July, both in town and country areas, have the lowest fever mortality.

The following table exhibits the seasonal mortality from fever in towns and country areas :—

IN TOWNS.				IN COUNTRY AREAS.			
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.			Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	
December	2,290	1·56		November	35,322	·56	
November	2,283	1·55		December	34,586	·55	
October	1,934	1·31		October	31,645	·50	
August	1,713	1·16		September	27,803	·44	
September	1,639	1·11		January	24,777	·39	
January	1,393	·94		August	24,110	·38	
May	1,385	·94		April	22,575	·36	
April	1,365	·92		March	22,123	·35	
June	1,334	·90		May	20,593	·33	
March	1,318	·89		February	20,424	·32	
July	1,230	·83		June	18,904	·31	
February	1,125	·78		July	18,307	·29	

The proportion which in each district the mortality from fever during each month bears to that of the whole year is shown in the statement which follows: the four worst months in each district being printed in antique. In Lower Bengal and in Rajshahye these are generally the cold months from October to January.

In Dacca, the fever season in 1873, an exceptional year as regards rainfall, commenced earlier than usual.

In Behar the fever season is earlier than in lower Bengal, beginning in August and ceasing with October.

In Bhagulpore the fevers mostly prevailed at the beginning and close of the rains, ceasing generally by the middle of November.

In Assam it was in the three last months of the year that fever mortality was at its highest; but in Sebsaugor, Luckimpore, and the Khasi Hills, it increased as early as July and lasted to the end of the year.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS FROM FEVER TO ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM SAME DISEASE IN EACH DISTRICT.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
BURDWAN—												
Burdwan	10.42	9.45	11.62	9.08	5.62	5.52	4.31	6.38	6.34	9.83	12.26	9.11
Bankura	6.36	7.47	7.92	7.02	5.81	4.56	4.41	9.82	11.68	17.00	10.18	7.72
Boorhoom	16.32	7.00	7.15	7.06	4.10	3.21	2.70	7.47	11.25	14.40	10.62	8.87
Kidnapore	5.30	2.95	2.80	3.13	3.72	2.98	3.26	7.72	14.34	16.08	20.45	17.12
Hoojly	11.99	11.85	9.39	6.62	6.09	5.53	4.13	5.36	5.67	6.53	9.54	17.23
Serampore	14.12	10.57	7.76	5.89	5.79	5.88	4.98	5.61	6.52	9.57	12.21	13.62
Howrah	4.11	5.12	4.38	3.69	3.58	3.24	2.20	7.36	7.97	10.65	27.34	20.30
PRESIDENCY—												
24 Pergunnahs	6.79	7.44	7.34	6.47	5.68	3.77	3.76	7.27	6.76	9.61	18.89	6.114
Nuddia	7.86	4.98	5.85	5.94	4.21	3.99	3.93	9.08	10.43	12.81	16.23	14.65
Jessore	11.39	6.81	9.26	7.80	6.97	5.59	5.40	5.98	7.27	9.44	11.77	12.26
RAJSHAHYE—												
Moorshedabad	6.21	5.11	7.26	9.38	7.27	4.94	6.21	10.49	10.13	11.74	10.86	10.43
Dinapore	14.11	12.45	8.32	9.06	7.91	7.13	5.59	5.96	5.75	6.33	9.02	7.80
Maldah	8.68	5.70	8.46	10.76	8.86	5.39	3.99	4.81	7.23	11.78	13.81	10.47
Rajshahye	10.22	7.52	7.66	7.16	5.95	5.62	5.57	6.00	7.84	11.27	10.47	14.77
Rangpore	10.25	9.04	9.35	8.17	7.31	7.25	7.30	7.99	5.80	8.44	10.20	8.77
Boogra	13.57	9.78	9.78	10.23	8.30	4.60	6.57	6.17	4.96	7.61	9.80	8.56
Pubna	6.87	6.12	8.41	6.04	6.15	5.11	3.64	4.46	5.25	7.52	12.58	27.78
COOCH BEHAR—												
Darjeeling	7.14	6.85	6.35	8.28	10.28	6	6.28	8.85	7.14	8.85	15.42	8
Jalpigoree	5.12	7.18	6.11	7.03	6.64	9.23	6.11	6.08	7.20	6.92	16.76	15.65
Goulpara	7.29	7.11	7.52	7.37	10.21	9.89	9.13	7.43	7.61	9.37	8.13	8.95
DACCA—												
Dacca	6.52	3.26	2.85	4.50	5.22	3.82	3.72	5.07	8.26	11.89	19.62	24.30
Fareedpore	8.55	7.14	6.02	6.94	8.13	5.63	3.98	3.95	3.91	6.44	15.67	23.39
Backergunge	7.42	1.86	5.65	8.64	7.69	7.22	8.17	8.06	7.88	9.41	11.89	13.03
Mymensing	3.03	2.40	1.72	2.26	3.14	5.85	10.29	11.97	12.39	12.94	15.77	18.27
Sylhet	6.59	7.13	5.07	4.22	5.37	6.58	9.25	10.65	12.36	12.06	9.20	9.50
Cachar	6.58	8.17	7.80	5.60	10.97	8.53	15.60	7.31	9.51	8.78	4.39	11.70
CHITTAGONG—												
Chittagong	6.94	8.00	7.73	6.87	6.89	6.97	9.17	9.60	10.13	9.09	8.58	9.97
Noakholly	8.81	9.14	6.32	5.65	7.33	7.51	7.69	7.71	7.87	9.39	10.82	11.70
Tippurah	7.56	5.92	6.42	8.96	9.19	9.82	7.45	8.35	6.67	8.35	10.98	10.24
SOUTH BEHAR—												
Patna	5.59	5.50	6.87	5.85	7.43	7.28	9.91	13.41	13.72	10.22	7.06	6.50
Gya	5.09	4.95	7.07	7.99	8.37	6.77	7.71	13.32	15.47	12.03	6.55	4.98
Shahabad	5.29	6.00	4.80	5.06	6.20	8.32	8.40	12.24	14.87	11.37	9.46	7.95
NORTH BEHAR—												
Tinagot	8.11	5.99	5.60	6.38	9.85	8.67	7.56	9.32	9.36	10.74	10.35	10.01
Saran	8.12	5.71	7.63	8.07	7.99	8.94	8.15	9.58	10.49	8.76	8.17	8.03
Champaran	13.70	9.56	6.63	9.36	7.66	7.07	8.88	8.55	8.65	6.10	7.31	6.68
BHAGULPORE—												
Monghyr	8.91	5.99	7.73	9.14	8.69	8.95	7.07	7.36	7.78	10.66	10.38	7.33
Bhagulpore	9.81	8.42	10.72	10.53	10.75	8.53	5.00	6.31	6.17	8.77	7.86	7.06
Purneah	4.39	8.20	5.15	11.18	9.61	8.69	7.87	6.77	10.33	9.54	8.50	10.30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6.18	5.38	8.61	9.51	8.67	9.11	6.23	8.29	10.23	11.18	7.88	8.77
ORISSA—												
Cuttack	10.00	9.12	8.81	7.17	5.59	5.18	6.13	7.09	8.06	10.00	10.49	12.29
Pooree	7.34	9.42	10.33	7.86	6.11	5.91	5.59	6.98	5.00	7.67	12.02	15.73
Balasore	7.88	7.69	7.82	6.30	6.77	6.54	6.19	6.71	8.99	9.92	14.31	10.92
CHOTA NAGPORE—												
Hazareebagh	7.95	6.76	8.30	9.20	8.21	8.89	6.89	8.63	10.08	8.85	7.68	8.50
Lohardugga	7.38	7.07	11.00	9.55	7.83	6.33	6.30	7.44	10.30	10.36	8.39	7.99
Singbhoom	8.16	8.53	8.20	7.45	6.75	5.11	5.72	7.87	11.16	10.17	9.80	11.02
Manbhoom	6.11	5.70	7.40	7.43	6.49	6.11	5.28	11.73	11.78	10.52	10.30	11.09
ASSAM—												
Kamroop	9.75	7.20	9.19	9.56	5.94	10.28	6.16	6.72	6.27	9.87	9.29	8.33
Duxung	7.70	5.89	5.25	5.05	7.14	9.38	9.14	9.18	9.92	9.86	10.06	11.15
Newgung	7.17	6.18	6.67	8.32	7.41	10.55	6.43	7.00	8.32	9.72	12.44	9.72
Seelsaugor	6.60	5.72	6.60	7.20	7.04	8.72	10.06	9.74	9.33	9.51	9.83	8.59
Luckimpore	7.69	8.39	6.17	6.52	6.87	4.66	9.44	11.07	9.20	14.56	6.41	8.96
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	5.39	6.22	7.05	3.73	3.31	9.12	13.69	17.42	6.22	10.37	9.12	8.29
Naga Hills	17.64	.....	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	5.88	11.70	.....	17.64	17.64	17.64

The registration of fever mortality falls so very short of the truth, that it seems like lost time to examine it in detail.

In the following table I have compared the fever mortality of 1873 with that of 1872 district by district.

DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burdwan ...	20,790	10.22	25,005	12.28	...	2.06	24-Pergunnahs ...	14,182	7.26	11,885	5.35	1.91	...
Bankoora ...	1,994	3.78	1,942	3.68	10	...	Nudda ...	8,212	4.53	8,222	3.43	1.10	...
Beerbhoom ...	10,406	15.08	12,906	18.54	...	3.46	Jessore ...	10,429	5.02	11,505	5.54	...	...
Midnapore ...	15,798	6.21	7,514	2.95	3.26	...	PRESIDENCY DIVN.	32,823	5.62	29,662	4.84	.78	...
Hooghly ...	4,695	9.41	4,379	8.77	.64	...	Chittagong ...	8,470	7.51	8,891	7.88	...	...
Serampore ...	2,987	7.58	4,462	11.30	...	3.73	Noakholly ...	5,536	7.75	4,020	...	1.28	...
Howrah ...	3,768	6.31	1,760	2.40	3.91	...	Tipperah ...	4,781	3.10	3,167	...	1.01	...
BURDWAN DIVN.	60,532	8.30	57,958	3.25	5.05	...	CHITTAGONG DIVN.	18,767	5.55	16,078	4.94	.61	...
Kamroop ...	3,732	6.64	2,875	5.11	1.53	...	Monghyr ...	11,021	6.07	6,028	3.65	2.42	...
Durrung ...	2,403	10.56	2,100	8.89	1.67	...	Bhagulpore ...	6,396	3.50	6,435	3.62	...	...
Nowgong ...	1,213	4.78	830	3.28	1.45	...	Purneah ...	7,288	4.25	3,065	1.78	2.47	...
Seohaugor ...	2,165	7.29	2,521	8.50	...	1.21	Santhal Pergunnahs	9,508	7.55	5,507	5.27	2.28	...
Luckimpore ...	858	7.07	357	2.94	4.13	...	BHAGULPORE DIVN.	34,213	5.17	21,635	3.27	1.90	...
Naga Hills ...	17	18.82	...	...	...	...	Patna ...	4,830	3.09	3,530	2.26	.83	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	241	38.20	10	1.58	36.62	...	Gya ...	11,215	6.75	8,021	4.11	1.64	...
ASSAM DIVISION ..	10,719	7.24	8,093	5.38	1.86	...	Shahabad ...	10,395	6.02	5,205	3.01	3.01	...
Darjeeling ...	350	3.69	334	4.05	...	3.6	Tirhoot ...	7,986	1.81	5,939	1.35	.46	...
Jalpigoree ...	1,776	4.24	1,082	2.58	1.66	...	Sarun ...	8,430	4.08	4,982	2.41	1.67	...
Goulpara ...	3,415	8.37	2,473	5.56	2.81	...	Chumprun ...	4,638	3.14	5,173	3.59	...	4.5
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	5,541	6.01	3,939	4.11	1.90	...	PATNA DIVISION	47,394	3.61	32,850	2.50	1.11	...
Hazareebagh ...	4,540	5.88	4,485	5.81	.07	...	Dacca ...	8,332	4.40	3,567	1.92	2.57	...
Lohardugga ...	9,708	7.84	7,751	6.26	1.58	...	Pureedpore ...	2,607	2.67	2,658	2.62	...	0.5
Singbhoom ...	2,132	5.18	2,077	5.00	.18	...	Backergunge ...	9,261	3.80	5,755	2.42	1.47	...
Manbhoom ...	3,031	3.64	2,833	2.84	.80	...	Mymensingh ...	7,409	3.15	1,443	.61	2.54	...
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION	20,011	5.85	17,146	5.10	.75	...	Sylhet ...	1,989	1.15	1,772	1.03	.12	...
Moorshedabad ...	12,793	9.44	6,033	4.45	4.99	...	Cachar ...	410	1.99	244	1.19	.79	...
Dumraopore ...	7,038	4.68	8,845	5.88	...	1.20	DACCA DIVISION	30,008	3.15	15,439	1.92	2.13	...
Maldah ...	8,137	12.02	2,840	4.19	7.83	...	Cuttack ...	6,147	4.11	6,701	4.48	...	37
Rajshahye ...	6,093	4.64	5,493	4.10	.54	...	Poorce ...	1,538	1.99	1,355	1.70	.23	...
Rangpore ...	6,070	3.10	6,373	2.96	.14	...	Balasore ...	1,712	2.22	1,601	2.07	.15	...
Bogra ...	4,516	6.54	5,525	8.01	...	1.47	ORISSA DIVISION	9,397	3.09	9,657	3.18	...	0.9
Pubna ...	5,539	4.87	2,375	1.96	2.61	...							
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	50,773	5.70	37,434	4.21	1.49	...							

Maldah exhibits the most marked increase in fever mortality, the deaths reported in 1873 being thrice those of 1872.

Next come Moorshedabad, Howrah, and Midnapore, in all of which the mortality reported was twice greater than in the preceding year.

All these districts border on either Burdwan or that part of Hooghly where epidemic fever has caused so much loss of life of late years. The fever of Midnapore and Howrah is undoubtedly an extension of the Hooghly and Burdwan fever, but I am not certain of this as regards Moorshedabad. I know from personal investigation that some of the villages in that part of Moorshedabad district which borders on Beerbhoom and Burdwan participated in the fever outbreak of 1872 and 1873, and I addressed the Commissioner of Burdwan on the subject, pointing out the danger that existed of the fever (which I believe to be contagious) travelling *via Jumooa Kandi* to Berhampore, and requesting that he would be good enough to order a strict watch to be kept over the south-western portion of Moorshedabad district. Action was taken in the matter and several reports were forwarded to my office, all tending to negative the spread of the fever towards Berhampore or Kandi. It is clear, however, that there has been a very decided increase in the fever mortality of Moorshedabad, and it is to be regretted that no sanitary report for 1873, nor any history of this fever, has been sent from this district.

Shahabad, Gya, and Sarun in Behar; Monghyr, Santhalea, and Purneah in Bhagulpore Division; and Dacca, Mymensingh, and Pureedpore in the Dacca Division, all report a much higher mortality from fever than in 1872.

There was also an excessive prevalence of fever in the 24-Pergunnahs, especially during the last three months of the year. I visited a number of the affected villages lying west of Calcutta, in order to compare the disease with that seen by me in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, and soon came to the conclusion that there was little resemblance between them, and that the 24-Pergunnah outbreaks were merely aggravations of the ordinary autumnal malarious fever of Lower Bengal. I found, too, that there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the petitions and reports sent in regarding this fever. In one village, described as containing no healthy people, I could find scarcely any sick; and among the few I did see, there was not one case that could be called severe.

The fact is the Government has been so compassionate and liberal to the fever-stricken people of Burdwan, and has supplied medical and food relief with so liberal a hand, and the people, too, have learnt to appreciate medical help so thoroughly, that it is only with the greatest difficulty, and in the face of considerable opposition, that a dispensary is removed when the cruse which led to its establishment has passed away. And no sooner do half a dozen cases of severe fever, appear in any village within 100 miles of Calcutta, than immediate advantage is taken of the circumstance: the people are pictured as dying in numbers and pitifully helpless, the most exaggerated and lying statements are manufactured and woven into petitions, all in the hope of getting a Government dispensary, which once established among them, they trust to retain permanently.

The districts in which fever mortality most decreased in 1873 are those in which the so-called Burdwan fever was so severely prevalent in 1872, viz. Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and the sub-division Serampore.

The districts are arranged below in order of fever mortality from highest to lowest according to the mortuary returns:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	38.20	Nowgong	4.73
Naga Hills	18.82	Dinapore	4.68
Beerbhoom	15.08	Rajshahye	4.64
Maldah	12.02	Pubna	4.57
Durrug	10.56	Nuddea	4.53
Burdwan	10.22	Dacca	4.40
Moorsheadabad	9.44	Purneah	4.25
Hooghly	9.41	Julpigoree	4.24
Goalpara	8.37	Cuttack	4.11
Lohurdugga	7.84	Sarun	4.08
Serampore	7.58	Backergunge	3.89
Noakholly	7.75	Bankoora	3.78
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7.55	Darjeeling	3.60
Chittagong	7.51	Manbhoom	3.61
Sebsaugor	7.29	Bhagulpore	3.50
24 Pergunnahs	7.26	Mymensing	3.15
Luckimpore	7.07	Chumparun	3.14
Kamroop	6.64	Tipperah	3.10
Bogra	6.54	Rangpore	3.10
Howrah	6.31	Patna	3.09
Midnapore	6.21	Furzedpore	2.57
Monghyr	6.07	Balasore	2.22
Shahabad	6.02	Cachar	1.99
Hazareebagh	5.88	Poorce	1.99
Gya	5.75	Tirhoot	1.81
Singbhoon	5.18	Sylhet	1.15
Jessore	5.02		

In not more than three of them can the registration be held to approach the truth, and in at least half of them it is lamentably bad.

In the following statement the fever mortality of the towns is shown distinct from that of the rural tracts.

The higher mortality rate recorded in many of the towns is, with about half a dozen exceptions, due simply to the fact that they are better registered, most of them being included among the urban "selected areas":—

Towns separately.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.	Towns separately.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.
Manickgunge (Dacca)	51.55	Buxar (Shahabad)	14.51
Burdwan	50.15	Commercolly (Nuddea)	14.09
Rajmchal (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	36.34	Durbhunga (Tirhoot)	13.48
Rangpore	30.65	Comillah (Tipperah)	13.20
Dinapore	28.50	Backergunge	13.01
Hazareebagh	25.61	Jamulpore (Monghyr)	12.91
Goalpara	23.92	Serampore	12.68
Echack (Hazareebagh)	23.78	Santipore (Nuddea)	11.38
Nattore (Rajshahye)	23.67	Kishoregunge (Mymensing)	10.63
Julpigoree	22.76	Purulia (Manbhoom)	10.78
Purneah	22.60	Sowan (Sarun)	10.00
Chattri (Hazareebagh)	22.34	Behar (Patna)	9.35
Pubna	21.86	Kishnaghur (Nuddea)	9.34
Bogra	21.45	Chupra (Sarun)	9.16
Chittagong	20.91	Midnapore	8.60
Jamulpore (Mymensing)	20.54	Sylhet	8.31
Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)	20.18	Moorsheadabad	7.44
Aradaha (24 Pergunnahs)	19.95	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	7.35
Sudharum (Noakholly)	19.57	Mymensing	7.25
Soory (Beerbhoom)	18.77	Patna	7.13
Doomka (Sonthal Pergunnahs)	18.22	Balasore	6.24
Howrah	17.83	Poorce	6.08
Gya	17.62	Jajpore (Cuttack)	5.67
Ranchi	17.20	Bankoora	5.65
Hooghly	17.14	Ranaghat (Nuddea)	5.52
Bevilgunge (Sarun)	17.07	Cuttack	4.99
Barh (Patna)	16.05	Motiharee (Chumparun)	4.83
English Bazar (Maldah)	16.56	Meherpore (Nuddea)	4.31
Nuddea	15.90	Kendrapara (Cuttack)	4.11
Monghyr	15.83	Jehanabad (Gya)	4.00
Gowhaty (Kamroop)	15.40	Dacca	2.68
Bettiah (Chumparun)	15.17	Kooshtea (Nuddea)	1.18
Jessore	14.84	Bhagulpore ... ..	.94

Country areas as wholes.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.	Country areas as wholes.	Ratio per 1,000 of popula- tion.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	38.20	Rajshahye	4.40
Naga Hills	18.83	Dinagapore	4.47
Beerbhoom	15.03	Pubna	5.34
Maldah	11.94	Nuddea	4.28
Durrung	10.56	Dacca	4.28
Burdwan	9.57	Purneah	4.07
Moorshedabad	9.52	Cuttack	4.06
Hooghly	8.83	Howrah	4.05
Goalpara	8.14	Julpigoree	3.96
Lohardugga	7.75	Sarun	3.84
Noakholly	7.58	Backergunge	3.82
Seebasaukor	7.20	Bankoora	3.72
Chittagong	7.25	Darjeeling	3.69
Sonthal Pergunnahs	7.25	Rhagulpore	3.60
Serampore	7.24	Manbhoom	3.60
24-Pergunnahs	7.08	Rungpore	3.02
Luckimpore	7.07	Tipperah	3.01
Kamrup	6.46	Mymensing	2.98
Bogra	6.42	Chumparun	2.97
Midnapore	6.18	Fureedpore	2.57
Shahabad	5.96	Patna	2.47
Monghyr	5.89	Balasore	2.12
Gya	5.34	Cachar	1.99
Singbhoom	5.18	Poorce	1.87
Hazareebagh	5.17	Tirhoot	1.64
Jessore	4.98	Sylhet	1.08
Nowgong	4.73		

The ratio of fever mortality to the mortality from all causes is shown district by district in the following table, which, if true, would reverse the prevalent opinions regarding the healthiness of some parts of the province, *e.g.* Assam, which stands comparatively low in the list, while it would support them in others, *e.g.* Behar districts, which are notoriously drier and less liable to fever than Lower Bengal, and which, notwithstanding an unusual prevalence of fever there in 1873, still hold a very low place in the statement. But until registration is more accurate, it will be impossible to arrive at any trustworthy conclusions:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from fever to annual mor- tality from all causes in the district.
ENTIRE PROVINCE	492,740	320,178	64.97
Bogra	5,180	4,516	87.18
Dinagapore	8,139	7,046	86.44
Rungpore	8,201	6,670	81.33
Fureedpore	3,239	2,607	80.48
Julpigoree	2,207	1,776	80.47
Pubna	6,887	5,538	80.41
Hooghly	5,841	4,695	80.38
Burdwan	25,963	20,799	80.11
Rajshahye	7,606	6,083	79.97
Maldah	10,212	8,137	79.68
Purneah	9,180	7,288	79.38
Chittagong	10,802	8,470	78.41
Moorshedabad	16,318	12,793	78.39
Beerbhoom	13,274	10,496	78.31
Hazareebagh	5,861	4,540	77.48
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,278	9,508	77.38
Noakholly	7,315	5,536	75.68
Nuddea	10,914	8,212	75.24
Lohardugga	12,980	9,768	74.79
Midnapore	21,210	15,798	74.48
Monghyr	15,958	11,021	73.19
Jessore	14,389	10,429	72.47
Darjeeling	488	350	72.01
24-Pergunnahs	19,725	14,192	71.90
Serampore	4,490	2,987	66.52
Goalpara	5,160	3,415	66.16
Backergunge	14,077	9,261	65.78
Manbhoom	5,538	3,631	65.56
Dacca	13,073	8,332	63.73
Mymensing	11,714	7,409	63.24
Rhagulpore	10,211	6,396	62.63
Nowgong	1,946	1,233	62.33
Howrah	6,057	3,783	62.16
Tipperah	8,041	4,761	59.20
Shahabad	17,649	10,395	58.89
Durrung	4,243	2,493	58.75
Seebasaukor	3,694	2,165	58.61
Singbhoom	3,684	2,152	57.87
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	423	241	56.97
Chumparun	8,010	4,538	56.35
Gya	20,624	11,215	54.37
Naga Hills	82	17	53.12
Cachar	800	410	51.25
Luckimpore	1,680	858	51.07
Kamrup	7,610	3,732	49.09
Bankoora	4,077	1,994	48.90
Sylhet	4,473	1,989	44.46
Sarun	20,415	8,430	41.25
Patna	11,792	4,890	40.95
Tirhoot	21,164	7,986	37.75
Poorce	4,182	1,538	36.77
Cuttack	18,328	6,147	33.53
Balasore	6,390	1,712	26.79

All that is known of the prevalence of fever in the districts of the province and of special outbreaks of the disease is contained in the following extracts from sanitary reports and from such special reports as have reached me during the year.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—The epidemic fever, which for many years has caused so much sickness and mortality in Burdwan, prevailed to a greatly diminished extent in 1873 as compared with 1871 and 1872.

Dying out in the south of the district as it had already passed away from the east, the disease has attacked new areas to the north-west, west, and south-west; but its type has been milder, and the mortality occasioned by it less than in preceding years. Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon, gives the following history of the fever in 1873:—

"In January the severity of the fever had decreased everywhere, and instead of being generally of the quotidian, it assumed the tertian and quartan types. The appearance of the people, particularly the well-to-do or comfortable classes, improved. The cases chiefly met with were those of chronic fever, spleen, anasarca, and dysentery.

"In February I reported a general and gradual improvement in the health of the inhabitants of the district. There is no new outbreak of endemic fever anywhere; but still in affected villages, particularly those in which sanitary arrangements are altogether discarded, many cases of sickness are to be met with.

"From the 7th of March there was an increase of fever all over the district, and in the town. Relapses of fever in old cases were very common, and some new cases of continued and remittent fever in the persons of those who had never before suffered were met with in each circle. At Bhedia, near Pogram, Surgeon B. B. Gupta, M.B., saw six cases of continued fever complicated with stupor." Young persons and children suffered chiefly.

"The native doctors in charge of eight different dispensaries suffered from fever in the first fortnight of April. The worst places were Oogram, Ausgram, Aroar, Choto Bynal, Kanchonnuggur, and other suburbs of the town; Bamurah and Gobindpore, Bally, Gourhatty, and Eklokey. In the last fortnight in April the fever abated, cases of continued and remittent fever became rare, and the number of acute seizures gradually decreased.

"In the first fortnight in May sickness had decreased everywhere; in the second fortnight in May there was a very slight general increase in the number of fever cases, but it again declined.

"In the first fortnight in June the general health of the population was, on the whole, good for Burdwan. The fever was said to be 'slowly but steadily abating.' 'Old cases are fast improving, and the district enjoys good health.' This general improvement gradually went on up to 15th of July, when again there was an increase of fever. 'Many people who had remained well for months got attacks of ague.'

"In the first fortnight in August fever had increased all over the district. Relapses of ague cases and new cases of ague were met with in nearly every place; but, unlike those of past years, they were easily amenable to treatment, and were attended with very small mortality. From 21st August matters began to look more threatening. Fever increased, and cases of continued and remittent fever came more frequently under notice. This increase was not noticed in the northern and eastern portions of the district. The number of sick in the suburbs and town of Burdwan was very great, and the police hospital was overcrowded.

"In the early part of September fever was at a stand-still—that is, neither an increase nor decrease was noticed; but in the second fortnight of that month there was an undoubted and general increase. The most unhealthy parts of the district were the west and south-west. Fever again broke out violently in the villages of Pamrah, Gangpore, Nadur, Amrah, and Bykuntpore. It also broke out in the villages of Mainapore, Heejulti, Lagoora, Panooa, Baita, Kushba, and Deshra, in thana Kotulpore, and bordering on the Bankoora district. In the former five villages the fever had raged in previous years, but the latter seven were attacked for the first time, although a slight increase in the number of fever cases was observed at the close of the rains in 1872. I inspected these villages and this tract of country, and saw about 300 persons suffering from intermittent and remittent fever. The majority of the cases were of a mild character, chiefly affecting children, but there were some very bad cases of remittent fever. The people informed me that last year they had a few cases of fever amongst them, but never before such a number as at present. *The inhabitants think that they got it from Jehanabad, and are so afraid now of that place that no matter what crime is committed in the village, no man will venture to the Deputy Magistrate's Court in Jehanabad.* The soil of the place is laterite, hard, and dry. The drainage is good, there is not much jungle in the villages, the houses are dry and well raised, ventilation is fair, the people are well off, and drinking-water is obtained from wells. The population is composed of successful weavers, workers in brass and copper, and agriculturists. Fever was also prevailing on the other side of the tree jungle in the Bankoora district as far as Dissepore. I expect that these places will suffer severely this year. Near Kotulpore I inspected the large village of Bamunayri, in which fever has not as yet appeared. The inhabitants are

well off, healthy looking, and are generally weavers by trade. There is no perceptible difference between this village and Mainapore. On my return to the station I found most of the residents down with intermittent fever.

"In September there was an increase of fever in the north-west of the district, while the old unhealthy thana of Selimabad showed signs of great improvement. In it the village of Panchra only was unhealthy.

"In the first week in October there was a very fatal type of remittent fever at Hajepore, where there was a mild form of the disease in 1872. It did not last long, and by the 20th of the month only ordinary cases of ague and mild remittent fever were to be met with. At Tajpore, thana Kotulpore, a good many cases of enteric fever were seen. Although isolated cases of this disease are now and again met with, yet the number sick at Tajpore was something unusual. It was ascribed to the manure heaps, which each householder keeps in front of his door for sugarcane cultivation purposes. In Buddungunge, thana Goghat, to the south-west of the district, fever also broke out violently in October. In 1872 there was a mild form of fever in this place, but this year it was more virulent and fatal. In October I inspected the whole of the western portion of the district in consequence of reports which had reached me. In Kalicapore, on the Adjai, in the north-west, fever broke out in October; also in Gossamikhunda and other adjacent villages. Kalicapore has been attacked for the first time this year. It reappeared in Patrosar, and Sonamookhy, Gopalpore, and Paraj thana, Bood-bood, and in the adjoining villages, Indas, Kurshinda, and other places adjacent. In the latter week of October it appeared for the first time in Mancoor station, on the line of railway. At Seraiticker, to the south-west of Burdwan, it again broke out. In the last week of October an abatement in the number of new cases of fever was perceptible in the Jehanabad circle, but there was no improvement in the Munglecote or Burdwan circles.

"In my report for the first fortnight in November, I stated that 'sickness has increased everywhere. Malarious fever prevails nearly all over the whole district, but the western tract, or from a line drawn from Paltia in the north to Myapore in the south, and on to Panceghur on the line of railway, is especially suffering. Fever has broken out in Kaksu and Panaghur and neighbouring villages. The type of fever is chiefly intermittent, but many cases of remittent and a bad form of malignant remittent have been met with. A line drawn from Kalicapore on the Adjai in the north, through Kaksu a few miles west of Sonamookhy and down to Buddungunge, will pass through the most unhealthy and most recently stricken part of the district. Last year this line formed the western boundary of the unhealthy tract. This year the fever has passed the boundary. In the last fortnight in November, generally speaking, there was throughout the town and district a slight improvement in the health of the population. The type of fever met with was not so severe as in the previous fortnight or month, and the deaths from acute seizures decreased. This amelioration was more perceptible in the eastern than in the western tract. No petition for the establishment of a dispensary was received in this fortnight. The prevailing disease was ague; the number of remittents decreased.'

"In my report on the first fortnight in December I wrote as follows:—'I am glad to be able to report that the fever is declining, both as regards the number of cases met with and the severity of the type. The bad cases of remittent fever are becoming rare in most parts, and the ague cases seem to be more amenable to treatment. I think we may safely say that we are now over the worst time of the year, and that a general and gradual abatement may be henceforth looked for. The history of previous years is repeating itself. Acute seizures are becoming less frequent, but we have many old and chronic cases. The fever is now, and has been throughout the year, milder than it was in the corresponding periods of 1872; and I think we may anticipate that it will be again milder in the fever season of 1874, although in the western tract it will be more severe and fatal. In this tract are situated the villages which were attacked for the first time in the past season.'

"In the last fortnight in December I reported that 'the general health of the population during the fortnight was satisfactory, and the number of cases daily attending the dispensaries slightly fell. As regards the fever there was a general abatement all over the district—in some places barely perceptible, but in others very well marked. The type of fever has also undergone change for the better. The bad cases of continued or remittent fever are getting rare, and in some places are not to be seen. There has been a decrease generally in the number of fever cases, but an increase in the cases of chest and bowel diseases. This is to be expected at this season of the year, when cold acts to such a degree on the badly clad and broken-down poor that diarrhoea and bad dysentery immediately result.'

"The daily average *actual* attendance at the dispensaries in Burdwan for the week ending—

The 31st December 1872 was	...	...	...	7,142'80	For July 1873 it was	...	...	...	3,793'85
For January 1873 it was	...	...	...	6,740'73	" August 1873 it was	...	...	...	3,619'40
" February "	...	...	...	6,647'95	" September "	...	...	...	4,049'13
" March "	...	...	...	5,418'95	" October "	...	...	...	5,178'40
" April "	...	...	...	5,284'05	" November "	...	...	...	6,240'15
" May "	...	...	...	4,731'82	" December "	...	...	...	5,992'23
" June "	...	...	...	4,188'00					

"These figures are *actual* attendance, representing the number of persons daily examined personally and prescribed for and exclusive of absentees."

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly fever mortality and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to the deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 20,799	10'22	80'11	2,168	1,967	2,418	1,890	1,100	1,150	898	1,327	1,320	2,045	2,552	1,895
In 1872 ... 25,005	12'28	83'72	1'06	'98	1'18	'92	'57	'56	'44	'65	'64	1'00	1'25	'93

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Number of deaths. Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Burdwan, town	1,621	50'15
Indra	1,516	19'00
Koksa	750	18'16
Goghat	1,794	18'16
Burdwan	280	12'65
Mungleeote	967	12'45
Katuaram	962	11'72
Bood-bood	1,901	11'62
Gangooria	1,427	10'95
Kotalpore	1,163	10'54
Roynah	1,017	9'97
Jehanabad	1,245	9'65
Khundhose	621	9'17
Sonam ekhy	726	9'13
Sahubgunge	735	8'97
Assensole	696	8'34
Ausgram	936	8'11
Selmabad	676	7'98
Cutwa	643	7'73
Bhatouria	609	7'45
Montossur	542	6'51

Bankoora.—The mortality from fever in this district during 1873 was almost equal to that in 1872. In the latter year 1,942 persons perished from this cause, or in the proportion of 3'68 per 1,000 of population; in the year under review the deaths numbered 1,994, and the death-rate was 3'78 per 1,000. The rates of fever casualties to the total mortality of the district amounted to 48'90 per cent.

The following table exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred, and the months and rates of prevalence of the disease :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths of the district.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 • 1904	3'78 •	48'90	127	149	158	149	116	91	88	196	233	339	203	164
In 1872 ... 1942	3'68	65'35	'24	'28	'29	'26	'22	'17	'16	'37	'44	'64	'38	'27

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

Number of deaths. Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.

Bankoora, rural	144	6'46
Bankoora, town	95	5'65
Chalna	340	5'31
Bisheupore	724	4'91

Reports having reached the Sudder Station that epidemic fever of the type that is devastating Burdwan and Beerbhoom was prevailing at Koochiakole and Joypore, Dr. Hill, the Civil Surgeon, proceeded to the affected localities to investigate the matter, and the following reports on the subject were furnished by him to the Magistrate :—

“Koochiakole is a village about 31 miles south-east of Bankoora, and borders on the Burdwan district.

“The population consists of cultivators chiefly of rice and sugar-cane, and though some of them are very poor, yet, taken as a class, they are pretty well off as far as food is concerned.

“Baboo Radha Bullub Sing, a wealthy zemindar, resident there, bestows much of his time in improving the condition of the people. He has also for some time past established a small dispensary there in charge of a native doctor. It was through him that the fever was first made known to the Magistrate here.

“On the 7th instant I started to inspect the place, and arrived there the following day. Koochiakole is built on an elevation, and though there is a good deal of stagnant water around and in the vicinity of the place, yet the village itself is in no way damp. The soil, though slightly sandy, is largely interspersed with laterite.

"During my four days' stay there, I visited personally about 210 fever cases. These consisted of cases mostly of intermittent and remittent fevers; some were suffering from debility subsequent to the fever. It is more than probable that the intermittent type merges into the remittent from chronicity. In the majority of cases the spleen was found enlarged; but the prominent characteristics are a large, flabby tongue coated with a white, creamy fur, very small and feeble pulse, with the heart-sounds very indistinct; in fact in some cases I could scarcely hear the cardiac sounds at all. In the intermittent form, the paroxysms, as a rule, follow in the evening or early part of the night, and was generally a quotidian or a tertian. In the intermittent form there was generally a morning remission."

"The fever, though running a protracted course and leaving the patient in a very debilitated condition for some time afterwards, is not dangerous. In all, there has not been more than 12 deaths (10 deaths having occurred before my inspection)."

"The treatment I have pursued has chiefly consisted of quinine, using it both by the mouth and subcutaneously."

"It is very difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at the probable cause of the fever."

"1st.—As to the inadequacy of supply of food. As I have before remarked, the people here as a rule have a sufficiency of food, and from inquiries I find the wages of labour have increased twofold within the last few years."

"2nd.—As to the soil being water-logged from bad subsoil drainage, as far as I could investigate I did not think so."

"3rd.—In my opinion I do not consider this fever at Koochiakole to be of the same type as that at present devastating the villages in the Burdwan district. From what I could gather from the inhabitants, I find that for some time past during the months of October and November every year fever has raged more or less at Koochiakole, and I consider the fever to be endemic there, and that this year from some unknown cause or causes (whether it be the excessive heat with a deficiency of rain supply it is hard to say,) it has assumed the form of an epidemic and has extended its ravages far and wide."

"Joypore.—Consists of seven villages, more or less scattered, containing in all some 300 houses and yielding a population of about 1,500 to 2,000 souls."

"The inhabitants are composed chiefly of weavers and agriculturists, and though they, along with the majority of Bengal, are suffering to some extent during the present famine impending time, yet taken as a class they are comparatively well fed, well clad, and well housed. I have arrived at this not only from personal inspection, but from inquiries among some of the well-to-do class."

"During my three days' halt, I went round house to house and saw about 180 fever-stricken cases."

"The cases thus seen were of the ordinary intermittent and remittent types—a few of the latter, however, having assumed the characteristic typhoid type minus the eruption, which I could not detect in a single case."

"In all, as gathered from the inhabitants, there are from 250 to 300 individuals more or less prostrated with fever."

"A few deaths have occurred, and I consider the state of things at Joypore as calling for immediate help. What is wanted there is a native doctor well armed with a sufficiency of medicines—more specially that *sine qua non*, quinine."

"I have ordered Bhoyrub Chunder Dass, the jail compounder, to do duty there (since he is the only person at present available), and his work to be done by the branch dispensary compounder."

Beerbhoom.—The total death-rate from fever in this district during the year was 15·08 per 1,000 of population, against 18·54 per 1,000 in 1872, exhibiting a decrease of 3·46 per 1,000.

The following table exhibits the months and rates of prevalence of the disease and the areas in which the highest casualty rates of the year occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 10,400	15·08	79·07	1,713	735	751	742	462	337	284	785	1,181	1,512	1,115	879
In 1872 .. 12,906	18·54	86·37	2·16	1·05	1·07	1·06	·66	·48	·40	1·12	1·69	2·17	1·00	1·26

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Soory, rural	2,846	20·92
Soory, town	160	18·77
Mouressur	1,878	18·00
Kusbah	2,029	14·71
Sakoolpore	947	15·31
Rajnuggur	337	10·87
Labbpore	722	10·03
Burwan	628	9·78
Doobrajapore	940	6·84

Dr. Barker, the Civil, Surgeon, has furnished the following account of the 1873 epidemic fever of Beerbhoom. "The fever, which was epidemic and raged furiously in 1872, gradually began to decrease towards the close of that year, and, favored by the intense hot dry months of February, March, and April 1873, steadily decreased, and may be said to have been latent in May and June. The heavy continuous rain in July gave new vigour to the disease, and fresh cases of fever began to increase. From this period to about the third week of November fever made rapid progress, and thousands were laid low. The disease reached its maximum intensity in November, after which it rapidly declined, and new cases of fever became less frequent and milder. The fever was neither so general nor so severe as in 1872, and was chiefly restricted to the south of the district within eight miles of the river Adjai. The disease was most severe and fatal in two spots, having a diameter of four miles each, viz. round "Surrool" and in the south-east corner of the district. The first-named area is laterite formation, the last alluvial. All classes were affected; but the rich natives, and also the very low caste people—Bagdi, Bauri, Hari, and Domes—who eat flesh and drink liquor, seemed better able to withstand the disease. I observed the same fact in 1871, but in 1872 this comparative immunity was less marked. The mortality from fever was 10,497, against 13,029 in 1872. It may be superfluous to add that the infant population in affected villages is small.

"There were 15 special fever dispensaries on the 1st January 1873. In that month four were closed, in February three more, and in August another. The fever, however, was spreading about this period, and it was considered advisable to establish a dispensary at Shawpore in August, and another at "Surrool" in November, thus making ten which are still in existence. In addition to medicine, these dispensaries have recently been ordered to issue half a seer of rice to each indigent patient, but the number of persons who have hitherto availed themselves of this boon is small, and does not exceed an average of 21.72 at each dispensary.

"The relief afforded during the year has been large. The total persons treated was 1,00,721, and the daily average 1,316.76. The following table shows the names of the villages and thanas where the dispensaries were established, the dates of opening or closing, as well as the daily average sick and number of cases treated at each:—

No.	Names of villages where dispensaries are situated	Thanas.	Outposts.	Number of patients treated.	Daily average sick.	When dispensary was opened.	When closed.
1	Etanda	Sakoolipore	Bhangchatra	9,321	153.78	25th November 1872	...
2	Banmookhand	Ditto	Ditto	8,977	103.04	28th December 1872	...
3	Bagra	Ditto	Ditto	11,029	115.96	5th December 1872	...
4	Socopore	Kusba	Surrool	12,025	125.91	7th September 1872	...
5	Secersha	Dooorajpore	Shawpore	407	27.87	30th November 1872	3rd February 1873.
6	Ellobazar	Kusba	Ellobazar	6,480	75.22	25th November 1872	...
7	Chowra	Labhpore	...	820	10.25	16th December 1872	15th February 1873.
8	Batka	Dooorajpore	Shawpore	179	12.69	11th November 1872	17th January 1873.
9	Bhangchatra	Sakoolipore	Bhangchatra	1,103	20.12	21st October 1872	27th January 1873.
10	Shajapore	Kusba	...	7,639	52.03	7th September 1872	...
11	Royapore	Ditto	Surrool	20,020	114.73	29th November 1872	...
12	Pakoorhaus	Sakoolipore	...	6,500	33.75	5th December 1872	13th August 1873.
13	Kusba	Kusba	...	1,121	23.03	26th November 1872	9th February 1873.
14	Pochkuram	Sakoolipore	...	14,079	120.08	25th November 1872	...
15	Punchtofee	Burwan	Punchtofee	233	27.92	26th November 1872	23rd January 1873.
16	Shawpore	Dooorajpore	Shawpore	1,173	55.90	17th August 1873	...
17	Surrool	Kusba	Surrool	1,577	216.18	18th November 1873	...
Total				1,00,721	1,316.76		

"The origin of this fever is still obscure. There are probably many causes, but I still think we must look further than the circumstances known to produce ordinary marsh fever. It is clear in this district the cause is not obstructed drainage or insanitation. Though there is no doubt these evils predispose and enervate the people living in such localities, they cannot reasonably be considered the prime factors of the epidemic fever in the present case. I hold to the opinion expressed before, that the disease was not generated here but introduced by one of the modes known to carry poison under such circumstances, probably through water—that the epidemic will rage for a few years and then die out as suddenly as it originated. This view gains ground from the fact that the people of this district have been exposed to the same evils for many many years, and did not suffer from fever. There has been no change in their mode of life, no new large works to intercept the drainage of country, no silting of rivers, neither is there much of that rank vegetation that grows in fenlike localities. It is hard to disassociate one's mind from the early teachings of science; but facts are stubborn things, and plainly point to the fever being communicable. The following table will show that the fever has raged with less intensity in certain villages, and has almost left others which were severely affected in 1872. These villages are now in a worse state as regards sanitation, for dirt and filth accumulate more freely, and many houses have tumbled down and interfere with drainage. How is it that these villages now enjoy such immunity from disease? We know that the system in course of time becomes

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.						Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Chunderkona	...	...	...	...	...	3,392	31.85
Gurbotta	...	...	...	...	...	1,899	13.07
Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	12.51
Daspore	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	11.50
Midnapore, town	...	...	...	...	...	271	8.00
Keshpore	...	...	...	...	...	854	7.84
Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	691	6.72
Selbuni	...	...	...	...	...	329	6.46
Sabong	...	...	...	...	...	1,043	5.78
Panchcoorah	...	...	...	...	...	789	4.81
Midnapore, rural	...	...	...	...	...	616	4.36

Hooghly.—Fever prevailed with great severity during the year, but not to the same extent as in 1872. The death-rate was lower. The following table exhibits the death-rates of both years, the monthly prevalence of the disease in 1873, and the areas which suffered most from it:—

Total deaths of district from fever.		Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total mortality from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	4,095	9.41	80.38	563 1.12	577 1.11	441 .88	311 .62	286 .57	260 .52	104 .38	252 .50	267 .53	307 .61	448 .89	800 1.62
In 1872	4,379	8.73	78.07												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.						Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bansbaria	...	...	...	...	...	885	21.42
Hooghly, town	...	...	...	...	...	596	17.14
Hooghly, rural	...	...	...	...	...	357	10.80
Khanakool	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	10.18
Dumekhalley	...	...	...	...	...	788	6.76
Pandooah	...	...	...	...	...	473	6.11

Dr. Thompson, the Civil Surgeon, furnished the following account of the fever in Hooghly in 1873: "The intermittent and remittent fevers still stand high on the list of diseases that are frequently met with, but these fevers now do not come on as epidemic visitations. They have assumed the character of an endemic type. They prevail occasionally at the latter end of the mousoons, the beginning of the cold season, and the time for harvesting the crops. They are complicated in various ways, with strong tendency to relapse, and are generally followed by extreme prostration and protracted convalescence. The prelude to the ordinary intermittent fevers are general lassitude, gradually passing into the regular form of the disease, with much shivering of the whole body, followed by hot skin, quick pulse, dry tongue, headache, nausea and vomiting, eyes congested, all of which continue for 3 or 4 hours, and then, after a little perspiration, the natural temperature returns and the patient feels easy for 12 or 14 hours, after which his sufferings recommence. The disease, if allowed to continue, first affects the spleen. The patient's general appearance becomes anemic, countenance pale, tongue white, bowels somewhat costive, accompanied with symptoms of severe febrile paroxysm. If the case is neglected at this stage, ulceration of the gums and cancrum oris, dysentery, and diarrhoea set in, and the patient succumbs. I have also observed that in almost every case of intermittent type the fever is periodical and generally returns after a week, ten days, or a month. In some instances it makes its appearance during the change of seasons, and lasts for a few days only if it is not complicated with enlargement of the spleen or liver. The patients recover their usual health and appetite, but again relapse unless watched and treated.

"Many cases of remittent fevers were met with during the months of August, September, and October, accompanied by great prostration from the beginning; so much so, that in 3 or 4 days' fever the patients could not rise from their beds, and most of them had hepatic derangement attended with constant bilious vomiting, and sometimes diarrhoea, especially among children, who were also troubled with tympanites. Enlargement of the spleen as sequelæ of intermittent and remittent fever was not very uncommon. Most of the recent cases were amenable to treatment. The following pills have been extensively used in the Emambarah Hospital, and were found very useful:—

Muriate of ammonia	...	...	...	...	10 grains.
Aloes	...	...	...	...	3 "
Kalkee jeerah	...	...	...	...	3 "

Ft. pills, three for a dose, to be given 3 times a day.

"The following medicine has also good effect in spleen fever:—

Ferri iodide	...	...	...	...	1 grains.
Potassi bromidium	...	...	...	...	4 "
Ext. traxaci	...	...	...	...	5 "
Quinine sulphate	...	...	...	...	1½ "

Ft. pills, 2 for a dose, twice a day.

“The special dispensaries noted in the margin have been at work in addition to the permanent charitable institutions. All but Khanakool have been abolished, sickness having decreased.

“These dispensaries were highly resorted to by the people, who may eventually come forward to have them established permanently by local monthly subscription at their own villages as at Dhunehally.”

Serampore.—From the following table it will be seen that the mortality from fever in this sub-division had considerably declined in 1873. The monthly mortality from this cause and the localities which suffered most from it are also indicated in the table :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 2,987	7.55	66.52	423	316	232	176	173	116	149	150	105	286	365	407
In 1872 .. 4,452	11.30	74.82	1,07	77	58	44	43	29	37	38	49	72	92	104

AREFAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Serampore, rural	392	27.95
Serampore, town	310	12.68
Bidyabatty	604	3.26
Chunditola	758	8.05
Kristonuggur	438	6.32

Regarding the fever in this district, the Civil Surgeon writes :—“No fresh epidemic outbreak has occurred during the year, but traces of the epidemic fever are still to be found all over the sub-division. As usual, at the close of the monsoons fever appeared on a large scale in several places; first amongst these was Kristonuggur. The fever has left deep traces in the jurisdiction of this thana, situated close to the Damoodah. The villages in the jurisdiction of this thana have suffered much since the embanking of the Damoodah and the shutting up of a khal. No doubt subsoil and surface drainage were thus interfered with, the soil waterlogged, and epidemic fever the result. Fever also appeared at Singoor, Gopalnogor, Hurripal, Sheakallah, and the neighbouring villages in November and October. *The fever seems to follow the tracks of the main and branch roads of the district originating at Jehanabad, on the other side of the Damoodah; the disease can be distinctly traced along the old Benares road, which ends at Sulkea above Howrah. There is no doubt the fever has been carried along this road to Howrah.* I append a rough map which I submitted with a special report to the Magistrate and Deputy Surgeon-General during the year; this map shows the course and progress of the fever in this sub-division. I have visited Sheakallah, Hurripal, Kristonuggur, Bundeepore, and Singoor several times during the past year. I found mostly chronic cases of fever and its sequelæ at all those places. There seems to be no fresh outbreak, i.e. people who have not suffered before are not attacked except in isolated instances, and in the case of strangers or fresh arrivals. If large numbers of people who had not suffered before were still attacked, it would be a proof that the fever poison was still active and present; but such is not the case. The majority of people now suffering have had the fever before, and are now getting repeated relapses and the sequelæ of the disease. The causes of this fever have been repeatedly stated by the ablest medical and other authorities. I am of opinion that this fever is not due to any one cause in particular, but to many causes, which have been at work for years, undermining the health of the people, predisposing them to disease, and ending at last in an epidemic. The main cause to which attention has of late been mostly directed is the subsoil drainage, and there can be no doubt to any one who has studied the subject that the natural drainage of the country has been interfered with in many ways of late years; amongst these may be mentioned the many embanked roads that have been thrown up during the past 16 years. These roads must materially interfere with the drainage of a country whose inland communication was principally by water; these roads must also very materially influence the drainage of the villages near which they pass. The drinking water-supply of villages has deteriorated very much. I have some recommendations to make, which would, if carried into effect, I firmly believe, eradicate this fever in time, or if not the health of the people would be brought down to a standard which must be expected in a malarious country like Bengal.

“The first remedy I have to suggest is to improve the water-supply of every village by cleaning out and deepening existing tanks and setting aside one or two in each village for drinking purposes. I have no doubt that a great many diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea, and fever, are caused by drinking impure water. The water-supply of inland villages is a matter that requires serious consideration. It is doubtless a formidable undertaking to undertake the improvement of the water-supply of a whole district, yet it is not insurmountable; and I think every obstacle might be overcome by enlisting the zemindars and people to assist in the good work.

"The second remedy I would suggest is to look to the drainage of each village, especially those in the neighbourhood of roads. The roads also might be utilised thus, by digging a drain on either or one side about 10 or 12 feet wide, with small tanks or reservoirs at intervals of 200 or 300 yards. All the necessary earth required for the repair of roads should be taken from the tanks. The drains not being interfered with, these tanks would thus become reservoirs for the reception and preservation of a supply of water from the surface drainage of the country; and they would answer another useful purpose, viz. preserve or store up a supply of water for irrigation purposes.

"My third and last suggestion is one of most importance, and I would draw the most serious attention of Government to it. The suggestion is to obtain and plant round the most unhealthy and infected villages a few thousand trees of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or Australian blue gum tree. The experiments already tried with this tree have been attended with most wonderful results, and I have no hesitation in extracting an article from the *Indian Medical Gazette* of 1st February 1873, describing the astonishing antiseptic and disease destroying properties possessed by this tree:—

Eucalyptus Globulus.—The authentic facts relating to the remarkable power of the *Eucalyptus Globulus* in dredging marsh lands and rendering them healthy are such as to deserve serious and general attention. It appears to be certain that where the *Eucalyptus* prospers, intermittent fever disappears. This tree grows with incredible rapidity, absorbs ten times its own weight of water in twenty-four hours, and spreads through the atmosphere antiseptic camphorated emanations. Dr. Gimbert of Cannes adds to the results achieved at the Cape a number of facts communicated from Algiers and the south of France. At Zondouk, writes Mr. Trottier, 'I possessed property with a house near the river Hamyze. The emanation from the damp soil struck down the farmers and their servants annually with malarious fever. In the spring of 1867 I planted 13,000 trees of *Eucalyptus Globulus*; in July they had grown to about three yards in height, and even then were sufficient to ward off the usual continued outbreak of fever, and the place has since remained free from it. The farm of Ben Machydlin, near Constantine, was notorious for its insalubrity; it was covered with marshes, winter and summer. Now they have disappeared; 14,000 of the *Eucalyptus* were planted, and in five years they have completely dried the soil; the tenants no longer suffer from intermittent fever, and their children are in splendid health and vigour.

"The factory of Gua, at Constantine, was surrounded by a marsh, the pestilential emanations from which rendered the working of the establishment impossible during summer. M. Zantiere sowed a large quantity of *Eucalyptus*, and in three years a large acreage of morass was converted into a magnificent park. The water was literally drunk up by the trees, and the workmen have no more fever. On the banks of the *Var* a house was built close to a dyke which banked up the river for industrial purposes. The persons living in the house had to be changed repeatedly; their health was ruined by the marsh poison. Mr. Villiard, Engineer of that section of the road, planted two years ago forty trees in the neighbourhood of the house; from that year the officers were preserved from fever, and this station has since been perfectly healthy. These facts are related in the *Comptes Rendues* of the *Academie des Sciences*, with the reports of Agricultural Committees, and confirmatory documents are of a nature to render comment unnecessary. To medical men, and indeed to others also, this tree has the further interest that its products are of considerable medicinal value, and possess many of the valuable antiperiodic properties of quinine. It serves, in truth, not only as a preventive, but a curer of intermittent fevers.'—*Indian Medical Gazette*, 1st February 1873, p. 47.

"Government have already spent thousands of rupees yearly on dispensaries, quinine, and drainage, yet the epidemic fever has not been eradicated. A few thousands more expended on an experiment with these wonderful trees is deserving of a trial."

Towrah.—Fever prevailed in the district throughout the year, but with greatest intensity during the second half of it.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, the former compared with 1872, and the areas which contributed the highest death-rates:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	3,763	6.31	155	193	165	189	155	122	83	277	300	401	1,029	764
In 1872	1,780	2.95	26	32	27	23	22	20	13	46	50	67	173	128

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.							Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Howrah, town	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,744	17.83
Doomjoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	5.80
Ampta	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	4.80
Sankrail	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	4.32
Shampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	4.08

In January the cold weather fever of 1872 was prevalent. It abated in intensity during the following six months, but at the end of the rains and in the beginning of the cold weather it broke out afresh in a severe form in certain areas within the limits of the Howrah municipality, and in Ampta. It was present with special force and fatality during October, November, and December in Seebpore and Belgatchia, villages within the limits of the municipality.

Two native doctors were deputed to assist the sufferers; one was stationed at Seebpore and the other at Belgatchia, with a compounder at each place to assist them. 1,591 persons were treated at Seebpore and 1,673 at Belgatchia from the 14th November to the 31st December. The villagers at both places were quite satisfied with the native doctors, and expressed themselves very thankful to Government for the assistance accorded to them. Baboo Raj Coomar Sen contributed Rs. 30 for the relief of the sick, and Mr. W. Smith gave Rs. 100 for the same purpose.

It was remarked that Belour, a cluster of villages within the municipality, that had suffered severely from this fever in 1872, was very slightly affected this year.

"The disease appeared and raged in a most arbitrary manner, and it may be noted that the drinking-water theory and the subsoil-water theory failed to explain the phenomena. In sections where the disease prevailed, the drinking water appeared to be quite as good as in other sections where the endemic did not prevail, more than in ordinary years, while the subsoil water was unusually low during the past year.

"The endemic above referred to was chiefly characterised by the rapid enlargement of the spleen and liver, the low and partially distributed temperature, and by, in many instances, the copious exudation of fluid blood from the surfaces of the mucous membrane lining the stomach and bowels. Many patients never recovered from the collapse stage, and died without appreciably increased heat of skin,—nay, in some instances the temperature of the skin between seizure and death continued lower than the normal temperature. It is therefore true, though paradoxical, to say that fever in these cases, without at any time showing the characteristic symptoms of fever, viz. heat of skin and quickened pulses, caused death.

"Some weeks ago articles appeared in the *Englishman* and *Hindoo Patriot* newspapers in proof that the fever outbreak at Seebpore was altogether owing to the filling up of a so-called khall, through which a large portion of the village drainage had been obstructed. As a consequence of this, the soil had become water-logged and fever induced. On the appearance of the articles, I was asked by the Municipal Commissioners to inquire into and give my opinion on the question. I did so carefully, and I believed myself warranted in reporting as follows:—

"I have gone over the ground at Seebpore, which was formerly an excavation, and which was filled up in 1873. It measures nearly half an English acre. When the excavation existed, it was neither more nor less than a cess let into one of the roadside drains; so that before the drainage from the east and west could escape by the natural outlet to the south, this cess had first to be filled and overflow. In this way the excavation, which has been filled up, was formerly a serious obstruction to the natural drainage of the neighbourhood. Now the water, instead of lodging, runs off at once. I am told that it is suspected by some that the filling up of the hole in question caused the outbreak of fever which for some months has raged in Seebpore, inasmuch as it had led by stopping drainage to a water-logged condition of the soil. Supposing that a water-logged condition of the soil could produce fever, as maintained by Baboo Digumbar Mitter (and this has by no means been proved), it certainly could not have been the cause which originated the fever at Seebpore, or maintained it after it was originated, because the subsoil water has been lower this year than it was in the corresponding months of any year since 1860. Again fever has been prevailing in other areas of the Howrah Municipality where no excavations have been filled

Remarks by Magistrate.

I beg to remark that not only was this place not a drainage "khal," but an excavation which interfered with the drainage; and that had it been a drainage khall, it had this year no drainage to carry off.

The hole was filled up late in the year, after the rains had wholly ceased. The answer to the thoroughly gratuitous guess of the *Hindoo Patriot*, that the outbreak of fever in Seebpore was caused by preventing the water from running off by this drain, is the very complete answer that there was not a drop of water to run off.

opinion, however, is to be advanced the solid, substantial fact that in areas bordering on Seebpore fever has not been very prevalent,—take for instance the Howrah area; while in areas separated from Seebpore by other areas not unusually affected by fever, fever has raged and is now prevalent. This latter remark is especially applicable to Belgatchia, which is separated from Seebpore by the Howrah area.

"Baboo Digumbar Mitter's theory may or may not be sufficient to explain the prevalence of fever in Burdwan, but it certainly is altogether insufficient to explain the recent prevalence of fever at Seebpore.

up or other works carried out which could have been suspected of interfering with the drainage of the country. It might be argued, however, by those who maintain the water-logged theory, that the fever originated in Seebpore and spread by contagion to the other fever affected areas. Against this

“The cause of disease is a very complex study, and cannot possibly be pursued with much profit until numerous exact experiments and reasonings have been made on the subject. To attribute an outbreak of a disease to any single cause does good, inasmuch as it stimulates inquiry; but this means of dealing with the subject can never solve the question. This method is based on generalising on insufficient facts, or, as Locke put it, on seeing a little, surmising a great deal, and so jumping to a conclusion. As the conditions of existing society are the outcome of all the conditions to which society has been subjected in the persons of its constituent parts, so necessarily must be the diseases from which individuals suffer. One man will start at the unexpected going off of a cannon, while another will appear unmoved by the sound: difference in the constitution of the two subjects of the experiment explains the difference in the two phenomena. Again, a regiment of soldiers may be marched into an area where a certain disease is prevailing and become sickly, or out of a sickly district into a healthy one for the time being and become well; therefore proving by its suffering, and by its exemption from suffering, that the conditions to which it had been recently subjected accounted for the disease and the restoration to health. From these considerations, it is clear to those who will sufficiently think on them that the causes of disease are by no means simple, or that disease is attributable to any single agency. Before we can predict the outbreak of any disease in any individual, we must first be intimately acquainted with the capacities and relative properties of the tissues forming his body on the one hand, and on the other we must know what are the elements and those powers constituting the sum of the external conditions to which he is subjected when he becomes diseased. If these remarks are true, then it will appear that the science of the causation of disease is not likely to become solidly established until many years have elapsed. To this end it will be necessary that some collateral sciences should make great advances, which they have not yet made. I mean those sciences on which the science of disease is necessarily based.

“Broadly speaking, this basis is constituted of all the physical sciences, most of which are still imperfect, and some of which are most imperfect. These remarks are made less as an apology for a small advance which the science of the causation of disease has hitherto made, than as a plea that in time to come the advance of the science of disease must necessarily be slow. There is no short or easy road to this end; it can only be reached by means of numerous exact experiments not yet made, and by the steady application of the ablest men who shall appear for many years to come.”

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-*Pergunnahs*.—Fever was present in this district during every month of the year, but it wore its worst features in October, November and December. It prevailed with greater intensity than in 1872, and caused a heavier mortality. The following statement exhibits the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	14,182	7.26	71.89	961	1,056	1,041	919	807	536	514	1,032	959	1,364	2,080
In 1872	11,835	5.55	68.91	49	54	53	97	41	27	27	52	49	69	137

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Arendahd	544	19.95
Sompore	488	13.72
Dum-Dum	465	13.56
Protabuggur	465	13.65
Behulpore	448	16.78
Barrapore	625	9.97
Hurwa	425	9.91
Devganga	295	8.89
Assasoonah	617	8.77
Magura	418	8.62
Muthurapore	474	8.61
Baukipore	704	8.05
Satkhira	715	7.65
Busscherhat	551	7.63
Sultanpore	553	7.35
Kalungu	964	7.29
Orryapagah	418	7.22
Diamond Harbour	345	7.05
Tachetah	490	5.97
Acheepore	353	5.96
Nowalgrunge (Barrackpore)	408	5.94
Husnabad	227	5.75
Kalrua	638	5.61
Joyngker	363	5.31
Nyhaty	453	5.26
Bistopore	386	5.20
Tollygrunge	588	5.00
Barnet	355	4.56
Mutlah	158	4.41
Kalacoonah	320	4.04

Malarious fever, severe in character but not very fatal, broke out in October, November, and December in the villages of Behula, Taccorpoorkur, Kourapookur, Sursoonah, Rooderpore,

and Rajpore. It attacked a large number of the inhabitants. Four native doctors were deputed to these places to render assistance. The work done by them is tabulated below :—

BEHALA. From 17th Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.			TACCOORPOOKUR. From 17th Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.			SERSOONAH. From 7th to 20th Dec. 1873.			KOURAPOOKUR. From 23rd Nov. to 13th Dec. 1873.		
No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.	No. admitted.	Cured.	Died.
1,034	880	1	688	483	16	1,472	1,608	.....	503	126	8

The disease was stated to be due to imperfect drainage and bad drinking water, but such fevers generally prevail at the time of the year when the rains have ceased and the earth is drying up.

Fever was also very prevalent at Barripore in the beginning of August, and it gradually spread over the adjacent villages of Madarhat, Sason Kalyanpore, Khodarbazar, and Atghara. It raged very extensively; so much so, that it was believed that not more than 15 per cent. of the people in these villages escaped. The attendance at the schools and patshalas was considerably reduced, and, compared to former years, not one-eighth of the people assembled at the Rashjatra festival, which is held at this time. The lower and middle classes were generally fatally attacked, and the large mortality among them was traced to the quacks who attended them, administering to them poisonous pills. The sub-divisional native doctor being ill, an extra native doctor from Alipore was despatched to aid the sufferers.

the Malabar fever of the intermittent type broke out in the latter part of September, at the close of the rains, in the villages of Poora, Khorgatchy, and Roodeerpore, within the Baduria police section. In the latter part of October it assumed a virulent character, and was very fatal. It then travelled east and south-west and attacked the following villages: Khadurea, Suestanogore, Ketia, Nogorepore, Juferpore, Tatullapore, Jasaikatee, Kollinga, Anderimarriek, Simla, Magirkhally, Khanpara, Narayanpore. It continued its ravages, increasing in intensity, up to the beginning of the current year, when the report was made. At Magirkhally there is scarcely a household in which several members are not suffering from its fatal after-effects,—enlargement of spleen and dysentery. In some of the villages, however, its virulence has since diminished. It is feared that this fever is of the same type as that which is prevailing at Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore. Children are largely affected, and succumb to its virulence speedily. In Roodeerpore none of the well-to-do have been attacked. This fever is believed to be due to the emanations from the filthy tanks, swamps, and decomposed vegetation, &c., that exist in these localities, and to foul drinking water. The following description of the local condition of these villages has been furnished by the Deputy Magistrate:—"The epidemic-stricken villages are situated on the eastern and western banks of the Ichamutty or Jamoona, and some of them are several miles away from the river; of these Poora, lying on the eastern high bank of the river, is a large old village inhabited by many well-to-do respectable people, full of mango topes and other plantations, and in a considerably improved sanitary condition. The inhabitants of other villages are mostly poor agriculturists. At about five miles of north-east of Poora there lies an extensive swamp known by the name *Beel Balli*, into which the sewage of all the villages surrounding Poora finds its way. There is another large pool of stagnant water lying between the villages Collinga and Josaikatty, two mouths of which are almost closed. There is a general want of wholesome drink in almost all these villages, and a good many ugly and offensive tanks and ponds in Roodeerpore and Magirkhally, which were not properly filled up this year for want of sufficient ruin. The people are now consuming new rice, which, according to the doctors, is disturbing their digestive organs and bringing on dysentery."

Native doctors were deputed to the affected villages and were stationed at Rooderpore and Poorn, but the resort to the dispensaries was so great that they could scarcely find time to attend to those who were prostrated by the fever in their houses. It was therefore found necessary to send two compounders to assist them. Three to four hundred were labouring under the disease up to the 20th October, and 252 persons were ascertained to have died.

In the beginning of August fever prevailed in the immediate neighbourhood of Alipore.

Nudica.—Fever was less prevalent, but more fatal in this district this year. The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas that suffered most. In the jail there was an increase of this disease, which was said to be due to overcrowding.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 8,212	4.53	75.24	616	409	481	488	346	328	323	746	857	1,052	1,397	1,203
In 1872 ... 6,242	3.43	63.21	35	122	20	23	19	18	12	61	48	58	70	60

Dinagere.—No special report was received, except that fevers of a malarious type prevailed during the year. The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 7,036	4.68	86.44	993	876	586	638	557	523	394	420	405	460	635	549
In 1872 .. 8,845	5.88	80.03	66	58	39	42	37	34	26	27	26	30	42	36

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Dinagepore, rural	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	252	...	96.73
Dinagepore, town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	...	28.59
Goraghat or Kankegunge	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	264	...	15.58
Nowahgunge	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	411	...	8.79
Putneetolla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	...	6.84
Porsha	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	310	...	6.35
Chintaman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	...	5.67
Bungshuri	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	429	...	5.47
Beergunge	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	813	..	5.11
Halagunge	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	446	...	4.70
Kobrahi	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	282	...	4.48
Peergunge	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	559	...	4.02

Maldah.—Miasmatic fever, accompanied with affection of the spleen, which is endemic to the district, prevailed with marked severity throughout the year.

The annual and monthly mortality, and the areas of highest death-rates, are shown in the following table:—

Total deaths of district from fever.		Ratio of total deaths of district, per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	.. 8,137	12.02	79.77	7.07	4.64	6.89	8.76	7.21	4.39	3.25	3.92	5.99	9.59	1.12	8.71
In 1872	.. 2,840	4.19	88.69	1.04	.68	1.01	1.29	1.66	.64	.48	.57	.87	1.41	1.66	1.25

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.				Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Gnjelo ..			...	995	17.98
English Bazar, <i>town</i> ...	...		...	213	16.56
Gorgoriba ..	...		...	901	13.74
Maldah ..			...	657	13.19
Seebgunge ..			...	1,394	14.18
Khurba ..			...	1,126	12.24
Gomastapore ..			...	528	10.87
English Bazar, <i>rural</i> ..			...	702	9.63
Kaluchuk ..			...	1,133	9.49
Nowabgunge ..			...	483	9.07

"This fever was the continuation of the same fever that was found prevailing with increasing severity in October 1872, immediately after the heavy rain and stormy weather of that month. In January of this year its ravages continued with unabated intensity. At the commencement of the rains it subsided, but continued to prevail with diminished intensity until September. During the last three months of the year, however, it again increased in virulence and caused great mortality.

"It prevailed in the thanas of Seebgunge, Kharba, Kaliachuck, and Gajolo, with great virulence."

Rungpore.—"Fever of the intermittent type was present in the district throughout the year. From May to December it continued increasing in intensity, so that the majority of the population were completely prostrated by repeated attacks of the disease. The poorly fed, and those who did not take advantage of treatment, suffered most, and were affected with spleen and liver disease, and subsequently with a fatal type of dysentery and dropsy."

It does not appear from the mortality returns that there was any very increased prevalence of fever in Rangoon in 1873.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 " 6,070	3.10	81.33	684	603	624	545	488	494	493	533	387	563	681	585
In 1872 " 6,373	2.96	69.19	31	28	29	26	22	22	22	24	19	18	31	27

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.				Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rungpore, town	...	...	...	187	30.65
Sadoolapore	...	...	...	176	9.75
Koergunge	...	...	...	208	6.30
Bhowanuggunge	...	...	...	388	6.21
Koergunge	...	...	...	417	5.49
Chilmaree	...	...	...	305	5.40
Rungpore, rural	...	...	...	618	5.28

There was no material change in the country to which the prevalence of this fever could be traced; and the most probable cause to which it could be ascribed is climatic influences, viz. scantiness of rain and excessive heat, which intensified and concentrated marsh poison. "The bheels, the ever reeking repositories of putrefying organic matter, had not their contents diluted or overflowed into rivers, as is the case in other years; but the thick slime from the heat got thicker and thicker, exhaling the offensive gases in a concentrated form. The soil, too, by scanty rain and alternation of sun and rain, had its deposit of organic matter set into putrefaction, which, if the rains were plentiful, would have been washed off into large bodies of water before doing much harm."

Another potent cause to which the disease could be traced is that failure in the rice crop compelled the poor to reduce his food, which reduced his vital powers to the lowest ebb, and rendered him a fit subject for the aggressors of the malady.

Three cases of typhoid fever came under the observation of the Civil Surgeon during the year, which occurred in the same quarter of the station one after the other. "The first case occurred in an old man, the second in a native medical practitioner, and the third in a young man of very good previous health. In the first two the disease was insidious in approach; in the third it began with rigor. The enteric symptoms were characteristic in all the three cases; and in the third, painful meteorism was present. The eruption was characteristic in the last two cases; but in the first, where the complexion was very dark, it was not observed, and I did not look for it, being thoroughly unprepared to meet with typhoid fever. The mind was clear in the first two cases, but acute delirium was present in the third."

Rajshahye.—Fever, malarious in character, but chiefly of the intermittent and remittent types, and dependent on climatic influences, prevailed to an average extent in the greater part of the district.

The annual mortality, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest, will be seen in the following table:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
In 1873	6,083	4.64	79.97	622	458	466	436	362	336	339	305	477	686	637
In 1872	5,493	4.10	78.54	47	54	35	33	27	25	25	36	52	48	60

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.				Number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
Nattore, town	...	...	...	229	23.67
Munda	...	...	...	752	8.14
Tanore	...	...	...	611	6.71
Beaulah	...	...	...	670	6.07
Godagaree	...	...	...	202	5.82
Bandalakara	...	...	...	390	5.05
Poolia	...	...	...	653	4.56
Nattore, rural	...	...	...	554	4.26
Bilmarah	...	...	...	567	4.17
Baghinarah	...	...	...	532	4.13

The disease was unusually severe in the villages of Narainpore, Lochangore, and Benbilghorea, in the Nattore police section and not far from Nattore town. The attacks in these villages were sudden, and although the number of cases was large, the mortality was remarkably small. At Narainpore the disease broke out in August and lasted until the 10th September; cases occurred among the 250 inhabitants of the village. A dispensary was established here, and a compounder was appointed to aid the sufferers. The water-supply being scanty and putrid, an old channel was cleared out and fresh water let into the tanks and ponds. The result of this measure was that the disease rapidly disappeared. Lachimpore and Benbilghorea suffered to a smaller extent. The same measure was adopted, and was attended with like success.

Adverting to the fact of the disappearance of the disease upon the water-supply being improved, Dr. Bensley, the Civil-Surgeon, remarks: "The marked benefit that resulted from giving the inhabitants a fresh supply of drinking water should be a lesson not to be soon forgotten. It serves to show that many of the diseases that the poor of the country suffer from are due to a scanty and filthy supply of water—that is to say, dependent upon a removable cause."

"Difficult as it is to enforce sanitary laws anywhere, it is to be confessed that the difficulties are tenfold greater in this country; but with small beginnings we have the hope of being able some day to get the people to appreciate sanitation to an equal extent as it is in other countries. Here then, I think, we have an opening to a small but not unimportant beginning. Cannot we, with the aid of village punchayets, set aside in each village a tank or well solely for drinking water purposes? They will see that the water-supply is not fouled

Remarks by the Magistrate.

"I trust a good deal may be done through the zemindars, but I do not see how we can invest punchayets with power to fine. The Penal Code provides for the punishment of persons fouling water used for drinking purposes; still cases seldom occur except when noticed by a Magistrate.

"Orders have in some cases been passed under the Criminal Procedure Code to owners of filthy tanks to clean them out. To prevent bathing in a tank is a difficult matter; still a good deal may be done, as the Civil Surgeon remarks, by the exercise of a little persuasion and moral influence over the zemindars, and even over the inhabitants themselves."

over the zemindars, and even over the inhabitants themselves. The offer of the Government at the present time to defray one-third the cost of such useful works may form some inducement; but until an improvement is effected in the water-supply, we cannot, with all our advanced medical and sanitary knowledge, do anything to reduce the high mortality among the people.

"The only instance that I can cite of work of this sort is that of Baboo Kistendra Roy of Buliher, who during the past hot season enlarged and cleaned out a tank in the village of Koormail, and has secured in it a very plentiful supply of water for the people. But we want hundreds of similar instances before we can hope for an improvement in the health of the people."

Pubna.—The fever mortality of this district was considerably more than twice that reported in 1872.

The town returns from fever contrast remarkably with those from the rural tracts.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 5,538	4.57	80.41	381	330	406	335	341	283	202	247	201	417	607	1,539
In 1872 .. 2,375	1.90	68.46	31	27	38	27	28	23	16	20	24	34	6	127

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pubna, town	344	21.86
Chatmohur	914	7.21
Raigunge	520	6.41
Pubna, rural	913	5.55
Shazadpore	920	4.61

About September a severe and fatal outbreak of this disease occurred in a village called Patagia, thirty-five miles north-east of the Sudder Station. Since the setting in of the rains it spread to the neighbouring villages, the town, the Sudder Station, and over a great portion of the district. It prostrated the weakly and the distressed, rendering them splenetic and anæmic. At one time public business was seriously interfered with owing to a large number of Government officials being laid up with the complaint.

This outbreak was believed to be due to the existence at Patagia of a nearly stagnant and unwholesome jheel, and to the people drinking its water, being necessitated to do so owing to the khals, which brought in the water of the neighbouring rivers through and around the place, having of late years silted up. The re-opening of these khals was strongly recommended. The place was also in a very dirty and neglected condition, sweepings and refuse being left around the houses of the people and in the bazars.

Medicines and quinine pills were supplied to the police thanas for the affected localities. A native doctor with medicines was specially deputed at Patagia, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and native doctors of the different dispensaries were required to render assistance generally. But the relief that was afforded was found to be incommensurate with the progress of the disease. It has, however, considerably abated since, and it is hoped that those who suffered from it will regain strength before any general distress sets in.

The koberajes signally failed to cope with this fever, and it was remarked that much persuasion was required to induce the people to consent to be treated by the Government native doctors, particularly at Patagia.

Bográ.—No report was received from this district. The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns, exhibits the mortality from fever as compared with 1873, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	516	87.18	613	442	442	462	375	208	207	279	224	344	443	387
In 1874	5,525	91.42	'88	'04	'64	'07	'54	'30	'43	'40	'32	'49	'64	'56

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bogra, town	...	...	6126	21.45
Khetlal	...	...	42	18.61
Budulgachee	...	...	358	9.66
Adumdigee	...	...	667	7.98
Sheropore, &c.	...	...	568	7.67
Panchbibeo	...	...	343	5.30
Bogra, &c., rural	...	...	1,077	5.04
Shoebgunge	...	...	278	4.90

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—No report was furnished regarding fever from this district, owing to the Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time the annual Sanitary Report fell due.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, show the monthly and annual death-rates from this cause, the latter compared with 1873, and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	350	72.01	25	24	24	29	36	21	22	31	25	31	54	28
In 1872	384	50.99	'26	'25	'25	'30	'38	'23	'23	'32	'26	'32	'57	'29

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
<i>Hill Territory, viz.:</i>				
Darjeeling, Dumsong, and Kalimpong			144	4.17

Julpigoree.—Intermittent fever, with enlarged liver and spleen, was very general, specially among the lower classes and those who are not natives of the district. The latter classes of the native population as a rule maintain good health, and the small community of Europeans enjoy a remarkable immunity from the disease. The disease is more rife in September and October, when the rains are drying up, as they rapidly do, than at any other time. This is "no doubt due to decomposition of surface vegetation, and the generation of those unknown telluric and atmospheric conditions which are the ultimate and proximate cause of fever."

When the people of the district are attacked, they generally take little notice of the disease, and hope that it will cure itself. The paroxysms recur with greater or less severity and sap the patient's strength. It is only when thus reduced that they begin to look about as to what is to be done for treatment. As a rule also, when suffering from fever, they abstain from milk and other nourishment. By these means a fever, slight in its origin, runs a severe course; and after an illness of 8 or 10 days, without the employment of medicine, the subject becomes cachectic and greatly reduced in flesh and strength. Quinine as a remedy is, however, becoming popular amongst the lower classes, and is eagerly sought after.

The subjoined table shows the mortality, annual and monthly, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the death-rates were highest.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	1,776	4.24	80.47	91	133	114	125	118	164	114	108	128	123	280
In 1872	1,082	2.58	53.24	21	31	27	29	28	39	27	25	30	29	66

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Fakeergunge, town	...	...
Fakeergunge, rural	...	...	143	22.76
Mynagoree	...	...	741	15.37
			70	7.42

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—More than twice as many deaths from fever as were reported in 1872 are said to have occurred in the Dacca district in 1873.

The portion of the area of Manickgunge selected for special registration was especially unfortunate, as shown in the extract from Dr. Wise's interesting sanitary report, which follows the subjoined table of mortality:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	8,332	4.49	63.73	544	272	238	375	435	319	310	498	689	992	1,635
In 1872	3,567	1.92	61.21	29	14	12	20	23	17	16	26	27	53	88

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Manickgunge, town	...	...
Manickgunge, rural	...	...	595	51.55
Lalbach	...	...	1,538	10.78
Kaporia	...	...	941	6.64
Roopgunge	...	...	510	5.08
Moonsheegee	...	...	581	4.81
			933	4.41

Dr. Wise, in his sanitary report, writes:—"The state of matters at Manickgunge calls for immediate attention. For eleven years the people of these villages have suffered in an unusual manner from fever, and the death-rate has in some years, as in 1873, been excessive. Reports have been written pointing out what seems to be the cause of the fever; quinine has been distributed: but no measures have been adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the villages and neighbourhood. That the mortality during November and December was excessive, is shown by the mortuary returns of the selected area of Manickgunge, which includes the whole of the fever-stricken tract. The population of that area is 11,542, and the deaths from fever alone during these two months was 410, or at the rate of 210 per thousand per annum.

"The Magistrate has ordered the construction of two tanks to supply the villagers with drinking-water; but if the tract is unhealthy owing to defective drainage, it is probable that the water of the tanks will be unwholesome. It is also contemplated to excavate the obstructed khalls next year.

"That part of the district is undergoing changes, as pointed out in last year's report, which most of the more elevated parts of Bengal have already undergone."

From September fever was very prevalent in the city, attacking whole families. Excepting the eruption, it resembled dengue in many respects, and the patient was, as a rule, convalescent in two or three days.

At Manickgunge the fever of 1872 reappeared immediately after the rains in October. On the 25th November Dr. Wise visited the affected locality. Extracts from his report, submitted to Government through the Magistrate, are reproduced here: "On the 25th instant (November) I visited all the villages where fever was most prevalent. The portion of the Manickgunge sub-division at present smitten with fever is about four miles in length and three in breadth. It is bounded on the east by the River Dhullaserry, on the west and south by the Dasora Khall, and on the north by the Jagir Khall; and within this area is the ill-fated village of Jagir. The soil is alluvial, consisting of sand and mud in various proportions. Throughout are numerous villages, hidden in jungle and disfigured with

stagnant pools overgrown with weeds. In no respect does the aspect of these villages differ from thousands of others in the Dacca district, or from those on the other bank of the river, which are quite healthy.

"Extensive plains of rice separate these villages, and in the centre of each expanse there is a marsh, which yearly diminishes in size and depth of water. Many water-courses traversed this tract in former days, but now they are only navigable at the height of the rains. Along these old channels holes exist, each containing a pool of water loathsome in appearance, from which the villagers and their cattle drink, and in which the whole community bathe. Towards the Dhullaserry drinking-water is brought from the river, but for cooking food water from the nearest hole is used. Towards the cutcherries the people either use the water of tanks or that procured from the Dasora Khall, which has been obstructed so as to preserve a supply of water during the cold season. The tanks are all overgrown with vegetation, and the water, as well as that in the Dasora Khall, is either green or of a brown colour. Here, too, the people bathe and the cattle are watered.

"The fever now prevailing began about the end of October. That month was an exceptionally dry one; only 0.37 of rain was registered. The fever did not appear in one village and spread in others, but simultaneously in all.

"The disease, as I found by personal investigation, began with shivering, which was followed by headache, vomiting of bile, and burning sensation throughout the body. Thirst was unquenchable, diarrhoea rare. The duration of the fever was uncertain. Generally there was a daily abatement of all the symptoms, and in a few instances complete intermission. Children and old people were more frequently found ill than adults. In many cases the illness had lasted without respite for weeks. In such cases the spleen was always found enlarged, the limbs attenuated, the body bloodless and dropsical, while the liver was often hypertrophied, and the eyeballs tinged, of a yellowish colour. In the more acute cases jaundice was not found. In the village of Dergaon I repeatedly found the whole inmates of the houses laid up, and no one able to go for a supply of drinking-water.

"Quinine was admitted by all to be the only medicine which had proved of any use; but the timid manner in which it was prescribed, the neglect of purgatives, and the meagre diet, consisting of sago without milk, which was alone given, interfered with the full effects of that medicine.

"Although the natives confessed that quinine was so far good, they complained that it did not prevent the recurrence of the disease after a week or ten days. It is, however, an advance for uneducated Bengalees to seek for quinine and to praise it. Even the rich shahas, who lately believed that calling on the name of "Hori," drinking tamarind sherbet, and bathing twice daily throughout the fever, were certain remedial measures, now question their efficacy, and swallow quinine instead.

"The Deputy Magistrate was of opinion that the Mahomedan villagers had suffered less than the Hindoo, notwithstanding that the former had been observing the fast of Ramzan, which terminated on the 21st instant. During my visit, however, I saw more cases of fever among the Mahomedan mat-makers of Dergaon than among the Hindoo cultivators of Dasora. The food, clothing, and habits of the two classes, are almost identical, and it would consequently be difficult to explain why the Mahomedans should suffer less than their neighbours.

"The only respect in which the food of the residents of this tract differs from that of natives in other parts of the district, is that they use 'mutur' instead of the more nutritious pulses of 'roong' and 'masoor.'

"Cows appear to be unusually rare. The villagers refer this to the difficulty of procuring fodder. Grass is scarce at all seasons, and for several months cannot be got. To this among other causes I attribute the greater sickliness of the children as compared with the adult population.

"The causes which have rendered this sub-division the most unhealthy in Dacca are not, I think, difficult to indicate. It is the most northern, the most elevated, and the driest in the district. The rainfall is much less than at Dacca. The river Dhullaserry, which bounds it on the east, has been gradually, but steadily, silting up. Last year it was fordable; this year native boats can with difficulty cross the bar where it leaves the Jabuna. The water-courses, which afforded a ready access during the rains to every village, forming a network throughout the area, and supplying the inhabitants with wholesome water, are all obstructed, leaving stagnant and offensive pools, containing the only water within easy reach of the villagers inland. Marshes, which formerly communicated directly with the river during the rains, and rose and fell with it, have this communication cut off. Instead of the mass of the water running off after the rains, it remains and disappears slowly by evaporation during October, November, and December. These marshes, too, are filling up, and are being brought under cultivation.

"It is to these gradual changes which this part of the district has been undergoing of late years that I attribute the exceptional sickliness of the people. I endeavoured to ascertain what was the water-level beneath these rice plains, but no one could furnish any reliable information on the subject. It would, however, repay the labour and expense if this point were settled.

"Whether I have pointed out the true cause of this localized outbreak of fever or not, no one will dispute the urgent necessity that exists for a supply of good drinking-water. In those places where tanks exist, and throughout the Dasora Khall, bathing and the watering of cattle should be strictly forbidden. The residents all agreed that the water of wells was

offensive and undrinkable, and the Deputy Magistrate informed me that this was the case with two wells excavated within the Municipality. It would surely be possible, with so many prosperous traders and rich zemindars in these villages, to have a few tanks dug and reserved for drinking purposes alone. It is the opening up of water-courses and the re-digging of old tanks that the people want to keep them healthy; and till this is done, especially in those parts of the district where the silting up of the beds of rivers is rapidly advancing, we must expect fevers and deterioration of the health of the community to be general.

"Whether the subsoil drainage of this area is defective or not, I am unable to say; but a few experiments might be made to determine this point: and if, as is likely, there is no passage, or only an imperfect one, by which the annual inundation can drain away, much good would be derived by constructing a few outlets for the water. When the Executive Engineer next visits this part of the district, he should be directed to give his opinion regarding the best means of improving the drainage, if it really is at fault."

The Commissioner of the Division writes: "The fever is now decreasing, and few new cases occur. Those who have already suffered are, however, very liable to a return of the disease."

"Dr. Wise speaks of want of milk as a probable cause of sickness in children, but this can scarcely be the cause of the sickness this year; for milk has been much cheaper and more plentiful this year at Manickgunge than usual, owing to the low inundation not having compelled the cattle to be tied up as they usually are."

"The deepening of the Dasora Khall is one of the works in the Vice-Chairman's statement under section 66 of the Road Cess Act; and as the khall will probably do good in a sanitary point of view, as well as improve communication, I have asked the Executive Engineer to have an estimate made, so that the work may be begun next year early."

"Dr. Wise recommended me to get the zemindars to contribute for quinine, and I spoke to some of them on the subject, and asked the Deputy Magistrate to speak to others. Mr. Moore at once asked me to send him a supply of quinine, but on my return to Dacca I found there was none in store, and I have therefore been unable to send any."

"Two tanks are to be dug this year from municipal funds, which will be useful for drinking-water. The sites have been selected and work will be begun when the river is at its lowest."

During the year four cases of typhoid fever came under Dr. Wise's observation. With regard to these cases he says:—"In two instances, one in the jail and one in the lunatic asylum, *post mortem* examination revealed extensive ulceration of the small intestines without any inflammation of the lungs, the disease with which typhoid fever is most easily and frequently confounded. The most important fact in connection with these isolated cases of typhoid fever is that the disease is never, in my experience, communicated from man to man. A single case will occur among bodies of men living under apparently similar circumstances, while the prevalent type of fever is either intermittent, simple, continued, or remittent; and the patient may be treated in a crowded hospital without any special arrangement against infection. It is generally believed that with the thermometer carefully used, it is possible to discriminate between typhoid fever and remittent fever with enteric symptoms. My observations do not favour this belief. The chart of a native suffering from the Bengal typhoid fever differs entirely from the chart of a typical case of European typhoid fever as given by Wundertich and others. A temperature of 104° and upwards is often reached on the second day; and in one remarkable case that occurred in the asylum in June, the thermometer marked 105° 4' in the first twelve hours."

"Although I have carefully recorded the temperature in hundreds of cases of fever during the last two years, I can positively assert that I have never met with a case of fever which could by any unprejudicial observer be confounded with either relapsing fever or typhus."

Dengue was present in the district sporadically from June to November. It was observed to affect those who had undergone a severe attack in 1872, and to confine itself to children and youths. No adults were attacked.

Fureedpore.—Fever prevailed, it is said, with remarkably diminished intensity this year, owing to there having been no abrupt or violent changes of weather at the transition periods. The death-rate was, however, but slightly lower than in 1872, as the following table, which also exhibits the areas in which the highest mortality occurred, will show:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 2,005	2.57	80.84	223.22	194.19	157.15	181.17	212.20	147.14	104.10	103.10	102.10	168.16	406.40	610.60
In 1872 ... 2,658	2.62	76.24												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Fureedpore	463	5.84
Awanpore	536	5.24

Mymensing.—Fevers were more than widely prevalent in 1873, and caused two-thirds of the district mortality. They presented no special character.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 7,409	3.15	63.24	225	178	128	168	233	434	756	887	918	959	1,169	1,354
In 1872 ... 1,443	.61	43.29	'09	'07	'05	'07	'0	'18	'32	'37	'39	'40	'49	'57

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamulpore, town ...	294	20.54
Doungapore ...	1,276	11.30
Kishoregunge, town ...	145	10.63
Nusserebad, town ...	73	7.25
Ghuffergaon ...	486	5.81
Kishoregunge, rural ...	520	5.40

An aggravated form of the usual autumnal fever, but not epidemic in character, prevailed in the month of October in parts of the Atteah sub-division. The native doctor of the sub-division and an extra compounder were despatched with medicines to the affected villages. The disease declined considerably in December.

Backergunge.—Fever prevailed extensively throughout the district and during the entire year, particularly after the rains. It was, however, mild in character, generally of the quotidian intermittent type, terminating in most cases without any sequelæ, and causing comparatively little mortality. The mildness of the disease was due, it was believed, to the drying up season being unprotracted owing to diminished rainfall.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total of fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
73 ... 9,261	3.89	65.78	688	451	524	801	713	669	757	747	739	872	1,102	1,207
In 1872 ... 5,755	2.12	67.57	'29	'19	'22	'33	'20	'28	'31	'31	'30	'36	'46	'50

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Dowlutkhan, town ...	198	20.18
Burrisal, town ...	100	13.01
Dowlutkhan, rural ...	1,067	9.79
Burrisal, rural ...	1,243	8.54
Perozepore ...	620	6.81
Mohdigunge ...	918	6.61
Khalsakhally ...	507	5.18
Nulchitty ...	401	4.48
Goolshakhally ...	296	4.39
Jhulokatty ...	603	4.38

In November the cases of fever in the town became very numerous, so much so as to cause the Municipality to send out two men with medicines to afford gratuitous aid to the poor. It was ascertained that the total number treated at this time amounted to 1,424, and that of this number only 4 died. This outbreak abated in intensity in December.

Sylhet.—The fevers that prevailed in this district during this year were of the intermittent and continued types. They were present during the year. The worst areas and the annual and monthly mortality are shown below :—

Total death of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 1,989	1.15	44.46	171	141	101	84	107	131	184	212	246	240	183	189
In 1872 ... 1,772	1.03	40.58	'09	'08	'05	'04	'06	'07	'10	'12	'14	'13	'10	'10

[illegible]

Cachar.—Intermittent fever, as usual, prevailed generally all over the district. It was very severe in character, but amenable to treatment, and attended with comparatively little mortality. Owing to the lateness of the rains the tanks dried up, pools became stagnant and foul, and vegetation rotted, and malaria was engendered abundantly. The consequence was that fever raged during May and June, declined during the rains, and appeared again during the drying season at their close.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

[illegible]

AREAS.										Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	
Katigora	135	.	2·79
Silchar	162	..	1·77
Hylakandy	118	...	1·74

Some cases of remittent fever were very troublesome to deal with on account of cerebral complications accompanying the attacks. There was no continued fever. There was no doubt that the reported mortality from fever is much under-rated.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Malarial fever prevailed throughout the year, especially at the commencement and end of the rains, due, it was supposed, to "some peculiar atmospheric condition resulting from the drying up of the earth after being saturated during the rainy season." Intermittent fever of the tertian type was by far the most common, and remittent fever occurred usually in diseased subjects. Among Europeans the fever was quotidian in character, accompanied with bilious vomiting and purging, and often delirium. *Ninety-nine per cent. of the natives have enlarged spleen.*

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

[illegible]

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Chittagong, town	20.91	431
Futtickcherry	7.93	804
Ookhee	7.91	140
Moorkasera	7.80	944
Baojan	7.63	1,111
Cox's Bazar, &c.	7.65	584
Futteeah	7.35	1,712
Chittagong, rural	7.23	408
Chukureah	7.04	318
Satkaneah	6.69	1,346
Koomeriah	6.52	171
Hathazaree	6.00	497

Noakholly.—No report was received from this district.

The following statement shows the annual and monthly mortality from fever during 1873 and 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 5,536	7.75	75.68	488 '68	500 '70	350 '40	313 '43	406 '56	416 '68	425 '59	420 '60	436 '61	520 '72	599 '83	648 '90
In 1872 ... 4,620	6.47	82.5												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Sudharam, town ...	197	19.87
Sundecop ...	521	15.33
Sudharam, rural ...	957	11.07
Luckipoorah ...	1,117	10.63
Amcerkaon ...	1,216	9.11
Bamgungo ...	451	6.99
Boumneo ...	281	6.79
Hattia ...	418	4.80

Tipperah.—No report was received from this district.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from fever in 1873, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . 4,761	3.10	59.20	50 '23	282 '18	306 '19	427 '27	438 '28	468 '30	355 '23	398 '25	318 '20	398 '25	523 '34	488 '31
In 1872 . 3,167	2.06	65.15												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Commilla, town ...	171	13.20
Luksham ...	441	6.64
Nursingpore ...	774	5.98
Hajeegungo ...	378	5.59
Chagulnyah ...	511	4.45

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—No special report regarding fever in this district was received, but it would appear that the disease was present in the district throughout the year, and that the mortality caused by it was greater than in the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 4,830	3.09	40.96	270 '17	266 '17	332 '21	283 '18	359 '23	352 '22	479 '30	648 '41	663 '42	494 '31	370 '23	314 '20
In 1872 ... 3,539	2.26	47.07												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Barh, town ...	184	16.65
Behar, town ...	94	9.25
Patna, rural ...	192	7.71
Patna, town ...	1,134	7.13
Lynapore, including Khogul ...	401	6.54
Barh, rural ...	548	5.57
Futwah ...	310	3.99

Gya.—Fever, chiefly of an intermittent type, prevailed in this district throughout every month of the year. There was nothing peculiar regarding them, and “when properly treated are not usually severe.” There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of reported casualties from this cause as compared with 1872, as exhibited below :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE:											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 11,215	5.75	54.37	571	522	774	896	939	760	865	1,395	1,736	13,50	785	553
In 1872 ... 8,021	4.11	60.44	20	26	47	46	48	39	44	76	89	69	37	28

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
<i>Gya, town</i> ...	1,178	17.62
<i>Gya, rural</i> ...	2,404	11.88
<i>Aurangabad</i> ...	1,405	6.93
<i>Doodnuggur</i> ...	501	5.91
<i>Nowadah</i> ...	1,992	5.87
<i>Jehanabad, rural</i> ...	1,033	4.42
<i>Jehanabad, town</i> ...	86	4.09
<i>Sherghotly</i> ...	625	4.08

Shahabad.—Fever, were very prevalent in the district throughout the year, and the mortality caused by them was double that of 1872.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 10,396	6.02	58.89	550	624	499	526	645	865	874	1,273	1,546	1,182	984	827
In 1872 ... 5,205	3.01		31	36	28	30	37	50	50	73	89	68	57	47

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
<i>Buxar, town</i> ...	200	14.51
<i>Dhunkaon</i> ...	1,762	11.43
<i>Sassaram</i> ...	1,570	8.94
<i>Chowra</i> ...	613	7.19
<i>Dumraon</i> ...	1,121	6.58
<i>Bhubbhua</i> ...	1,118	5.58
<i>Nohha</i> ...	594	4.83
<i>Arrah</i> ...	1,375	4.71
<i>Buxar, rural</i> ...	440	4.32
<i>Ramghur</i> ...	390	4.15
<i>Peerroo</i> ...	590	3.92
<i>Belowty</i> ...	670	3.91

Tirhoot.—No notice regarding fever is contained in the sanitary report of this district.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary returns of the year, shows the annual and monthly mortality in the district from this cause and the areas in which the highest death rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 7,986	1.81	37.73	488	479	448	510	787	693	603	745	748	858	827	806
In 1872 ... 5,629	1.35		11	10	10	11	17	13	15	16	16	18	17	17

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
<i>Burbhungah, town</i> ...	640	13.46
<i>Mosufferpore, town</i> ...	281	7.35
<i>Sestamurhes</i> ...	1,199	7.19
<i>Khujowlee</i> ...	654	4.69

Sarun.—There was an unusual amount of fever present in this district in 1873. Nearly twice the number of deaths from this cause were reported as compared with the preceding year. No history of any special outbreak has been supplied.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths for all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 8,430	4'08	41'29	685	482	644	681	674	753	713	808	885	739	689	677
In 1872 ... 4,982	2'41	40'30	'33	'23	'31	'32	'32	'30	'34	'39	'42	'30	'33	'32

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Revilgunge, town	...	...	229	17'07
Sewan, town	...	...	111	10'00
Chupra, town	...	...	424	9'16
Manjhee	...	...	1,105	8'12
Buragaon	...	...	1,220	4'77
Durowlee	...	...	892	4'41
Chupra, rural	...	...	723	4'10
Sewan, rural	...	...	1,037	3'82

Chumparun.—Excepting in January, when the mortality from fever was comparatively high, there were very little variations in the incidence of the disease during the rest of the months. The European residents who, as a rule, maintain good health, are not unfrequently attacked by the disease during the cold weather months and in the beginning of the rains.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever deaths of the year, to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 4,538	3'14	56'65	622	434	301	425	348	321	403	384	384	277	332	299
In 1872 ... 5,173	3'59		'43	'30	'20	'29	'24	'22	'27	'26	'26	'19	'23	'20

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Bettia, town	...	...	299	15'17
Bettia, rural	...	...	1,485	5'50
Motiharoe, town	...	...	40	4'83
Bugaha, &c.	...	...	503	4'37

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Fever prevailed to a very great extent in the district, and was present during every month of the year. Nothing special was reported regarding its prevalence.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever deaths of the year to total mortality from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 11,021	6'07	73'19	933	681	852	1,008	958	987	780	812	858	1,175	1,139	808
In 1872 ... 6,623	3'65	72'26	'59	'36	'40	'55	'52	'54	'43	'44	'47	'64	'62	'44

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Monghyr, town	...	...	416	15'83
Jamulpore	...	...	135	12'91
Tegra	...	...	2,489	12'65
Gokree	...	...	690	11'21
Monghyr, rural	...	...	763	7'30
Jamooee	...	...	845	6'16
Soorujgurrah	...	...	238	6'20

Bhagulpore.—No special report on the subject was made, except that owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere in the latter part of the year—the consequence of the early cessation of rains—malarious fever was absent from various parts of the district, which seems to indicate that “the exhalations from previously flooded lands are not of themselves sufficient to produce fever in an intense form without a corresponding moisture of the atmosphere.”

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths of district per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 6,896	5.50	62.64	628.34	589.20	686.37	674.36	688.37	546.29	320.17	404.22	395.21	561.30	503.27	752.24
In 1872 ... 6,435	5.52	70.65												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Colgong
Bhagulpore, rural
Sultangungo
Unurpore
Purneshurpore

Purneah.—Fever of a virulent character and most fatal in effect, especially among women and children, broke out in the western parts of the district during the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 7,288	4.25	79.38	320.18	598.34	376.21	815.37	701.40	590.34	574.33	494.28	753.43	696.40	620.36	751.43
.. 4,872	3.065	87.95												

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Purneah, town
Ranoogungo
Kishengungo
Motocharee
Dhumdaha
Muniharee
Amourkhausbah
Purneah, rural

Alluding to this fever, the Magistrate of the district writes: “Dr. Pichachy calls it the ordinary Purneah fever, while Mr. McQueen, the sub-manager of the Court of Wards, says that it is that kind of fever which always makes its appearance in villages the country round which has been swamped by the Koosi. No doubt both gentlemen are right, as almost all the western part of the district has at different times been inundated.

“It was this constant flooding of the Koosi, which in former years flowed much nearer to the station than it does now, which probably caused so much sickness and gave Purneah such a bad name; in later years, again, the Bhowanipore zilla of the Dhurumpore estate felt its effects, and during the last two years it has depopulated Beernuggur, in which zilla many large and populous villages have entirely been washed away, and where the inhabitants of those houses not washed away have either died or been obliged to emigrate, owing to the fatal malaria, which always follow the flood. The distribution of quinine has done much good, I believe, but can never make the Koosi churs healthy.”

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report regarding fever was received from this district.

The following table, abstracted from the mortuary return of the year, shows the mortality from this cause as compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 9,508	7.55	77.45	588	512	819	905	815	867	593	789	973	1,063	750	834
In 1872 .. 5,507	4.37	79.67	46	10	85	71	64	88	47	62	77	84	57	86

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Rajmohal, town ...	...	...	294	30.54
Doomka, town ...	...	...	204	18.22
Deoghur ...	...	...	3,012	8.79
Nya Doomka ...	...	...	2,325	8.30
Rajmohal, rural ...	...	...	1,275	6.99
Pakuor ...	...	...	799	5.65
Gelda ...	...	...	1,588	5.44

CUTTACK DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Fever was less prevalent than usual in the months of September and October.

During the earlier months, and again in September, dengue was present in the district, but the cases were isolated and scattered about the town and station. Some Europeans had several attacks, and among the police there were a good many cases, but the jail and lunatic asylum escaped.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 6,147	4.11	33.53	615	561	542	441	344	319	377	436	496	615	645	756
In 1872 .. 6,701	4.08	35.81	11	37	36	29	23	21	25	29	33	41	43	50

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Oolabar ...	...	...	666	6.16
Jajpore, town ...	...	...	61	5.67
Pataundi ...	...	...	489	5.93
Cuttack, rural ...	...	...	662	5.51
Jajpore, rural ...	...	...	944	5.22
Cuttack, town ...	...	...	254	4.99
Kendrapara, town ...	...	...	44	4.11

Poorree.—Severe endemic, intermittent, and remittent fevers, visited this district immediately after cholera had disappeared from it. These fevers attacked Bengalis and up-country people with greater severity than the local population, and they were more fatal among the debilitated and impoverished. Some parts of Khoordah suffered very severely in the earlier months of the year. Regarding this fever Dr. Meredith, the Civil Surgeon, writes:—"The fever is the ordinary endemic fever of Orissa, Bengal, and other places; but during the last month or two it has been experienced in rather an aggravated form, and to a wider extent, than usual. Its history is briefly this:—In January cholera raged in the sub-division and continued doing so in February as well. Towards the end of this month this disease decreased, and in March disappeared altogether. As cholera was decreasing and disappearing, the fever broke out and spread, and had a severe form, and was very general throughout the sub-division about the middle of March and beginning of April. The general characteristics of the disorder were ardent fever for two days or more, without apparently any remission; then, in many cases, vomiting and diarrhoea would ensue, followed by relief, leaving the patient weak and little able to help himself. After an interval of a day or two fever recurred; but the second accession only lasted a short time, usually less than a day, and often only a few hours. These recurrences might continue for lengthened periods. There were many individual modifications of this outline, of course; but I do not consider it expedient to particularize them here.

"The native doctor in charge of the dispensary has acquitted himself in a commendable manner in this emergency. Besides attending to the sick who came into the hospital, he visited many poor villagers outside. Quinine from the Government store was issued to the sufferers with the sanction of the Deputy Magistrate, who, I need hardly tell you, also interested himself in every way in the condition of the sufferers.

"I met a number of natives of Khoordah at the dispensary, and inquired of them about the fever—what section of the people suffered most, and what, in their opinion, was the disease mainly due to. After a great deal of talk, both appropriate and inappropriate to the

questions, it appeared to me pretty clear that the poorer villagers living away from the main roads suffered more than those near central bazars situated on these roads, and that at those villages a scarcity of ghee and oil had been felt at the commencement of this year, owing indirectly to the floods which occurred towards the end of the last year.

"I was also informed that many of the poorer people consume a smaller amount of salt than experience has proved to be necessary for healthy living, and that they could not afford to buy it freely in some places owing to its price being much higher than at the central bazars.

"I was informed also that at these villages it is common to observe persons suffering from intractable skin diseases, and that formerly the villagers gave salt, &c., to their cattle, but that now they do not.

"I mention these remarks about salt now, more with the object of keeping them in view for further inquiry than any desire to put them forth as undoubted causes of the fever, and the impoverished condition of some of the inhabitants of Khoordah."

The Commissioner, however, disagrees with the Civil Surgeon's opinion in the matter of salt. He says:—"I don't believe in the fever being due in any way to high price for salt; the last year's salt sales show a consumption of 3 seers 11 chittacks, or nearly 8lb of salt per head of the whole population. The last year's very heavy floods have probably more to do with fever than deficiency of salt."

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . . . 1,538	1.99	36.77	113	145	159	121	91	91	86	107	77	118	185	242
In 1872 . . . 1,356	1.76	29.14	14	18	20	16	12	11	11	13	10	15	24	31

AREAS.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Pooree, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	6.08
Bhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	5.04

Dengue.—Some isolated cases of this disease occurred in the district, and at one time the children in the Piplee orphanage suffered from it, but they soon recovered.

Balasore.—Fever prevailed extensively during the year, especially in the salt tracts, but it was mild in type and very early attended with splenic complications.

The following table shows the annual and monthly mortality from this cause—the former compared with 1872—and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . . . 1,712	2.22	26.79	135	130	134	108	116	112	106	115	154	170	245	187
In 1872 . . . 1,691	2.07	30.61	17	16	17	14	15	14	13	14	19	22	31	24

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.												Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Balasore, town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	4.54
Balecupal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	3.80

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hazareebagh.—No report was received from this district for reasons given under the head of cholera. Fever appears to have been unusually prevalent and fatal in the town areas.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 . . . 4,540	5.88	77.46	361	307	377	418	373	404	313	392	458	402	349	380
In 1872 . . . 4,485	5.81	78.39	46	39	48	54	48	52	40	50	59	58	45	50

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Hazareebagh, town	283	25.61
Echack, town	214	23.78
Chattr, town	197	22.34
Kodermah	542	11.14
Huntorgunge	371	9.70
Chattr, rural	518	8.00
Kashmal	158	7.10
Gowan	216	6.68
Goomea	255	6.06
Hazareebagh, rural	404	5.85
Jandowa	407	5.80

Lohardugga.—Nothing special was reported regarding the fever that occurred in this district during the year. It would appear, however, that it was present during every month, particularly in March and April, and from September to December.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	9,709	7.84	74.79	717	687	1,068	929	761	615	612	723	1,000	1,006	776
In 1872	7,731	6.26	78.35	57	55	86	75	61	40	40	58	80	81	62

AREAS.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Ranchi, town	208	17.20
Bareysar	161	13.05
Choria	597	11.78
Daltongunge	622	11.52
Munkah	362	10.89
Lohardugga	948	10.16
Lodhma	619	9.73
Baray	309	9.41
Beeroo	362	9.33
Baloomut	431	7.96
Korambic	551	7.81
Gurwa	438	7.39
Chuttrapore	200	7.34
Ramkunda	309	7.30
Bassia	453	7.27
Palkoto	548	6.85
Patan	384	6.40
Manjhee or Hosainabad	433	6.29
Tamar	443	5.90
Ranchi, rural	596	5.71
Silleo	310	5.68

Singbhoom.—No special report regarding fever was received from this district.

The following statement exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	2,132	5.18	57.87	174	182	175	159	144	109	122	168	238	217	285
In 1872	2,077	5.00	55.66	42	44	42	38	35	26	29	40	57	63	60

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamdah	22	37.47
Kolgar	56	18.51
Rajabassa	60	15.00
Chyabassa	63	13.06
Balapehari	76	12.88
Anundpur	45	12.17
Dumria	85	11.21
Nagra	34	10.52
Bharbhoria	67	9.48
Adjudia	72	9.11
Golkera	41	8.38
Cheru	32	8.36
Kainooh	11	7.62
Kuldiha	17	7.46
Goomla	196	7.36
Ghatsilla	103	7.21
Bor	135	7.16
Bokala	45	6.86
Owla	54	6.24
Cheral	55	6.02
Thoi	97	5.67
Chakrardhaepa	189	5.42
Laota	7	5.40

Manbhoom.—Fevers were present in this district throughout the year. It was at one time earnestly believed that the malarious fever of Burdwan had found its way in those portions of the district that border on Bankoora and Midnapore—but the rumour was false; the fevers that prevailed were of the ordinary type. They, however, caused the highest mortality of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 3,631	3·64	65·56	222	207	269	270	236	222	192	426	428	392	374	408
In 1872 2,833	2·84	66·67	222	207	269	270	236	222	192	426	428	392	374	408

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Purulia, town	...	...
Nirsha	...	...	58	10·18
Govindpore, including Parah	...	...	275	6·02
Chass, including Jappore and Jhaldah	...	...	506	6·64
Gowrangdih	...	...	885	6·10
	...	...	218	6·03

ASSAM DIVISION.

Goalpara.—Fever was considerably more prevalent in this district in the year under notice than in 1872, and the mortality was also much greater.

The following table shows the death-rates of both years, the monthly casualty rates of 1873, and the areas in which the mortality was excessive :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 3,415	8·37	66·18	249	243	257	252	310	338	312	254	261	320	305	275
In 1872 ... 2,473	5·56	58·11	249	243	257	252	310	338	312	254	261	320	305	275

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Goalpara, town	...	...
Karnibaree	...	...	145	25·92
Goalpara, r'rat	...	...	373	19·94
Agmoney	...	...	1,052	12·72
Patimaree and Singmaree	...	...	413	10·54
Kutteergaon	...	...	404	6·69
Lalmarah	...	...	253	6·12
Doobree	...	...	491	5·44
	...	...	284	4·03

Agmoney and Fukeergaon, in the latter of which area the mortality was not so high as in the former, about the fever tract at the foot of the Bhootan Hills.

Regarding the fevers of Goalpara Mr. Stone, the Civil Medical Officer, writes :—"It is not surprising that fevers should be so rife in the district; rice is largely cultivated, and the country is covered with water during the rains, for which the people do not want outlets, and the result must necessarily be the production of a vast amount of fevers of paroxysmal character. From neglect, or from want of proper remedial measures, they probably merge from the milder into the graver types, and in the denser jungle the pernicious forms, intermittent and remittent, are no doubt of frequent occurrence, and swell the mortuary returns. The Garo-hill, "Garowan" fever, as it is called, is notorious for its intractable character, both in the intermittent and remittent forms. Its main feature being the extreme depression attending it even in convalescence, several remarkable instances of which have come under my observation. Enlargement of spleen is frequently found, and sometimes accompanied with it is a chachectic and often scarlantic condition of system."

Kamroop.—Fevers prevailed endemically all through the year, and were chiefly of the intermittent type, occurring mostly in the rains and in the early drying up portion of the season. A long equable dry season limited the extent of the prevalence of the disease. Remittent fever was not commonly present.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	3,732	6.64	40.69	36.61	34.61	35.63	22.39	43.68	23.40	25.44	23.41	36.64	34.61	37.63
In 1872	2,875	6.11	48.30	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61	47.61

AREAS		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jamalnore	...	260	16.20
Ch. whatty, town	...	177	15.40
Raha	...	184	9.72
Nulbaree	...	1,014	9.55
Choygong	...	619	8.64
Rungmah	...	353	7.30
Gowhatly, rural	...	338	5.65
Khalipa	...	90	5.43
Bajalee	...	275	4.24

Durrung.—Fever of an unusually severe character, and of the remittent and intermittent types, was present in this district throughout the year. The former prevailed with the greatest intensity in May, during which whole families were laid up. From May to the end of the year intermittent fever, generally of the variety, was in the ascendant, with congestion of the liver, and prevailed both in the Sudder Station and in several parts of the district, and all classes of the people suffered alike from the disease, even some of the Europeans, who, as a rule, keep good health.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	2,433	10.56	56.34	192.81	117.62	131.55	126.54	143.77	234.99	228.96	220.97	248.105	216.104	278.117
In 1872	2,100	8.89	58.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AREAS.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Gohpore	...	161	16.65
Chatgoree	...	397	11.92
Sookah	...	197	10.58
Mungledye, including Turroonh	...	1,144	10.44
Larenpore	...	254	10.61
Tezpore	...	340	8.66

Norgong.—Fevers of a low type causing great prostration, and very fatal to the poor and ill-fed, prevailed during the whole year, particularly during the rains. The subjoined table exhibits the annual and monthly death-rates from this cause and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred:—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873	1,213	4.73	62.33	87.33	75.29	81.31	101.39	90.35	128.40	78.30	85.33	101.39	118.46	151.53
In 1872	830	3.28	54.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.		Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Roba	...	128	5.19
Duboka	...	219	5.16
Jagee	...	256	4.78
Norgong	...	640	4.17

Luckinapore.—Malarious fevers were present in this district throughout the year. They prevailed with greater intensity from August to the end of the year.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this disease, the former compared with 1872, and the areas in which the highest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 858	7.07	51.07	66.54	72.50	53.43	50.40	59.48	40.32	81.60	95.78	70.65	125.1.03	55.45	77.63
In 1872 .. 357	2.94	48.50												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Suddya	...	...
Dumduma	...	...	74	12.20
Dhukwakhana	...	...	67	8.25
Luckimpore	...	...	88	7.20
Jajpore	...	...	189	7.01
Debrooghur	...	...	55	6.58
			385	6.45

Seesaugor.—Malarious fevers attended with a large mortality were very prevalent, particularly from the setting in of the rains to the end of the year.

Annual and monthly death-rates and areas of highest mortality.

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 .. 2,165	7.29	58.60	145.48	124.41	143.48	156.52	172.57	189.63	218.73	211.71	202.68	206.69	213.71	186.62
In 1872 .. 2,321	8.50	37.52												

AREAS.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Golahat ..	...	...
Seesaugor	...	...	698	9.12
Jorchat...	...	...	478	7.40
Birtolla...	...	...	802	6.86
			187	4.83

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—Fever was present in this district throughout the year. It was unusually prevalent in severe form in the rainy season in Jowai and its neighbourhood.

The following table exhibits the annual and monthly mortality from this cause, the latter compared with 1872, and the areas in which the greatest death-rates occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 241	14.20	56.97	18.2.06	15.2.37	17.2.09	9.1.42	8.1.26	23.3.48	33.5.02	42.6.05	15.2.37	25.3.98	22.3.48	20.3.17
In 1872 ... 10	1.58	25.64												

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Jowai	...	...
Cherrapunjee	...	...	233	51.75
			6	11.28

Naga Hills.—No report was received from this district.

The following table, compiled from the mortuary returns, exhibits the annual and monthly death rates from fever and the areas in which the highest mortality occurred :—

Total deaths of district from fever.	Ratio of total deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of total fever mortality of the year to total deaths from all causes.	MONTHS AND RATES OF PREVALENCE.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
In 1873 ... 17	18.82	53.12	3.3.33	...	...	...	1.1.10	1.1.10	1.1.10	2.2.21	...	3.3.33	3.3.33	3.3.33
In 1872 ...	No data.													

AREAS OF HIGHEST MORTALITY.			Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Samgooting	...	...
Dinapore	...	...	16	21.44
			1	6.38

(d.) BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

THIRTY-TWO thousand three hundred and fifteen deaths from bowel complaints were reported in 1873. The death-rate per mille being 5, and the percentage on the annual mortality from all causes, 6.5.

This represents an increase of 7,537 deaths as compared with 1872, when the reported mortality was 24,778, the ratio 38 per 1,000, and the percentage on the gross mortality 6.6. In 1871 the proportion to the gross mortality was 6.6. The increase in the mortality is therefore in all probability apparent only, and is really due to general improvement in registration. In the towns 3,889 deaths were registered, the rate being 2.6. In the rural tracts 28,426 deaths were recorded, and the rate was 45. This difference is due to the comparative imperfection of the registration in rural areas, the towns generally having been registered with more care under the "selected area" system.

In towns the male mortality rate from bowel complaints was 2.98, and the female 2.28; the proportion being 130 male to every 100 female deaths. In rural tracts the male rates was 61, and the female 40, or 149 males to every 100 female deaths.

The months of highest mortality from this cause were:—

In towns.—August, December, November, and September, during which 43 per cent. of the deaths occurred.

In rural tracts.—August, September, October, and December, when 38 per cent. of the casualties took place.

The monthly relative mortality is seen at a glance on the following list:—

I. Towns.

				Total death.	Ratio per 100,000 population.	Ratio to total mortality by bowel complaints.	Ratio to total mortality from all causes.
August	..	...	...	430	29	11.05	1.21
December	...	...	...	411	27	10.56	1.16
November	...	...	...	409	27	10.51	1.15
September	...	...	...	397	27	10.20	1.12
October	...	...	...	368	25	9.46	1.04
July	...	...	...	338	23	8.69	.95
May	...	...	...	297	20	7.63	.84
June	...	...	...	273	18	7.01	.77
March	...	...	...	266	18	6.83	.75
April	...	...	...	246	16	6.32	.69
January	...	...	...	237	16	6.09	.67
February	...	...	...	217	14	5.57	.61

In Rural Areas.

August	..	...	...	3,015	4.8	10.60	.65
September	...	...	...	2,927	4.7	10.29	.63
October	...	...	...	2,497	4.0	8.78	.54
December	...	...	...	2,482	4.0	8.73	.54
July	...	...	...	2,459	3.9	8.65	.53
November	...	...	...	2,371	3.8	8.34	.51
May	...	...	...	2,206	3.5	7.76	.48
March	...	...	...	2,150	3.4	7.56	.47
April	...	...	...	2,113	3.4	7.43	.46
January	...	...	...	2,091	3.3	7.35	.45
June	...	...	...	2,078	3.3	7.31	.45
February	...	...	...	2,037	3.2	7.16	.44

The comparative mortality for divisions and districts during the last two years is shown below, but the death-rate is given per 100,000:—

DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kamroop	834	148	468	83	65	...	Burdwan	1,853	91	1,618	79	12	...
Durrung	803	340	496	210	130	...	Bankoora	364	69	254	48	21	...
Nowgong	322	125	199	77	48	...	Beerbhoom	332	47	450	64	...	17
Soeteargar	784	264	844	284	...	20	Midnapore	2,306	90	1,807	71	19	...
Luckimpore	310	255	192	158	97	...	Hooghly	476	95	588	161	...	66
Naga Hills	12	1,328	...	...	...	...	Serampore	1,091	276	1,058	268	9	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	86	1363	6	3	1,360	...	Howrah	926	155	418	57	98	...
ASSAM DIVISION	3,151	213	2,204	136	77	...	BURDWAN DIVISION	7348	100	6,188	84	16	...
Cuttack	2,286	149	2,502	167	...	18	Darjeeling	34	35	92	97	...	62
Pooree	461	59	728	94	...	35	Julpigoree	84	20	99	23	...	3
Balasore	1,075	139	1,090	141	...	2	Goalpara	650	159	505	113	46	...
ORISSA DIVISION	3,772	124	4,320	142	...	18	COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	768	83	696	72	11	...

DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.		DISTRICTS.	In 1873.		In 1872.		Difference in 1873.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.		Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Deaths.	Ratio per 100,000.	Increase.	Decrease.
Patna ...	1,515	97	907	58	39	...	Dacca ...	645	34	247	18	21	...
Gya ...	1,505	79	782	39	40	...	Furzedpore ...	61	6	82	8	...	2
Shahabad ...	710	41	390	22	19	...	Backergunge ...	370	15	205	8	7	...
Tirhoot ...	2,196	50	1,191	27	23	...	Mymensing ...	475	20	95	4	16	...
Sarun ...	2,639	122	1,254	60	62	...	Sylhet ...	100	5	93	5	...	...
Chumparun ...	885	61	560	38	23	...	Cachar ...	94	45	55	26	19	...
PATNA DIVISION ...	9,395	71	5,064	38	33	...	DACCA DIVISION ...	1,745	18	777	8	10	...
Hazareebagh ...	283	36	390	50	...	14	Chittagong ...	284	25	306	27	...	2
Lohardugga ...	634	51	411	34	17	...	Noakholly ...	78	10	70	11	...	1
Singbhoon ...	507	123	708	170	...	47	Tipperah ...	100	6	133	8	...	2
Manbhoom ...	208	26	394	39	13	...	CHITTAGONG DIVISION ...	402	13	518	15	...	2
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION ...	1,692	49	1,903	55	...	6	Moorshedabad ...	245	17	169	12	5	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,058	54	875	39	15	...	Dinagopore ...	48	3	152	10	...	7
Nuddea ...	337	18	246	13	5	...	Maldah ...	95	14	39	5	...	...
Jessore ...	162	7	101	7	...	...	Rajshahye ...	86	6	130	9	...	3
PRESIDENCY DIVISION ...	1,557	26	1,282	21	5	...	Rungpore ...	226	10	98	4	6	...
Monghyr ...	660	36	428	23	13	...	Bogra ...	20	2	31	4	...	2
Bhagulpore ...	161	8	270	14	...	6	Pubna ...	215	17	113	9	8	...
Purneah ...	280	16	182	10	6	...	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION ...	935	10	732	8	2	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	386	30	214	16	14	...							
BHAGULPORE DIVISION ...	1,490	22	1,904	16	6	...							

Omitting from consideration the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, where registration is newly introduced, and where the great improvement in this respect would cause the figures to mislead, the greatest increase in the reported deaths is in the Assam districts:—Durrung, Luckimpore, Kamroop, and Nowgong, in Howrah, Goalpara, and in all the Behar districts.

The mortality has been less in Hooghly, Darjeeling, Singbhoon, Pooree, Sebsaugor, and Cuttack.

The following list exhibits the districts arranged in order of mortality from this cause, from highest to lowest, according to the mortuary data. Diarrhoea would appear to be almost unknown in the greater portion of the province.

DISTRICTS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.	DISTRICTS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	13.63	Shahabad ...	...	11
Naga Hills ...	...	13.28	Monghyr ...	...	36
Durrung ...	...	3.40	Hazareebagh ...	...	36
Serampore ...	...	2.76	Darjeeling ...	...	35
Sebsaugor ...	...	2.64	Dacca ...	...	34
Luckimpore ...	...	2.55	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	30
Goalpara ...	...	1.59	Manbhoom ...	...	26
Howrah ...	...	1.55	Chittagong ...	...	25
Cuttack ...	...	1.49	Julpigoree ...	...	20
Kamroop ...	...	1.48	Mymensing ...	...	20
Balasore ...	...	1.39	Nuddea ...	...	18
Nowgong ...	...	1.25	Moorshedabad ...	...	17
Singbhoon ...	...	1.23	Pubna ...	...	17
Sarun ...	...	1.22	Purneah ...	...	16
Patna ...	...	.97	Beerbhoom ...	...	15
Hooghly ...	...	.95	Maldah ...	...	14
Burdwan ...	...	.91	Rungpore ...	...	10
Midnapore ...	...	.90	Noakholly ...	...	10
Gya ...	...	.79	Bhagulpore ...	...	.08
Bankoora ...	...	.69	Jessore ...	...	.07
Chumparun ...	...	.61	Rajshahye ...	...	.06
Pooree ...	...	.59	Furzedpore ...	...	.06
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	.54	Tipperah ...	...	.06
Lohardugga ...	...	.51	Sylhet ...	...	.05
Tirhoot ...	...	.50	Dinagopore ...	...	.03
Beerbhoom ...	...	.47	Bogra ...	...	.02
Cachar ...	...	.45			

RURAL AREAS.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	13.63
Naga Hills ...	...	13.28
Durrung ...	...	3.40
Serampore ...	...	2.68
Sebsaugor ...	...	2.64
Luckimpore ...	...	2.55
Goalpara ...	...	1.47
Cuttack ...	...	1.34
Kamroop ...	...	1.33
Balasore ...	...	1.31
Nowgong ...	...	1.25
Singbhoon ...	...	1.23
Sarun ...	...	1.08
Hooghly ...	...	.94
Burdwan ...	...	.91

The town and country areas of highest death-rates are shown separately in the following statement :—

TOWNS.

	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Revilgunge (Sarun) ...	12.59	Durbhunga (Tirhoot) ...	3.22
Barh (Patna) ...	10.49	Gya ...	3.15
Goalpara ...	9.23	Chupra (Sarun) ...	2.80
Gowhaty (Kamroop) ...	8.70	Sylhet ...	2.73
Rungpore ...	7.54	Pooree ...	2.68
Sewan (Sarun) ...	7.29	Kendrapara (Cuttack) ...	2.34
Arcadaha (24-Pergunnahs) ...	6.23	Motiharee (Tirhoot) ...	1.93
Howrah ...	5.76	Doomka (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	1.87
Jamulpore (Monghyr) ...	5.64	Behar (Patna) ...	1.59
Cuttack ...	5.01	Comercolly ...	1.52
Bankoora ...	4.64	Ranchi (Lohardugga) ...	1.48
Monghyr ...	4.60	Mymensingh ...	1.39
Balasore ...	4.54	Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs) ...	1.35
Bacraergunge ...	4.29	Kishoregunge (Mymensing) ...	1.17
Buttiah (Chumparun) ...	4.26	Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ...	1.12
Serampore ...	4.09	Echack (Hazareebagh) ...	1.11
Jajpore (Cuttack) ...	3.81	English Bazar (Maldah) ...	1.08
Buxar (Shahabad) ...	3.42	Hooghly ...	1.03
Midnapore ...	3.48	Sooty (Beerbhoom) ...	.99
Patna ...	3.22	Sudharam (Noakholly) ...	.99

Bogra reported no deaths from bowel complaints in April, May, June, September, and November! Naga Hill Tracts, none in January, March, August, November and December! and the following 40 registering areas reported no death from bowel complaint during the entire year :—

<i>Burdwan.</i> Katugram.	<i>Dinagpore.</i> Dinagpore, town. Hemtabad, rural. Pursa. Chintamun. Hubrah. Pergunge. Raneesunkoil. Thakoorgaon.	<i>Rungpore.</i> Nagesserree. Kergunge. Pergunge. Sadoollapore.	<i>Sylhet.</i> Abidabad. Luskerpore. Rajnugger.
<i>Hooghly.</i> Dhuneakhally.		<i>Bogra.</i> Bogra, town. Sheebgunge, rural. Pachibee. Adumdigee.	<i>Lohardugga.</i> Chuttarpore. Patun.
<i>Nudda.</i> Ranaghat, town. Koooshtea " Haukhally, rural. Chupra " Kaloopole "	<i>Maldah.</i> Gomastpore.		<i>Singbhoom.</i> Katghur. Assantolia.
<i>Jessore.</i> Jessore, town. Kahagunge, rural. Bagirparah " Rampal "	<i>Rajshahye.</i> Charghat.	<i>Backergunge.</i> Bowful.	<i>Khasi Hill.</i> Cherrapunjee.
		<i>Mymensing.</i> Foolpore.	<i>Naga Hills.</i> Dimapore.

The proportion borne by bowel complaints to the total mortality is shown district by district in the following table :—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from bowel complaints.	Ratio per cent. of deaths from bowel com- plaints to total annual mortality of district.	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from bowel complaints.	Ratio per cent. of deaths from bowel com- plaints to total annual mortality of district.
ENTIRE PROVINCE...	4,92,740	32,315	6.55	Lohardugga ...	12,980	634	4.88
Naga Hills ...	32	12	37.50	Mamblhom ...	5,538	268	4.83
Serampore ...	4,480	1,091	24.29	Hazareebagh ...	5,881	283	4.50
Soebasagor ...	3,694	784	21.14	Monghyr ...	15,058	600	4.58
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	423	86	20.33	Mymensing ...	11,714	475	4.05
Durrung ...	4,243	803	18.92	Shahabad ...	17,640	716	4.05
Luckimpore ...	1,880	310	16.45	Julpigoree ...	2,207	840	3.80
Nowgong ...	1,146	322	16.54	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12,276	386	3.14
Howrah ...	6,057	926	15.28	Pubna ...	6,887	215	3.12
Balasore ...	6,390	1,075	15.25	Nudda ...	10,914	337	3.08
Singbhoom ...	3,684	507	13.76	Purneah ...	8,180	280	3.05
Patna ...	11,792	1,516	12.85	Rungpore ...	8,201	226	2.75
Goalpara ...	5,160	650	12.59	Backergunge ...	14,077	370	2.62
Sarun ...	20,415	2,538	12.43	Chittagong ...	10,802	284	2.62
Cuttack ...	18,828	2,236	12.19	Sylhet ...	4,473	100	2.23
Cachar ...	800	94	11.75	Beerbhoom ...	13,274	332	2.20
Kamroop ...	7,510	834	11.15	Fureedpore ...	3,239	61	1.88
Chumparun ...	8,010	885	11.04	Bhagulpore ...	10,211	164	1.60
Pooree ...	4,182	461	11.02	Moorshedabad ...	16,318	245	1.49
Midnapore ...	21,210	2,308	10.87	Tippurah ...	8,041	100	1.24
Bankoora ...	4,077	364	8.92	Rajshahye ...	7,606	86	1.13
Hooghly ...	5,841	476	8.15	Jessore ...	14,389	162	1.12
Gya ...	20,824	1,545	7.49	Noakholly ...	7,315	78	1.06
Burdwan ...	25,963	1,853	7.13	Tirhoot ...	21,164	2,196	1.03
Darjeeling ...	486	34	6.99	Maldah ...	10,212	95	.93
24-Pergunnahs ...	19,726	1,058	5.36	Dinagpore ...	8,139	48	.58
Daoca ...	13,078	645	4.93	Bogra ...	5,180	20	.38

(e.) INJURIES.

There were 16,200 deaths from injury in 1873—2,279 more than in 1872.

The death-rate was 2·55 per 100,000; in 1872 it was 21·9.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number and ratio of deaths from each class of injury in towns and rural tracts, and also compares the data relating to each kind of injury for the two years 1872 and 1873:—

CAUSES IN DETAIL.				Number of Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 100,000 of population.			Number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
				Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
IN TOWNS.										
Suicide ...	...	...	...	45	42	87	5	5	5	1·7
Wounds ...	...	...	...	73	58	131	9	8	8	126
Accidents ...	...	...	...	110	78	188	14	10	12	145
Snake-bite or wild beasts	...	...	...	96	83	179	12	11	12	116
Total				324	258	582	42	36	39	126
IN RURAL AREAS.										
Suicide	...	...	...	607	1,018	1,623	1	3	2	60
Wounds	...	...	...	598	433	1,031	1	1	1	138
Accidents...	...	...	...	8,013	2,636	5,649	9	8	8	114
Snake-bite or wild beasts	...	...	...	3,700	3,615	7,315	11	11	11	102
Total				7,918	7,700	15,618	25	24	25	103
IN DISTRICTS.										
Suicide	{	In 1873	...	652	1,058	1,710	2·0	3·3	2·7	62
		„ 1872	...	575	894	1,469	1·8	2·7	2·2	64
		Increase or decrease	...	77I	164I	241I	·2I	·6I	·5I	2D
Wounds	{	In 1873	...	671	491	1,162	2·1	1·5	1·8	136
		„ 1872	...	514	348	862	1·6	1·08	1·3	147
		Increase or decrease	...	157I	143I	300I	·5I	·42I	·5	11D
Accidents	{	In 1873	...	3,123	2,711	5,834	9·8	8·5	9·1	115
		„ 1872	...	2,704	2,376	5,080	8·4	7·4	7·9	113
		Increase or decrease	...	419I	335I	754	1·4I	1·1I	1·2I	2I
Snake-bite or wild beasts	{	In 1873	...	3,798	3,698	7,494	11·9	11·6	11·8	103
		„ 1872	...	3,244	3,266	6,510	10·1	10·2	10·1	97
		Increase or decrease	...	552I	432I	984I	1·8I	1·4	1·7I	6D
Total	{	In 1873	...	8,242	7,958	16,200	26·0	25·0	25·5	104
		„ 1872	...	7,037	6,884	13,921	22·0	21·5	21·9	102
		Increase or decrease	...	1,205I	1,074I	2,279I	4·0I	3·5I	3·6I	2I

There is an increase of 241, or 14 per cent., on the deaths from suicide. The death-rate per 100,000 from this cause is 5 in the town, and 2 in the country; but whereas in the rural tracts 61 per cent. of the suicides are women, in the towns the preponderance is slightly on the side of the men; the proportion in town being 107 male, to 100 female suicides, while in the country areas only 60 males commit suicide to every 100 females.

In accidents there has been an increase of nearly 15 per cent., in wounds of 34 per cent., and in death from snake-bite or wild beasts of 15 per cent.

The preponderance of accident were among men by more than 6 per cent., and of wounds by more than 30 per cent., but in the case of death from snake-bite or wild beasts, the sexes are nearly equal.

In the following table the proportion borne by each class of injury to the gross mortality from injury in the same district is shown. Thus the deaths from injuries in Dinagopore are shown to be made up of—

	Per cent.
Snake-bite and wild beasts	85
Suicide	2½
Wounds	2½
Accidents	9½

I think it is to be regretted that the deaths from snake-bite are not dissociated and recorded separately from those by wild beasts. Much interest has, by the exertions of Dr. Fayrer and others, been recently awakened regarding mortality from snake-bite and the necessity for repressing it; and it would be well if, while the requisite measures are under consideration, we were to collect accurate statistics as to the tracts most infested by these reptiles, and the localities where their presence is most destructive to human life.

The accompanying list is based on the supposition of uniformity in the district registration; there is no reason for supposing that it is not *uniformly* bad in most of the districts; and if so, the list is useful as indicating the relative proportion of the various kinds of injuries to the whole for each particular district.

RATIO PER CENT. OF DEATHS TO ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM INJURIES.

From Suicides.	From wounds.	From accidents.	From snake-bite and wild beasts.
Serampore ... 27.05	Naga Hills ... 75	Chittagong ... 84.69	Dinapore ... 85.09
Pooree ... 26.56	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... 50	Cachar ... 76.46	Manbhoom ... 75.25
Singbhoom ... 25.22	Purneah ... 23.64	Noakholly ... 69.53	Moorshedabad ... 74.36
Seesaugor ... 24	Singbhoom ... 21.55	Sylhet ... 64.01	Goalpara ... 69.36
Fureedpore ... 23.36	Luckimpore ... 20	Shahabad ... 63.77	Bogra ... 68.11
Beerbhoom ... 22.91	Darjeeling ... 17.94	Tipperah ... 58.49	Julpigoree ... 67.46
Balasore ... 21.90	Lohardugga ... 17.78	Backergunge ... 54.55	Beerbhoom ... 66.66
Hooghly ... 20.69	Seesaugor ... 10	Dacca ... 51.84	24-Pergunnahs ... 68.07
Dacca ... 19.95	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 13.60	Cuttack ... 49.54	Rungpore ... 65.99
Nuddea ... 19.12	Monghyr ... 12.47	Chumparun ... 43.83	Kamroop ... 62.4
Sarun ... 18.00	Patna ... 11.69	Darjeeling ... 43.59	Nuddea ... 62.38
Cuttack ... 15.95	Tirhoot ... 11.25	Gya ... 42.01	Maldah ... 62.23
Bankoora ... 15.92	Chumparun ... 10.88	Pooree ... 41.79	Hooghly ... 62.06
Howrah ... 15.35	Sarun ... 10.79	Bhagulpore ... 41.72	Nowgong ... 62.02
Burdwan ... 15.11	Hazareebagh ... 10.52	Patna ... 41.22	Mymensing ... 60.61
Pubna ... 14.46	Tipperah ... 10.37	Purneah ... 40.95	Howrah ... 60.52
Kamroop ... 14.4	Bhagulpore ... 10.26	Sarun ... 40.28	Midnapore ... 58.38
Durrung ... 14.25	Burdwan ... 10.07	Luckimpore ... 40	Balasore ... 55.37
Jessore ... 13.45	Shahabad ... 9.53	Monghyr ... 38.40	Rajshahye ... 55.06
24-Pergunnahs ... 12.05	Serampore ... 9.41	Jessore ... 35.21	Burdwan ... 54.91
Patna ... 11.84	Dacca ... 8.84	Fureedpore ... 34.67	Tirhoot ... 54.07
Rajshahye ... 11.66	Midnapore ... 7.91	Pubna ... 33.44	Serampore ... 52.34
Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 11.39	Mymensing ... 7.33	Hazareebagh ... 32.89	Bankoora ... 51.32
Moorshedabad ... 11.31	Manbhoom ... 7.21	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 32.35	Durrung ... 50
Gya ... 11.12	Kamroop ... 7.2	Durrung ... 32.14	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... 50
Darjeeling ... 10.25	Beerbhoom ... 6.25	Seesaugor ... 32	Hazareebagh ... 48.68
Luckimpore ... 10	Hooghly ... 5.74	Lohardugga ... 31.63	Bhagulpore ... 47.35
Chumparun ... 9.74	Backergunge ... 5.39	Maldah ... 30.85	Pubna ... 47.26
Bogra ... 9.66	Bankoora ... 5.30	Nowgong ... 30.37	Monghyr ... 47.17
Sylhet ... 8.87	Howrah ... 5.26	Rajshahye ... 30.21	Jessore ... 46.79
Hazareebagh ... 7.80	Nowgong ... 5.06	Tirhoot ... 30.14	Lohardugga ... 46.09
Backergunge ... 7.70	Pubna ... 4.82	Rungpore ... 27.93	Singbhoom ... 44.95
Mymensing ... 7.72	Jessore ... 4.53	Bankoora ... 27.43	Gya ... 41.09
Midnapore ... 7.45	Nuddea ... 2.45	Julpigoree ... 26.50	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... 42.64
Tipperah ... 7.07	Maldah ... 4.25	Midnapore ... 26.24	Fureedpore ... 40.18
Cachar ... 6.88	Moorshedabad ... 3.92	Goalpara ... 25.22	Chumparun ... 35.63
Lohardugga ... 4.58	Durrung ... 3.56	Mymensing ... 24.32	Patna ... 35.23
Tirhoot ... 4.52	Bogra ... 3.38	Balasore ... 21.48	Purneah ... 33.44
Goalpara ... 4.50	Noakholly ... 3.31	Burdwan ... 19.89	Sarun ... 32.91
Shahabad ... 4.44	Rungpore ... 3.23	Howrah ... 18.86	Cuttack ... 32.48
Manbhoom ... 4.12	24-Pergunnahs ... 3.05	Bogra ... 18.84	Backergunge ... 32.25
Noakholly ... 3.97	Rajshahye ... 3.05	24-Pergunnahs ... 18.81	Pooree ... 31.95
Julpigoree ... 3.61	Dinapore ... 2.83	Nuddea ... 17.03	Luckimpore ... 30
Rungpore ... 2.83	Gya ... 2.74	Kamroop ... 16.00	Darjeeling ... 28.20
Maldah ... 2.66	Julpigoree ... 2.40	Manbhoom ... 13.42	Seesaugor ... 28
Chittagong ... 2.03	Cuttack ... 2.05	Hooghly ... 11.49	Sylhet ... 25.23
Nowgong ... 2.53	Fureedpore ... 1.83	Serampore ... 10.58	Naga Hills ... 25
Dinapore ... 2.42	Sylhet ... 1.86	Moorshedabad ... 10.39	Tipperah ... 24.05
Purneah ... 2.04	Chittagong ... 1.58	Dinapore ... 9.71	Noakholly ... 23.17
Monghyr ... 1.94	Balasore ... 1.23	Singbhoom ... 8.25	Dacca ... 22.35
Bhagulpore ... 0.66	Goalpara ... 0.90	Beerbhoom ... 4.16	Shahabad ... 22.24
	Pooree ... 0.39		Cachar ... 17.64
			Chittagong ... 11.08

The ratio between deaths from injury and that from all causes for each district is indicated below:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from injuries.	Ratio of deaths from injuries to annual mortality from all causes.	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from injuries.	Ratio of deaths from injuries to annual mortality from all causes.
ENTIRE PROVINCES ...	492,740	16,200	3.28	Dacca ...	13,073	407	3.11
Darjeeling ...	486	39	8.02	Midnapore ...	21,210	644	3.03
Nuddea ...	10,914	763	6.99	Dinapore ...	8,139	247	3.03
Rajshahye ...	7,606	523	6.87	Rungpore ...	8,201	247	3.01
Naga Hills ...	32	2	6.25	Bhagulpore ...	10,211	302	2.95
Pooree ...	4,182	256	6.12	Lohardugga ...	12,981	371	2.85
Patna ...	11,792	701	5.94	Bankoora ...	4,077	113	2.77
Backergunge ...	14,077	834	5.92	Sarun ...	20,415	656	2.72
Singbhoom ...	3,684	218	5.91	Shahabad ...	17,649	472	2.67
Sylhet ...	4,473	214	4.78	Moorshedabad ...	16,318	433	2.65
Pubna ...	6,887	311	4.51	Tipperah ...	8,041	212	2.63
Jessore ...	14,389	639	4.44	Hazareebagh ...	5,861	152	2.59
Chumparun ...	8,010	340	4.35	Mymensing ...	11,714	269	2.21
Cuttack ...	13,328	777	4.23	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12,276	272	2.25
Noakholly ...	7,315	302	4.12	Goalpara ...	5,160	111	2.15
Nowgong ...	1,946	79	4.05	Cachar ...	800	17	2.43
Bogra ...	5,180	207	3.99	Serampore ...	4,490	85	1.89
Howrah ...	6,057	228	3.76	Maldah ...	10,212	188	1.84
Julpigoree ...	2,207	83	3.76	Luckimpore ...	1,680	30	1.78
Balasore ...	6,390	242	3.74	Manbhoom ...	5,538	97	1.75
Tirhoot ...	21,164	773	3.65	Kamroop ...	7,610	125	1.66
Chittagong ...	10,803	379	3.50	Burdwan ...	25,963	397	1.52
Monghyr ...	16,058	513	3.40	Hooghly ...	5,841	87	1.48
Fureedpore ...	3,239	107	3.30	Seesaugor ...	3,694	50	1.35
Gya ...	20,624	784	3.21	Durrung ...	4,243	56	1.31
Purneah ...	9,180	293	3.19	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	423	4	0.94
24-Pergunnahs ...	19,725	622	3.15	Beerbhoom ...	13,274	48	0.36

(f) OTHER DISEASES.

Under this head are included all the mortality from causes not included within the other sub-divisions of the section of this report.

The recorded deaths thus classed were 48,179, or '75 per 1,000 population. This is an increase of 13,323 deaths, or 38·2 as compared with 1872, when the death-rate from this cause was '54 per 1,000.

The proportion of the mortality in towns and rural tracts, and among the sexes, is shown below :—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Ratio per cent. of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In towns	3,449	2,764	6,213	4·52	3·90	4·22	125
In rural circles	93,784	18,182	44,966	·76	·58	·67	131
<i>In Districts</i>							
In 1873	27,233	20,946	48,179	·85	·65	·75	130
In 1872	20,116	14,740	34,856	·62	·46	·54	131
Increase or decrease ...	7,117	6,206	13,323	·231	·191	·211	119

Deaths from the numerous diseases which should find a place under this heading appear to be lamentably registered, as will appear from the following list, in which the registered death-rate for each town, and for district rural tracts, separately, are entered in order from highest to lowest.

IN TOWNS.

	Deaths.	Rates per 1,000.		Deaths.	Rates per 1,000.
Gya	413	6·02	Dacca	177	2·57
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	250	6·54	Nattore (Rajshahye)	22	2·27
Rungpore	39	6·30	English Bazar (Maldah)	29	2·25
Soory (Beerbhoom)	54	5·99	Revilgunge (Sarun)	28	2·08
Aradaha (24-Pergunnahs)	102	5·94	Buxar (Shahabad)	28	2·03
Sylhet	99	5·87	Sewan (Sarun)	20	1·80
Durbhungah (Tirhoot)	274	5·77	Motechaur (Chumparun)	55	1·67
Bankoora	94	5·59	Chuttra (Hazareebagh)	13	1·47
Sudharam (Noakholly)	56	5·56	Nudden	13	1·46
Chittagong	109	5·29	Jamalpore (Mymensing)	77	1·43
Manickgunge (Dacca)	57	4·85	Burdwan	45	1·39
Pubna	66	4·19	Purneah	21	1·30
Dinagapore	52	3·98	Julpigoree	7	1·11
Commillah (Tipperah)	48	3·70	Serampore	21	·89
Hooghly	122	3·51	Jamalpore (Monghyr)	16	·83
Goalpara	21	3·46	Howrah	74	·75
Pooree	78	3·43	Bogra	4	·68
Gowhatty (Kamroop)	39	3·30	Ranaghat (Nuddea)	6	·67
Hazareebagh	32	2·89	Jehanabad (Gya)	13	·61
Midnapore	91	2·88	Santipore (Nudden)	16	·55
Patna	450	2·88	Dowlutkhan (Backergunge)	2	·37
Bettiah (Chumparun)	13	2·70	Echack (Hazareebagh)	3	·33
Backergunge	28	2·64	Kooshteah (Nuddee)	8	·32
			Moorshedabad	16	·32
			Mcherpore (Nudden)	1	·17
			Jessore	1	·12

IN COUNTRY AREAS.

Khasi and Jynteah Hills	59	9·35	Julpigoree	156	·45
Cuttack	5,287	8·74	Chumparun	645	·45
Sarun	5,473	2·71	Monghyr	795	·44
Beerbhoom	1,433	2·08	24-Pergunnahs	338	·43
Balasore	1,139	1·61	Midnapore	1,062	·42
Singbhoom	588	1·43	Darjeeling	38	·40
Lohardugga	1,572	1·28	Sebsaugor	113	·38
Pooree	941	1·25	Burdwan	725	·36
Naga Hills	1	1·10	Nowgong	94	·36
Bankoora	460	·91	Nuddea	571	·33
Dacca	1,454	·87	Maldah	223	·33
Durrung	207	·87	Tipperah	484	·31
Bhagulpore	1,453	·82	Shahabad	535	·31
Patna	1,120	·81	Howrah	148	·29
Gya	1,505	·80	Backergunge	695	·29
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,003	·80	Hazareebagh	202	·27
Kamroop	437	·79	Rungpore	563	·26
Tirhoot	2,961	·68	Jessore	467	·22
Luckimpore	82	·67	Rajshahye	255	·19
Sylhet	1,089	·63	Bogra	132	·19
Noakholly	443	·62	Serampore	67	·16
Manbhoom	590	·59	Pubna	296	·18
Mymensing	1,277	·55	Purneah	314	·18
Chittagong	612	·55	Cachar	88	·16
Goalpara	211	·52	Dinagapore	197	·18
Hooghly	227	·48	Fureedpore	127	·12
Moorshedabad	601	·45			

In further illustration of the absurdity of the registration under this head and the careless manner in which it is superintended, I cite at foot the names of 17 areas, two of which are urban, in which no deaths under this heading were reported.

<i>Burdwan.</i>	<i>Noakholly.</i>	<i>Singbhoom.</i>	<i>Durrung.</i>
Khundghose.	Begumgunge.	Lalgurh.	Gopore or Chedooar.
<i>Nuddea.</i>	<i>Tipperah.</i>	Katghur.	Koresapara.
Coomercolly, town.	Chaguleya.	Jamdah.	<i>Naga Hills.</i>
<i>Dinagapore.</i>	<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs.</i>	Sedur.	Dimapur.
Beerungee.	Rajmehal, town.	Chera.	
Gangarampore.		Cheinpur.	
		Assantolia.	

The proportion between the mortality from this cause and that from all causes in each district was as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from "other diseases."	Ratio of deaths from "other diseases" to annual mortality from all causes in district.	DISTRICTS.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from "other diseases."	Ratio of deaths from "other diseases" to annual mortality from all causes in district.
ENTIRE PROVINCE ...	4,02,740	48,179	9.77	Monghyr	15,058	986	6.54
Cuttack ...	18,328	6,011	32.79	Kamroop	7,510	476	6.34
Sarun ...	20,415	5,918	28.98	Hooghly	5,841	349	5.97
Sylhet ...	4,473	1,188	26.55	Midnapore	21,210	1,153	5.43
Pooree ...	4,182	1,019	24.36	Backergunge	14,077	725	5.14
Balasore ...	6,390	1,310	20.50	24. Pergunnahs	19,725	1,000	5.06
Bhagulpore	10,211	1,915	18.75	Luckimpore	1,680	82	4.88
Tirhoot ...	21,184	3,485	16.46	Durrung	4,243	207	4.87
Singbhoom	3,684	588	15.98	Nowgong	1,948	94	4.83
Patna ...	11,792	1,801	15.27	Goalpara	5,160	232	4.49
Khasi Hills	423	59	13.94	Hazareebagh	5,861	250	4.26
Bankoora ...	4,077	560	13.73	Pubna	6,887	292	4.23
Mymensing	11,714	1,563	13.34	Cachar	800	33	4.12
Lohardugga	12,980	1,693	13.04	Fureedpore	3,239	127	3.92
Dacca ...	13,073	1,687	12.90	Moorsshedabad	16,318	616	3.77
Manbhoom	5,538	636	11.48	Howrah	6,057	222	3.66
Beerbhoom	13,274	1,487	11.20	Rajshahye	7,608	277	3.64
Gya	20,624	1,961	9.50	Purneah	9,180	335	3.64
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12,276	1,104	8.99	Jessore	14,389	468	3.25
Chumparun	8,010	713	8.90	Shahabad	17,649	563	3.18
Julpigoree	2,207	193	8.74	Naga Hills	32	1	3.12
Darjeeling	486	38	7.81	Sebsaugor	3,694	113	3.05
Nagporo	8,201	602	7.34	Dinagapore	8,139	249	3.05
Nuddea	10,914	800	7.33	Burdwan	25,963	770	2.96
Noakholly	7,315	499	6.82	Bogra	5,180	136	2.62
Chittagong	10,802	721	6.67	Maldah	10,312	252	2.46
Tipperah	8,041	523	6.61	Seraimpore	4,490	88	1.95

SECTION III.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

I HAVE little to add to my last year's general remarks on this subject.

Judging from the weekly reports in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the tenor of such of the sanitary reports as touch upon the question, the staple articles of food in the province, as a whole, were dearer than usual. In only six* out of 53 districts was rice reported to be cheaper than is ordinarily the case, and in only one

* Balasore.
Pooree.
Cuttack.

Goalpara.
Tirhoot.
Julpigoree.

district (Pooree) was the average price of wheat reduced.

Annexed to this section is a statement showing the prices of each of the two common articles of food, rice and wheat, during each month of the year, as compared with 1872, and the increase or decrease in the quantities obtainable for a rupee.

An abstract from this statement showing the annual average cost in each district of the above-mentioned food-grains, and the amount of increase or diminution in the quantity obtainable for a rupee as compared with 1872, is given below.

RICE.	Annual average quantity obtainable for one rupee.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee as compared with 1872.		WHEAT.	Annual average quantity obtainable for one rupee.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee as compared with 1872.	
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Seers. Chs.	Seers. Chs.	Seers. Chs.		Seers. Chs.	Seers. Chs.	Seers. Chs.
Balasore	33 14	2 14	.....	Fureedpore	19 2	.....	6 0
Pooree	32 6	4 7	.....	Goalpara	17 12	.....	4 8
Sylhet	30 1	.....	8 6	Pubna	16 14	.....	5 13
Cuttack	29 13	1 4	.....	Monghyr	16 3	.....	3 12
Tipperah	27 8	.....	6 1	Singbhoom	16 2	.....	4 14
Cachar	26 15	.....	3 7	Nowgong	16 0	.....	.....
Dacca	26 5	.....	4 4	Cuttack	15 13	.....	0 11
Mymensing	26 2	.....	4 14	Maldah	15 7	.....	2 6
Singbhoom	26 2	.....	10 0	Bhagulpore	15 3	.....	2 15
Bogra	25 8	.....	8 1	Patna	15 2	.....	8 15
Backergunge	25 2	.....	0 12	Bogra	15 1	.....	1 6
Jessore	23 13½	.....	0 0½	Moorshedabad	14 13	.....	3 15
Midnapore	23 13	.....	.....	Pooree	14 13	0 11	.....
Noakholly	23 4	.....	1 6	Rungpore	14 9	.....	1 15
Pubna	23 2	.....	5 5	Shahabad	14 1	.....	4 1
Goalpara	22 11	5 1	.....	Chumparun	14 0	.....	6 1
Fureedpore	22 10	.....	2 11	Bankoora	13 15	.....	2 1
Chittagong	22 9	.....	1 ..	Beerbhoom	13 13	.....	3 3
Dinagopore	22 5	.....	7 ..	Nuddea	13 9½	.....	2 10½
Rungpore	21 1	.....	4 ..	Rajshahye	13 8	.....	2 10
Kamroop	20 8	.....	2 10	Burdwan	13 6	.....	1 8
Manbhoom	20 5	.....	4 5	Howrah	13 6	.....	2 6
Rajshahye	19 14	.....	4 ..	Sarun	13 6	.....	3 0
Chumparun	19 11	.....	2 9	Jessore	13 3	.....	2 15
Beerbhoom	19 8	.....	4 8	Hazareebagh	13 3	.....	4 10
Purneah	19 3	.....	8 13	Gya	13 2	.....	4 12
Howrah	19 2	.....	0 6	Hooghly	13 1	.....	2 6
Maldah	19 2	.....	4 15	Lohardugga	13 1	.....	0 13
Julpigoree	18 14	3 3	.....	Kamroop	13 1	.....	5 1
Burdwan	18 13	.....	4 13	Manbhoom	13 0	.....	1 14
Nowgong	18 4	.....	0 1	Sebsaugor	13 0	.....	.....
Durrung	18 2	.....	0 6	Dinagopore	12 14	.....	1 1
Patna	17 15	.....	3 4	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 14	.....	2 5
Tirhoot	17 13	.....	.....	24 Pergunnahs	12 13	.....	2 6
Bankoora	17 11	0 9	3 7	Tirhoot	12 8	.....	3 13
Moorshedabad	17 9	.....	2 15	Purneah	12 2	.....	3 10
24 Pergunnahs	17 5	.....	1 2	Dacca	12 1	.....	3 13
Nuddea	17 3½	.....	2 2½	Balasore	11 12	.....	0 4
Sarun	17 3	.....	2 4	Mymensing	11 6	.....	3 13
Lohardugga	17 2	.....	6 10	Midnapore	11 5	.....	2 6
Hooghly	16 18	.....	2 8	Tipperah	10 6	.....	2 8
Bhagulpore	16 13	.....	4 9½	Julpigoree	10 1	.....	0 1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 13	.....	5 4½	Chittagong	10 0	.....	3 8
Shahabad	16 7	.....	2 14	Sylhet	9 15	.....	0 15
Monghyr	16 6	.....	2 12	Durrung	9 10	.....	0 2
Hazareebagh	16 1	.....	5 5½	Luckimpore	9 4	.....	1 2
Gya	14 6	.....	6 ..	Cachar	9 2	.....	1 0
Khasi and Jyuteah	.....	.....	.....	Darjeeling	5 10	.....	2 3
Hills	13 14	.....	0 0½	Backergunge	.....	.....	.....
Luckimpore	13 10	.....	1 9				
Darjeeling	12 6	.....	0 10				
Sebsaugor	12 5	.....	8 8				

The following notes, containing particulars with regard to the description and yield of the crops, the causes of the falling off in the produce, the prices for them and dietaries of the people, &c., have been abstracted from the sanitary reports of the year.

No direct connection between the food-supply, either as to quantity or quality, and any special prevalence of disease, has been reported.

The failure, either complete or partial of the rice crop, noted in district reports had comparatively little influence on the population of these districts in 1873. It is during the current year that sickness dependent on scarcity will demand attention.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan.—Nothing new to record, save that the drought considerably diminished the rice crop of 1873, and that scarcity and high prices seemed inevitable.

Bankoora.—Owing to the prevailing drought, the yield of food-grain in 1873 was below that of 1872, the produce of which year was again half of that of 1871. The local supply will not therefore be adequate to meet the wants of the people; the prices have risen, distress is at hand, and a famine is inevitable. Importation of grain by private enterprise has already commenced.

Beerbhoom.—No special report except that great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a crop, owing to extreme and unbearable heat having parched and burnt the plants, baked the earth, and rendered it hard and difficult to cultivate, and caused the water to be scarce; the wells in the station and the jail, and the majority of the tanks and rivulets, having dried up. The rainfall was also very scanty, and nearly all of it fell in July and August; the total of the first six months being only 6.19 inches, and from September to December 4.12 inches. It was only by practical skill in husbandry, having rain in July and August, and by subsequent irrigation, that a fair crop was obtained.

Midnapore.—No special report furnished on this subject.

Hooghly.—The following table, furnished by the Civil Surgeon, shows the relative prices of the chief articles of diet at the Sudder Station during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. From this table it will be seen that the average ruling prices of the year were, with the exception of that for rice, which had risen, particularly during the latter months of the year, lower in 1872 than in 1873.

MONTHS.	1871.				1872.				1873.			
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
January ..	1 14 11	2 12 11	1 8 0	13 5 4	3 3 8	2 10 10	1 8 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	17 0 0
February ..	1 16 0	2 12 6	1 8 0	13 5 4	2 2 5	2 7 4	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 6	0 15 7	15 8 0
March ..	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 1 3	13 5 4	2 2 3	2 8 6	1 4 0	16 0 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	15 0 0
April ..	1 15 0	2 5 5	1 12 0	12 14 10	2 2 8	2 13 10	1 4 0	15 0 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	14 8 0
May ..	1 15 0	2 2 5	1 12 0	13 5 6	2 0 1	3 0 10	1 4 0	15 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	14 8 0
June ..	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	14 8 6	2 4 2	2 15 1	1 4 0	15 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	0 8 9	14 8 0
July ..	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 2 0	14 8 6	2 1 3	3 0 4	1 9 3	15 0 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	0 12 2	13 5 4
August ..	1 15 0	2 3 0	1 1 8	13 5 4	2 1 3	2 15 7	1 15 2	15 0 0	2 2 5	2 12 6	0 14 8	12 6 4
September ..	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 1 8	13 5 4	2 0 9	3 0 0	1 4 7	16 0 0	2 1 5	2 13 0	1 0 0	13 0 0
October ..	2 0 4	2 11 8	2 1 0	15 0 0	2 2 1	2 15 4	1 10 0	17 12 0	2 8 1	2 14 0	0 15 8	13 0 0
November ..	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	16 0 0	2 3 2	2 13 8	1 10 7	17 8 0	3 2 7	3 8 6	1 0 0	13 0 0
December ..	2 3 7	2 12 3	1 8 9	16 0 0	2 3 11	2 11 6	1 4 0	16 13 0	3 4 3	3 10 0	1 0 0	13 0 0
Average ..	2 0 5	2 6 11	1 11 2	14 0 6	2 2 3	2 13 5	1 6 9	15 13 8	2 5 9	2 13 0	0 15 2	14 0 10

The expected return of the rice crop is estimated at one-third of the average produce, and the people are already feeling the effects of the scarcity. To meet this a district relief committee has been organized, and at one of its sittings, convened by Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate, the sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected as donations and Rs. 500 as monthly subscriptions. In anticipation of the famine, the rich have stored up rice.

Serampore.—No remarks on this subject.

Howrah.—No change in the dietary of the people was reported. With reference to the outturn of the crops, the Civil Surgeon refers to the Government report on the subject. He has no statistics to go by, but the correct belief is that a six or seven anna crop is the recent outturn. But the Magistrate remarks that this outturn relates to the town, and that in the country, according to his personal observations, the yield is not much less than two-thirds of an average crop.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Pergunnahs.—Owing to deficient rainfall the yield of food-grains has fallen to about half the average of former years. Prices have in consequence risen, and it is anticipated that this scarcity will operate prejudicially on the health of the people during the current year.

Nuddea.—No special report furnished.

Jessore.—No report was received from this district.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Moorshedabad.—The Civil Surgeon reports as follows:—

"Produce.—In ordinary times the district produces its own food, consisting of rice, dāl of every kind, gram, barley, wheat, &c. They are grown throughout the district, and within two miles of the station of Berhampore. In the east of the district the produce is evidently not sufficient, as food is largely imported from Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rajshahye. The west produces abundantly, as not only are the local markets in these parts supplied from the district, but a large quantity of rice exported to Calcutta and north-west provinces. Food is generally cheap in the district, rice being obtainable at the rate of 20 to 25 seers for the rupee.

"During the year, however, under report (1873), owing to deficient rainfall, the produce was considerably below the average of former years, there being not more than a 6-annas crop reaped in any part of the district, and in some it was less. The consequence was that the price of rice and other articles of food began gradually to rise during the second half of the year, and the people began to feel the scarcity towards the close of it."

Remarks by Magistrate.

The statement that there was not more than a 6-annas crop reaped anywhere is not strictly accurate.

For instance, both "aous and amun" rice crops yielded a three-quarter or 12-anna outturn. The average outturn of "amun" in thanas Rampore Hat and Gokurn was in excess of a 6 annas crop, I believe. I estimate the general outturn of the "aous" rice crop to have been a 10 or 12-anna, and of the "amun" to have been a 6-anna one.

Dinagepore.—Dietary as in former years. It was noted that 263,778 square miles were under cultivation, 1,043.27 square miles were uncultivated, and 444.94 square miles were barren. Owing to deficient rain from July the crops were below average, and that consequently the prices for food-grains were higher than in former years. Relief works have been established, which have tended greatly to diminish distress.

Maldah.—The dietaries of the two classes of people of this district, the Bengallis and the natives of Behar, continue to be the same as described before. Owing to insufficient rain the crops failed and prices ran high, but no scarcity was felt up to the end of the year. Suffering is, however, apprehended during the current year, but measures to avert this contingency have been adopted.

Serious apprehensions are also entertained with regard to scarcity of water, as the ponds, pools, and other reservoirs, are in fact drying up. Serious attention is requested to this matter.

Rungpore.—Owing to deficient and irregular rainfall the rice crop failed, and much of what had escaped the drought got parched by heat. Only a sixth of the expected outturn was saved. The mahajuns, who make advances to the poor agriculturists on the mortgage of the crop, withheld the grain for the market, where the sale was certain and immediate, and the profits very large owing to rise in prices. The poor cultivator was therefore a great sufferer. Another circumstance that affected the food-supply was that, owing to the great demand for, and the rise in the price of, jute for some years, it came to be largely cultivated in the place of paddy. The cultivators of the latter therefore grew only so much as was sufficient to pay the mahajuns.

"The petty peasant lives almost from hand to mouth. The principal and interest of the advance in kind he receives from the mahajuns take away more than half his produce, and before the sowing season he has to resort to him even for seed-grain. His other crops pay his rent and provide him with other necessaries of life. It can be well imagined, then, what his condition would be when his money-making jute failed to bring an adequate return, and before the paddy was on the ground his food was exhausted.

"When thus straightened, his usual resort, the mahajuns, would not trust him, and the market value of rice was so high as 16 seers the rupee. I have already said that fever commented last year so early as May, so we have not far to go to seek for the cause of the bad type of the disease, bringing the poorer classes into the lowest state of vitality or leading to such sequelæ as enlargement of spleen and liver. The contented manner in which a lethargic

home-loving Bengali will take his spare meals is the real source of mischief. Repeated attacks of fever are gradually undermining his under-fed system, until he wants food no longer and resigns everything to fate. His family is always his chief concern; and when reduced to the last extremity, either gives them up or sells them to his richer neighbour. In India, therefore, there is hardly a line of demarcation between scarcity and actual famine. Exertion to get a living by any means but his old stereotyped one is beyond the vision of a Bengal ryot; and while we pass it as a little rise in the price of grain, disease and slow starvation half fill the cup of misery. Travel now through the country and such victims of disease and scarcity will appear by scores as one could never imagine before; and yet there is the quiet endurance on the part of the man who is wasting away from want before the stony callousness on the part of his richer neighbour who sees him suffer.

“With a very few exceptions the *ryots* in Bengal have no margin in their annual incomes; on the contrary, they are in a state of perpetual indebtedness to the *mahajuns*. To them the rise of food-grain to three times its usual price, when their only source of income fails, must reduce them to the verge of starvation.

“The force of habit again comes in the way of the comfort of the poor. The peculiar tenacity with which a Bengal peasant will live exclusively on rice is unaccountable. However intimate the relation between food and climate may be, starvation and death are averted by the introduction of any alimentary substance. While the poorer classes are living on a single meal, or half a meal a day, they will not supplement their short rations by either milk or potatoes; and now that the price of rice is three times its usual price, milk and potatoes can be had for a trifle. I give below a comparative statement of the average price of rice in each month of the last two years in the town and in the district.”

MONTH.	Average quantity of rice obtainable for a rupee in the town.		Average quantity of rice obtainable for a rupee in the mofussil.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.
January	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 30 7	1 0 0
February	0 26 0	0 29 0	0 30 7	1 0 0
March	0 20 0	0 28 0	0 30 7	0 38 4
April	0 27 0	0 26 7	0 30 7	0 38 4
May	0 23 8	0 24 8	0 32 0	0 33 10
June	0 24 0	0 25 2	0 32 0	0 29 0
July	0 21 0	0 21 8	0 32 0	0 26 8
August	0 22 8	0 16 0	0 32 0	0 21 3
September	0 24 10	0 16 4	0 32 0	0 21 3
October	0 22 8	0 15 10	0 31 3½	0 18 1½
November	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 30 7	0 15 0
December	0 29 10	0 13 6	0 30 7	0 13 2

The scanty rainfall also affected the water-supply. The water in the tanks and wells got low and became unfit for drinking, even for cattle.

Bogra.—No report was received from this district.

Rajshahye.—Owing to scanty rainfall and consequent want of water for irrigation, the rice and other food-yielding crops have suffered much, and the prices for them have risen. No general famine is, however, apprehended, although Government is prepared to meet this contingency with large relief works and food-stores. But the most serious privation that the people will have to encounter is insufficient water, unless it rains plentifully during the present hot season, and the monsoons set in early, as all the tanks and water reservoirs are considerably below their ordinary level. The Magistrate is, however, urging on the zemindars and the people to deepen tanks and dig wells, and already estimates have been received for these works from the Court of Ward's estate, some of which have been sanctioned to be carried out.

Pubna.—Diet the same as in former years. Owing to deficient rainfall the crops have suffered much, the prices have risen, and are expected to rise further, but famine rates are not anticipated.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling and Julpigoree.—Nothing specially reported.

Goalpara.—Owing to insufficient rainfall the prices of the staple articles of food, rice and the dāls, have risen greatly; the former from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per maund, and the latter to double their previous rates. Great local scarcity is impending, but to meet this contingency large quantities of rice are being imported. There is, therefore, no reason to apprehend a famine at present. Fish is abundant and largely consumed. The smaller kinds are dried,

and from their high flavour are much esteemed. It is believed that the fish of the bheels, with which the market is largely supplied, are infested with the ova of the *ascaris lumbricoides*, which thus obtains easy admission to its usual habitat, the alimentary canal of man. The Kacharees and Rubhas object to eat ducks and fowls, and the Garos, it is said, are very fond of dog's flesh, but do not eat duhes.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca.—No special report was made.

Fureedpore.—Owing to the early cessation of the rains, and the rapid and premature withdrawal of the inundation floods, the crops suffered to a large extent, so that the yield of food-grains amounted to about half of what was expected for the whole district. The result is very calamitous and threatening.

Mymensing.—The diet of the people continued to be the same as heretofore. The area of the district is 6,361 square miles, of which 35 per cent. was under cultivation, 40 per cent. is waste land, and 25 per cent. lay fallow. Owing to insufficient rainfall the rice crop was below half the expected yield, and prices rose considerably. But this rise has hardly affected the people to any extent, and no actual distress or deterioration of health is apprehended now, particularly as the jute and oil crops were remarkably good, and the profits to be realized from them will enable the people to meet the increase in the price of food-grains.

Backergunge.—The lateness and deficiency of the rains, which commenced on the 25th May and terminated by the end of September, affected the crops on the high lands; but the rice crops grown on the extensive low lands subject to tidal inundations, was abundant. In the southern parts of the district, however, insects and worms, which increase during the dry and cloudy days, destroyed some of the crops. On the whole, however, the average crop of both high and low lands was about three-fourths the ordinary crop.

Sylhet.—No change in dietary. The prices for food-grains were the same as in the previous year, except towards the close of the year, when the price for rice rose slightly. No famine scarcity or distress is apprehended; in fact, this district supplies the neighbouring ones with rice.

Cachar.—Diet of the people as in former years. The crops were fully up to the average.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—The diet of the people was the same as in former years. Cereals are rarely cultivated, and atta scarcely met with. The produce of food-grains was hardly up to the usual average, but cheap—excepting rice, which, owing to the famine in other parts, had risen in price.

Noakholly and Tipperah.—No reports were received from these districts.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—No special report made.

Gya.—The diet of the people was the same as in former years. The prices of the principal articles were as follows, 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

		1871.			1872.			1873.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rice	per maund ...	1	11	8	1	14	5	2	10	9
Atta	" " ...	1	15	8	2	7	6	3	6	6
Dal Ruhur	" " ...	1	15	1	2	11	3	2	14	10
Dal Moong	" " ...	1	6	0	1	14	0	2	5	11

During the latter part of 1873 the prices rose to scarcity rates, but there was no actual distress or famine in the district.

Shahabad.—Owing to the early cessation of the rains the crops suffered severely from drought. The rice crop was everywhere much injured, and in many parts of the district it was completely destroyed. A small part of the rice crop in the Sasseram and Bhuboah sub-divisions was saved by irrigation, but the loss has been very great, and scarcity of food and distress among the poorer classes of the population must inevitably follow. The cold weather crops have done well in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions, but in Sasseram and Bhuboah they have suffered from frost. Large quantities of grain have been imported into the district by railway, and no serious pressure has as yet been felt by the people. The following were the prices of food-grains in the month of January 1874. Wheat per rupee, 14 seers; rice, best, 12 seers; rice, common, 10½ seers; peas, 18 seers; gram, 17 seers; barley,

20 seers; maize, 16½ seers; bajra, 16½ seers. From this it appears that there has not yet occurred any excessive rise in the prices of food.

Much distress was also experienced from want of water. Many wells dried up, and in others there was a scanty amount of water. The inundation of the Ganges being less, and the floods of the Sone not reaching Arrah, also very materially affected the water-supply.

Tirhoot.—Not mentioned in report.

Sarun.—The drought which succeeded the cessation of the rains on the 14th September affected the crops seriously. The bhadoi crop amounted to a 12-anna crop. The Magistrate says that it could not have yielded more than half or two-thirds of an average crop. The khureef crop amounted to not more than a two-anna, or at most a four-anna crop. Of the rubbee crops, the prospects were, and are still, unfavourable, except in the immediate vicinity of Chupra. The consequences of this state of things are that prices for food-grain have risen high, and the poorer classes are compelled to substitute Indian-corn for rice, and brinjals and potatoes for dal.

Chumpraun.—Rice and makai form the staple articles of food of the people. During the greater portion of the year under report, the former was quite sufficient for local consumption, and even large exportation; but during the latter end of the year, and the beginning of the current year, the crops failed throughout the greater portion of the district owing to scanty rainfall and imperfect well-irrigation introduced in 1872, and the price for the grain rose from 30 to 38 seers per rupee to 11 and 8 seers. This evil was materially enhanced by heavy exportation of the grain to other parts, where an equal or a greater scarcity existed. The makai, on which the very poor chiefly exist, also failed to so great an extent, that the grain produced averaged only one-half, in some place one-third, the yield of ordinary years.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—Owing to scanty rainfall and the total absence of rain during the last three months of the year, the rice crop was almost a complete failure, and the other crops suffered to nearly the same extent. But rice is not virtually the staple food of the masses: it is rather regarded as a luxury. No real distress was felt. The usual once-a-day meal of the bulk of the people is composed of a "suthoo" made of either parched grain and barley, or maize and peas, seasoned with salt and chillies, a coarse bread made of these cereals is also consumed.

It is, however, anticipated that during the current year the very poor outturn of food-grains above-mentioned will operate in causing much distress, particularly during the months of May, June, and July. But preparations on a large and effective scale are being made to cope with this difficulty and to afford relief. Relief works have been established, on which large numbers are already employed; the European residents of the town have subscribed Rs. 500 per mensem for relief to the starving, and Government, it is believed, will grant an equal sum. Large depôts of food, chiefly rice, have been scattered over the district, special provision has been made for the wants of the large towns, a large and central gola has been hired to distribute the food at and near the outskirts of the town, a hospital with necessary out-offices has been erected for use as circumstances may require, and it is proposed to provide a shed for lepers and others suffering from contagious diseases.

The following table, furnished by Dr. Purves, the Civil Surgeon, exhibits in detail the exact description of food used by the higher and lower classes of the people of this district and the prices they commanded during the year as compared with the averages of former years.

ORDINARY DIET OF THE PEOPLE.

Higher Classes.

ARTICLES.	Average price of former years.	Present prices.	REMARKS.
Rice	12 to 14 seers	8 to 9 seers	The rice is simply boiled.
Dāl Urhur	10 to 12 " "	10 to 11 " "	Boiled with turmeric, coriander-seed, pepper, &c. Ghee or oil added, and salt to taste.
" Kalye	20 " "	14 " "	
" Boot	20 " "	11 " "	
" Musser	10 to 13 " "	8 " "	
" Moor	8 to 10 " "	10 " "	
Wheat flour or Atta ...	12 to 14 " "	10½ " "	Mixed with water and salt, kneaded and baked, forming chaputies.
Ghee	1 to 1½ " "	1½ " "	Used with rice, dāl, bread, and in cooking curries, &c.
Milk	8 to 14 " "	16 to 20 " "	Used alone, and with bread and rice.
Fish	8 to 10 " "	9 " "	Fried with oil or ghee, and then spices added.
Meat	4 " "	4 " "	Made into curry with various vegetables and spices, &c., viz. onion, garlic, turmeric, coriander, pepper, cardamum, cinnamon, salt, ghee or oil being added.
Vegetables ... ..	.....	.....	Various sorts, viz. pumpkins, radish, potatoes, brinjal, kurrella, kuddo, saug of different sorts, &c., &c., &c., made into curry.

Lower Classes.

ARTICLES.	Average price of former years.	Present prices.	REMARKS.
Parched Grain ...	16 to 18 seers...	7 to 9 seers...	Eaten alone or sometimes with chillies and salt.
" Indian-corn ...			
" Peas ...			
" Rice ...	14 to 16 " ...	8 to 9 " ...	Mixed with cold water and a little salt and chillies added. Those who can afford it use coarse treacle.
Suttoo of Barley ...			
" Gram ...			
" Indian-corn ...	12 to 17 " ...	8 to 10 " ...	Made from paddy by first boiling, then frying and pounding by dhienkie.
" Peas ...			
Chooras ...	22 to 23 " ...	11½ " ...	Simply boiled.
Rice, coarse ...	21 to 22 " ...	11 " ...	Cooked in the usual way with what condiments they can afford ; generally garlic and turmeric. When they use dāl, they do not take vegetables, and <i>vice versa</i> .
Dāl, Boor ...	22 to 23 " ...	14 " ...	
" Kalye ...	24 to 26 " ...	11 " ...	
" Muttur ...	27 to 28 " ...	11 " ...	
" Khesari ...	20 " ...	8 " ...	
" Mussoor ...	22 to 23 " ...	12 " ...	Common saug and vegetables of cheapest sorts.
" Kurti ...	.....	.....
Vegetables ...	.....	.....	Of the cheapest kind. Often it is in a decomposing state, and therefore bought at less price.
Fish ...	.....	.....
Gram ...	22 to 24 " ...	15 " ...	Used parched, and also made into bread.
Indian-corn or Makye ...	24 to 25 " ...	14 " ...	
Chotka Junerali ...	26 " ...	15 " ...	

Unlike most Bengal stations, few tanks are to be met with in the town. The Ganges and numerous wells afford the water-supply, which is stated to be good. In many parts of the district water was scarce during several months of the year.

Bhagulpore.—Owing to the deficient rainfall the rice crop has failed to a great extent over a large portion of the district. For this reason great scarcity throughout the district, and the actual famine in the sub-division of Soopole, are anticipated.

Purneah.—The staple articles of food have been enumerated in former reports. Their produce was, in consequence of scanty rainfall, insufficient, and the prices rose to famine rates.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report was made.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack.—No special report was made.

Pooree.—The supply of food was ample and cheap throughout the district and throughout the year.

Balasore.—As in former years.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Lohardugga.—Dietary of the people, the same as in 1872. The rainfall during this year was scanty, and the prices for food-grains have in consequence risen. But there appears to be no likelihood that any very great scarcity will be felt, and the later rains have greatly improved prospects. There is some fear, however, that the sub-division of Palamow will suffer considerably.

Singbhoom, Manbhoom.—No special report furnished.

ASSAM DIVISION.

Kamroop.—There was no change in the dietary of the people during the year. It is not much varied, but it is sufficient, and wholesome. Dāl is, however, eaten with the husks to bring on the effects of an aperient.

The land of this district, 3,631 square miles, was used as follows:—

Cultivated	...	...	...	777-27 square miles.
Fallow	...	...	...	1,602-00 "
Unculturable	...	...	...	1,251-23 "

The drops cultivated in 1872 were—

	Number of areas.	Produce per acre in lb.
Rice ...	83,204	1,840
Other food-grains ...	26,998	.....
Oil-seeds ...	58,324	615
Sugar ...	2,507	123
Cotton ...	3,273	240
Tobacco ...	153	134
Tea ...	2,583	.....
Vegetables ...	218	.....
Mongat ...	1,740	.....
Pulses ..	24,883	.....

The rice crop has fallen in yield this year, and the prices have risen considerably, chiefly owing to exportation of the grain by traders from Bengal.

"Insufficient clothing, the dampness of the floors of their dwellings, indulgence in opium, liquor, &c., undermine the health of the people, and the use of spirits distilled from rice, which is largely consumed, is conducive to bowel complaints, dropsy, and anæmia. These acts probably account for the low physical standard of the Assamese, who seem, as a race, feeble and ill-formed, although the women are an exception to this rule, as they seem commonly, shapely, well-conditioned, and healthy, and of a superior relative physique to the men. This contrast suggests the vision of Pharaoh's fat and lean kine. It is difficult to give any sufficient reason for this."

Durrung.—The dietary of the people same as in previous year. The ordinary diet is considered innutritious for hard-working people in such a climate as that of Durrung. In places situated in the same latitude as Durrung, wheat, and not rice, is the chief article of diet; and ghee, and not mustard oil, is used. Here mustard oil is used, and atta is not eaten under the belief that it causes indigestion. The predilection of the Assamese for acid on butter, and nasty pot-herbs and fruits, seems to show that the people do feel the insipidity of their chief article of food, and the want of variety. The constant or rather excessive use of such pot-herbs and fruits can hardly be conducive to digestion.

The rice crop of this year was half the ordinary average yield, but the outturn varied considerably in different parts of the district.

Nowgong.—The area under cultivation in this district consists of 232,320 acres; 1,371,953 acres are uncultivated, and 581,760 acres lie barren (waste). The prices of food-grains were about the average of the previous year.

Seebsaugor.—The yield of food-grains was less, but sufficient for local requirements, and although prices were higher no distress was felt.

Luckimpore.—No changes in respect to the food used by the people. It was sufficient for local requirements.

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—No special report was made.

Naga Hills.—No report was received for this tract.

Comparative Statement showing the Prices-current for the under mentioned food-grains in

ANNUAL.											
RICE.					WHEAT.				RICE.		
		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.				Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.					
1873.	1872.			1873.	1872.			1873.	1872.		
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.				
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Bardwan	18 13	23 10	.....	4 13	13 6	14 14	.....	1 8	22 8	29 0	.....
Bankoorah	17 11	21 2	.....	3 7	13 15	18 0	.....	2 1	19 0	28 4	.....
Beerbhoom	19 8	24 0	.....	4 8	13 13	17 0	.....	3 3	24 0	29 0	.....
Midnapore	23 13	23 13	.....	.....	11 5	13 11	.....	2 6	26 0	24 0	.....
Hogghly	16 13	19 6	.....	2 8	13 1	15 7	.....	2 6	15 0	17 0	.....
Howrah	19 2	19 8	.....	0 6	13 6	15 12	.....	2 6	20 0	19 0	.....
24-Pergunnahs	17 5	18 7	.....	1 2	12 13	15 3	.....	2 6	17 0	20 0	.....
Nuddea	17 3½	19 6	.....	2 2½	13 9½	16 4	.....	2 10½	20 0	20 0	.....
Jessore	23 13½	23 14	.....	0 0½	13 3	16 2	.....	2 15	29 0	29 0	.....
Moorshedabad	17 9	20 8	.....	2 15	14 13	18 12	.....	3 15	22 0	26 0	.....
Dinapore	22 5	20 5	.....	7 0	12 14	13 15	.....	1 1	28 0	33 0	.....
Maldah	19 2	24 1	.....	4 15	15 7	17 13	.....	2 6	23 0	24 0	.....
Bajahahye	19 14	23 14	.....	4 0	13 8	18 2	.....	2 10	24 0	26 4	.....
Rangpore	21 1	25 1	.....	4 0	14 9	16 8	.....	1 15	30 0	29 0	.....
Rogra	25 8	33 9	.....	8 1	15 1	16 7	.....	1 6	37 0	35 0	.....
Pabna	23 2	28 7	.....	5 5	16 14	22 11	.....	5 13	30 0	27 8	.....
Darjeeling	12 6	13 0	.....	0 10	5 10	7 13	.....	2 3	16 0	14 0	.....
Fuligoree	18 14	15 11	3 3	.....	10 4	10 2	.....	0 1	22 0	16 0	.....
Goolpara	22 11	17 10	5 1	.....	17 12	22 4	.....	4 8	25 0	17 0	.....
Decca	26 5	30 9	.....	4 4	12 1	15 14	.....	3 13	32 0	26 0	.....
Fursedpore	22 10	25 5	.....	2 11	19 2	23 2	.....	6 0	27 0	26 0	.....
Backergunge	25 2	25 14	.....	0 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0	23 0	.....
Mymensing	26 2	31 0	.....	4 14	11 6	15 3	.....	3 13	32 0	33 0	.....
Sylhet	30 1	38 7	.....	8 6	9 15	10 14	.....	0 15	35 0	35 0	.....
Cacher	26 13	30 4	.....	3 7	9 2	10 2	.....	1 0	30 8	29 1	.....
Chittagong	22 9	23 9	.....	1 0	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	28 0	27 0	.....
Noakholly	23 4	25 10	.....	2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0	24 0	.....
Tipperah	27 8	33 9	.....	6 1	10 6	12 14	.....	2 8	32 8	32 0	.....
Patna	17 15	21 3	.....	3 4	15 9	24 1	.....	8 15	24 0	22 10	.....
Gya	14 6	20 6	.....	6 0	13 2	17 14	.....	4 12	18 8	20 0	.....
Shahabad	16 7	19 5	.....	2 14	14 1	18 2	.....	4 1	19 0	20 0	.....
Tirhoot	17 13	17 4	0 9	.....	12 3	16 0	.....	8 13	22 0	23 0	.....
Sarun	17 3	19 7	.....	2 4	13 6	16 6	.....	3 0	22 0	19 0	.....
Chumparun	19 11	22 4	.....	2 9	14 0	20 1	.....	6 1	27 0	26 0	.....
Monghyr	16 6	19 2	.....	2 12	16 3	19 15	.....	3 12	18 9	22 0	.....
Bhagulpore	16 13	21 6½	.....	4 9½	15 3	18 2	.....	2 15	22 11	27 12	.....
Purneah	19 3	28 0	.....	8 13	13 2	15 12	.....	3 10	28 0	35 0	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 13	22 1½	.....	5 4½	12 14	15 3	.....	2 5	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	29 13	28 9	1 4	.....	15 13	16 8	.....	0 11	21 8	32 0	.....
Pooree	32 6	27 16	4 7	.....	14 13	14 2	0 11	.....	29 11	23 10	.....
Balasore	33 14	31 0	2 14	.....	11 12	12 0	.....	0 4	34 0	.....	.....
Hasareebagh	15 1	20 6½	.....	5 5½	13 3	17 13	.....	4 10	17 0	24 8	.....
Lohardugga	17 2	23 12	.....	6 10	13 1	13 14	.....	0 13	20 0	26 0	.....
Singbhoom	26 2	36 2	.....	10 0	16 2	21 0	.....	4 14	30 0	40 0	.....
Manbhoom	20 5	24 10	.....	4 5	13 0	14 14	.....	1 14	26 0	28 0	.....
Kamroop	20 6	23 0	.....	2 10	13 1	18 2	.....	5 1	25 0	26 0	.....
Durrung	18 2	18 8	.....	0 6	9 10	9 12	.....	0 2	21 0	20 0	.....
Nowgong	18 4	18 5	.....	0 1	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	21 0	18 0	.....
Sebsangor	12 5	20 8	.....	8 3	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	16 0	24 0	.....
Luckimpore	12 10	14 3	1 9	9 4	10 6	1 2	13 0	16 0
Khasi Hills	13 14	13 14½	0 0½	15 0
Naga Hills

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		MARCH.											
		RICE.				WHEAT.				RICE			
		1873.		1872.		Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.				Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.			
</													

APRIL.								MAY.							
				WHEAT.				RICE.				WHEAT.			
Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1871.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
.....	5 0	13 0	18 8	.....	5 8	20 8	24 12	.....	4 4	15 0	16 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	3 12	17 8	17 8	.....	.....	19 8	23 12	.....	4 4	15 8	16 4	.....	0 12	.....	.....
.....	9 0	19 0	24 0	.....	5 0	21 0	26 0	.....	5 0	16 8	21 0	.....	4 8	.....	.....
3 0	.....	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	25 0	23 0	2 0	.....	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	18 8	20 0	.....	1 8	15 0	18 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
2 0	.....	12 0	19 0	.....	7 0	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	15 0	19 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	3 0	16 0	17 0	.....	1 0	19 0	17 12	1 4	.....	13 5	18 0	.....	4 11	.....	.....
.....	7 12	15 4	20 0	.....	4 12	17 12	18 14	.....	1 2	15 4	17 12	.....	2 8	.....	.....
5 11	.....	16 0	19 0	.....	3 0	26 0	20 0	6 0	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
1 0	.....	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	19 0	18 0	1 0	.....	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	0 8	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0	27 8	30 0	.....	2 8	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 0	20 0	21 0	.....	1 0	23 0	28 0	.....	3 0	19 0	20 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	3 12	18 0	16 8	1 8	.....	21 0	24 0	.....	3 0	16 8	16 14	.....	0 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	20 0	22 8	.....	2 8	24 0	25 14	.....	1 14	19 0	18 0	1 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 8	20 0	18 0	2 0	.....	30 0	35 4	.....	5 4	18 0	19 8	.....	1 8	.....	.....
.....	2 8	21 8	23 12	.....	7 4	26 4	28 4	.....	.....	20 0	22 8	.....	2 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
6 0	.....	12 0	10 0	2 0	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 0	.....	17 0	28 0	.....	11 0	22 0	20 0	2 0	.....	25 0	20 0	5 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	30 0	29 0	1 0	.....	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	21 4	26 0	.....	4 12	25 0	27 0	.....	2 0	21 4	23 0	.....	1 12	.....	.....
.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0	26 0	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9 12	18 0	.....	6 4	32 0	32 0	.....	.....	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
.....	8 0	12 0	9 0	3 0	.....	32 0	41 0	.....	12 0	8 0	9 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	6 0	8 14	12 4	.....	3 6	29 1	29 1	.....	.....	9 6	8 14	0 8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	24 0	24 0	.....	.....	13 0	14 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0	26 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 0	8 8	15 0	.....	6 8	32 8	32 8	.....	.....	9 8	15 0	.....	5 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	16 0	24 0	.....	8 0	17 12	21 0	.....	3 4	16 0	21 0	.....	8 0	.....	.....
.....	4 8	16 0	22 0	.....	6 0	16 0	28 0	.....	12 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
2 0	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	20 0	17 0	3 0	.....	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	16 8	10 0	.....	2 8	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	18 0	28 0	.....	10 0	17 0	22 0	.....	5 0	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
0 1	.....	16 9	28 3	.....	8 10	16 1	19 3	.....	3 2	19 9	24 1	.....	4 8	.....	.....
.....	6 5	20 3	20 3	.....	.....	16 6	24 0	.....	7 10	20 3	23 6	.....	3 3	.....	.....
.....	9 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0	21 0	31 0	.....	10 0	15 0	12 0	3 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 0	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	18 0	26 0	.....	8 0	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
3 7	.....	19 11	15 9	4 2	.....	27 9	26 2	1 7	.....	15 12	14 6	1 6	.....	.....	.....
9 2	.....	15 12	14 7	1 5	.....	34 0	31 8	1 8	.....	15 12	15 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6 8	17 0	21 0	.....	4 0	17 0	21 8	.....	4 8	16 0	19 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
.....	7 8	18 0	16 0	.....	.....	18 0	24 0	.....	6 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7 0	18 0	23 0	.....	5 0	32 0	37 0	.....	5 0	18 0	23 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	23 0	24 8	.....	1 8	16 0	17 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	6 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	20 0	26 0	.....	6 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	21 0	16 0	5 0	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	12 0	24 0	.....	12 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2 0	9 0	10 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	x x	x x	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0	.....	.....	.....	x x	x x	.....	.....	.....	.....

		JUNE.								RICE.	
		RICE.				WHEAT.					
		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.			
				Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
		Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan	...	21 4	23 4	.....	2 0	21 0	15 0	6 0	.....	17 0	21 0
Bankoora	...	16 0	20 10	.....	4 10	15 8	18 8	.....	1 0	16 12	14 12
Beerbhoom	...	18 0	21 0	.....	3 0	14 8	17 0	.....	2 8	20 8	19 8
Midnapore	...	25 0	22 0	3 0	.....	11 8	13 4	.....	1 12	24 0	21 0
Hooghly	...	18 8	20 0	.....	1 8	15 0	18 0	.....	0 6	19 0	20 0
Howrah	...	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	20 0	20 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	18 12	20 0	.....	1 4	13 5	20 0	.....	6 11	18 12	20 0
Nuddea	...	17 12	18 14	.....	1 2	14 8	17 12	.....	3 4	17 12	19 6
Jessore	...	25 8	25 8	.....	.....	13 5	19 0	.....	5 11	25 8	18 0
Moorshedabad	...	18 8	18 0	0 8	.....	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	17 0	18 0
Dinagopore	...	24 0	28 0	.....	0 4	14 8	23 8	.....	9 0	21 0	28 0
Maldah	...	18 0	25 0	.....	0 7	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	19 0	24 0
Rajshahye	...	21 9	24 0	.....	2 7	15 0	18 14	.....	1 14	19 11	21 9
Rungpore	...	25 14	24 0	1 14	.....	15 0	16 5	.....	1 5	18 0	21 6
Bogra	...	26 0	33 12	.....	7 12	16 12	19 8	.....	2 12	24 0	30 0
Pubna	...	20 4	28 12	.....	2 8	20 0	23 0	.....	3 0	24 0	28 2
Darjeeling	...	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	13 0	13 0
Julpigoree	...	18 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0	.....
Goalpara	...	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	26 8	20 0	6 8	.....	27 0	20 0
Dacca	...	28 0	28 0	.....	.....	13 8	18 14	.....	3 6	28 0	30 0
Fureedpore	...	22 8	26 0	.....	3 8	20 0	25 0	.....	5 0	24 0	26 0
Backergunge	...	26 0	25 0	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0	26 0
Mymensing	...	30 0	32 0	.....	2 0	12 12	14 0	.....	1 4	27 8	32 0
Sylhet	...	34 0	40 0	.....	6 0	10 0	10 4	.....	0 4	31 8	33 12
Cachar	...	26 10	32 0	.....	5 6	8 14	9 6	.....	0 8	29 1	32 0
Chittagong	...	21 0	22 0	2 0	.....	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	23 0	23 0
Noakholly	...	25 0	26 0	.....	0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 0	27 0
Tipperah	...	29 0	32 8	.....	4 8	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	29 0	32 8
Patna	...	17 0	21 0	.....	4 0	16 0	24 0	.....	8 0	18 0	21 0
Gya	...	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	13 8	18 0	.....	4 8	15 0	18 0
Shahabad	...	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	15 0	18 0	.....	3 0	15 0	18 0
Tirhoot	...	17 0	15 0	2 0	.....	13 0	15 0	.....	2 0	18 0	15 0
Sarun	...	16 8	17 7	.....	0 15	14 0	16 7	.....	2 7	16 8	18 0
Chumparun	...	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	19 0	17 0
Monghyr	...	16 8	16 4	0 4	.....	17 8	17 8	.....	.....	16 8	18 3
Bhagulpore	...	18 6	21 7	.....	5 1	16 8	18 6	.....	2 0	16 6	19 9
Purneah	...	19 0	31 0	.....	13 0	14 0	12 0	2 0	.....	18 5	31 0
Southal Pergunnahs	...	16 0	24 0	.....	8 0	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0	16 0	20 0
Cuttack	...	31 8	25 9	5 15	.....	14 3	15 12	.....	1 0	31 8	17 5
Poorce	...	31 8	23 10	7 14	.....	17 1	14 7	2 10	.....	34 2	23 10
Balasore	...	38 0	.....	.....	.....	13 0	.....	.....	.....	38 0	.....
Hazareebagh	...	15 0	21 0	.....	6 0	13 0	19 12	.....	6 12	14 8	18 4
Lohardugga	...	16 0	23 0	.....	7 0	14 0	14 0	.....	.....	15 0	24 0
Singbhoom	...	32 0	37 0	.....	5 0	18 0	23 0	.....	5 0	24 0	40 0
Manbhoom	...	21 0	24 0	.....	3 0	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	18 0	20 0
Kamroop	...	20 0	26 0	.....	6 0	13 8	20 0	.....	6 8	20 0	20 0
Durrung	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0	26 0
Nowgong	...	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	18 0	16 0
Seesaugor	...	12 0	24 0	.....	12 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	10 0	18 0
Luckimpore	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0	16 0
Khasi Hills	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 8	13 8
Naga Hills	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

		SEPTEMBER.								RICE.	
		RICE.				WHEAT.					
		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.			
				Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
		Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan	...	21 0	22 0	.....	1 0	13 0	14 12	.....	1 12	15 0	22 8
Bankoora	...	17 8	15 8	2 0	.....	13 5	14 0	.....	0 11	15 0	16 4
Beerbhoom	...	18 0	21 0	.....	3 0	13 8	15 0	.....	1 8	15 0	19 8
Midnapore	...	25 0	22 0	3 0	.....	11 0	12 8	.....	1 8	20 0	22 0
Hoochly	...	19 0	20 0	.....	1 0	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	13 8	18 0
Howrah	...	20 0	18 0	2 0	.....	12 4	15 0	.....	2 12	18 0	18 0
94-Pergunnahs...	...	18 13	16 12	.....	2 1	13 5	14 8	.....	1 3	17 12	18 12
Nuddea	...	17 12	17 12	.....	.....	13 0	14 8	.....	1 8	12 5	17 12
Jessore	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0	26 10
Moorsheadabad	...	15 0	19 0	.....	4 0	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	13 8	19 0
Dinagapore	...	18 0	20 0	.....	8 0	14 0	13 4	0 12	.....	14 0	28 0
Maldah	...	19 0	22 0	.....	3 0	15 0	16 0	.....	1 0	11 0	22 0
Rajshahye	...	18 12	24 0	.....	5 4	13 8	22 8	.....	9 0	16 0	21 9
Rangpore	...	16 14	24 10	.....	7 12	15 0	15 0	.....	.....	11 4	25 14
Bogra	...	24 0	30 0	.....	6 0	13 8	16 0	.....	2 8	12 12	30 0
Pubna	...	13 12	27 8	.....	13 12	15 0	24 0	.....	9 0	14 8	27 8
Darjeeling	...	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	10 0	13 0
Julpigoree	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0	14 0
Goalpara	...	30 0	16 0	.....	.....	20 0	12 0	.....	.....	16 0	13 0
Dacca	...	26 0	32 0	.....	6 0	12 8	16 0	.....	3 8	22 0	32 0
Fureedpore	...	22 0	24 0	.....	2 0	20 0	24 0	.....	4 0	18 0	24 0
Backergunge	...	26 0	27 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0	27 0
Mymensing	...	23 0	29 0	.....	6 0	12 8	12 12	.....	0 4	18 0	27 0
Sylhet	...	32 0	34 0	.....	2 0	10 0	11 0	.....	1 0	27 0	38 0
Cachar	...	29 1	29 1	.....	.....	9 2	9 6	.....	0 4	29 1	32 0
Chittagong	...	22 0	21 0	1 0	.....	10 0	13 0	.....	3 0	21 0	21 0
Nonkholy	...	23 0	27 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 0	24 0
Tipperah	...	24 0	32 8	.....	8 8	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	17 0	32 8
Patna	...	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	14 0	21 0	.....	10 0	12 0	21 0
Gya	...	11 8	22 0	.....	10 8	10 12	18 0	.....	5 4	10 0	18 0
Shahabad	...	15 0	18 0	.....	3 0	13 0	17 0	.....	4 0	14 8	18 0
Tirhoot	...	16 0	15 0	1 0	.....	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	15 8	15 0
Sarun	...	15 0	20 0	.....	5 0	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	13 0	19 0
Chumparun	...	20 0	21 0	.....	1 0	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	15 10	19 0
Monghyr	...	15 7	16 8	.....	1 1	13 6	17 8	.....	4 2	11 5	16 8
Bhagulpore	...	17 11	18 15	.....	1 4	13 14	16 6	.....	2 8	13 14	17 11
Purneah	...	14 5	22 0	.....	7 11	11 0	16 0	.....	5 0	14 0	20 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	18 0	19 0	.....	1 0	13 0	15 0	.....	2 0	12 0	19 0
Cuttack	...	31 8	20 6	11 2	.....	17 1	15 12	.....	1 5	31 8	38 1
Pooree	...	32 13	24 9	8 4	.....	13 14	13 2	0 12	.....	32 13	34 2
Balasore	...	38 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	32 0	30 0
Hazareebagh	...	14 0	16 1	.....	2 1	12 0	13 4	.....	1 4	11 0	18 0
Lohardugga	...	18 0	24 0	.....	6 0	13 0	12 0	1 0	.....	16 0	20 0
Singbhoom	...	24 0	36 0	.....	12 0	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	16 0	30 0
Manbhoom	...	18 0	20 0	.....	2 0	12 0	13 8	.....	1 8	15 0	20 0
Kamroop	...	20 0	20 0	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	20 0	20 0
Durrung	...	18 0	16 0	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong	...	18 0	18 0	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	16 0	18 0
Seesaugor	...	12 0	16 0	.....	4 0	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	14 0	18 0
Luckimpore	...	13 0	13 0	.....	.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	18 0	14 0
Khasi Hills	...	13 0	14 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	14 0
Naga Hills	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OCTOBER.										NOVEMBER.					
WHEAT.										RICE.					
Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1871.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
*Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
.....	7 8	11 0	12 4	.....	1 4	15 0	23 0	.....	8 0	10 8	12 0	.....	1 8	.....	.....
.....	1 4	11 14	14 8	.....	2 10	15 4	19 0	.....	3 12	11 8	15 0	.....	2 8	.....	.....
.....	4 8	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	13 8	19 8	.....	6 0	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	10 4	10 8	.....	6 4	20 0	26 0	.....	6 0	10 0	11 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	4 8	12 0	12 8	.....	0 8	11 8	18 0	.....	6 8	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
1 0	.....	11 8	14 8	.....	3 0	13 5	18 4	.....	4 15	.....	12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5 7	11 14	14 8	.....	2 10	13 5	17 12	.....	4 7	11 7	14 8	.....	3 1	.....	.....
.....	10 10	13 0	13 5	.....	0 5	16 0	26 10	.....	10 10	11 0	13 5	.....	2 6	.....	.....
.....	5 8	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	13 0	19 0	.....	6 0	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
.....	14 0	12 0	13 8	.....	1 8	14 8	28 0	.....	13 8	11 0	13 8	.....	2 8	.....	.....
.....	11 0	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	13 8	22 0	.....	9 8	12 0	16 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	5 9	10 8	16 0	.....	4 8	13 8	22 8	.....	9 0	11 4	15 0	.....	3 12	.....	.....
.....	14 10	11 4	14 1	.....	2 13	14 0	22 8	.....	8 8	9 7	11 4	.....	1 13	.....	.....
.....	17 4	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	15 12	31 0	.....	18 4	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13 0	15 8	18 12	.....	3 4	16 0	30 0	.....	14 0	15 0	16 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
.....	3 0	6 0	8 0	.....	2 0	8 0	11 0	.....	3 0	5 0	6 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....
2 0	.....	9 0	10 0	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 0	.....	10 0	16 0	.....	6 0	12 0	20 0	.....	8 0	12 0	16 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	10 0	10 8	15 0	.....	4 8	14 0	32 0	.....	18 0	10 8	13 5	.....	2 13	.....	.....
.....	6 0	16 0	25 0	.....	9 0	17 0	21 0	.....	4 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 14	27 8	.....	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9 0	11 4	12 0	.....	0 12	17 0	28 0	.....	11 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
.....	11 0	10 0	11 0	.....	1 0	17 8	33 8	.....	16 0	8 0	11 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
.....	2 15	9 2	9 2	.....	.....	17 12	29 1	.....	11 5	9 2	9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8 0	15 0	.....	7 0	20 0	22 0	.....	2 0	8 0	14 0	.....	6 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0	21 0	.....	6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15 8	9 0	12 0	.....	3 0	17 12	32 8	.....	14 12	9 0	11 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
.....	9 0	11 0	24 0	.....	13 0	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	14 0	24 0	.....	10 0	.....	.....
.....	8 0	9 8	15 0	.....	5 8	10 8	19 8	.....	9 0	10 8	15 8	.....	5 0	.....	.....
.....	1 8	11 8	15 0	.....	3 8	13 0	19 0	.....	6 0	12 0	15 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
0 8	.....	11 0	16 0	.....	3 0	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	6 0	11 8	14 0	.....	2 8	12 0	20 0	.....	8 0	12 0	13 8	.....	1 8	.....	.....
.....	3 6	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	13 0	22 0	.....	9 0	11 0	19 0	.....	8 0	.....	.....
.....	5 3	13 6	16 2	.....	2 12	12 6	19 9	.....	7 3	12 6	18 3	.....	5 13	.....	.....
.....	3 13	12 10	15 7	.....	2 13	12 10	17 11	.....	5 1	12 10	15 2	.....	2 8	.....	.....
.....	6 0	10 0	16 0	.....	6 0	19 5	25 0	.....	5 11	11 0	16 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
.....	7 0	10 0	15 0	.....	5 0	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	11 0	15 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	6 9	14 7	18 6	.....	3 15	23 10	38 1	.....	14 7	13 2	17 1	.....	3 15	.....	.....
.....	1 5	14 7	14 7	.....	.....	27 9	37 12	.....	10 3	11 13	15 12	.....	3 15	.....	.....
2 0	.....	12 0	12 0	.....	.....	17 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7 0	9 8	14 8	.....	5 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0	10 0	15 0	.....	5 0	.....	.....
.....	4 0	11 0	12 0	.....	1 0	16 8	22 0	.....	5 8	11 0	11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14 0	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	20 0	36 0	.....	16 0	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	.....	.....
.....	5 0	12 8	15 0	.....	2 8	17 0	26 0	.....	9 0	10 8	13 0	.....	2 8	.....	.....
.....	.....	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	13 0	20 0	.....	7 0	13 0	16 0	.....	3 0	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	16 0	18 0	.....	2 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....	14 0	20 0	.....	6 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....
.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0	13 8	.....	3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	DECEMBER.							
	RICE.				WHEAT.			
	1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.		1873.	1872.	Increase or decrease of quantity per rupee.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.	Srs. Chs.
Burdwan ...	14 0	23 8	.....	9 8	10 4	12 8	.....	2 4
Bankoora ...	16 4	20 4	.....	4 0	12 8	14 8	.....	2 0
Baerbhoom ...	15 0	24 0	.....	9 0	10 8	12 8	.....	2 0
Midnapore ...	20 0	28 0	.....	6 0	10 0	10 8	.....	0 8
Hooghly ...	13 4	18 0	.....	4 12	11 8	13 0	.....	1 8
Howrah ...	12 8	20 0	.....	7 8	11 0	14 0	.....	3 0
24. Pargunnahs	11 0	18 12	.....	7 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	13 1	17 12	.....	4 11	11 7	14 8	.....	3 1
Jessore ...	17 0	26 10	.....	9 10	11 0	13 5	.....	2 5
Moorshedabad ...	13 0	22 0	.....	9 0	13 0	18 0	.....	5 0
Dinagore ...	14 8	20 0	.....	15 8	11 0	11 0	.....	.....
Maldah ...	19 0	24 0	.....	12 0	12 8	14 0	.....	1 8
Rajshahye ...	12 12	21 9	.....	8 13	10 4	14 14	.....	4 10
Rungpore ...	11 4	29 4	.....	18 0	10 2	11 4	.....	1 2
Bogra ...	12 12	36 0	.....	23 4	12 0	13 0	.....	1 0
Pubna ...	16 8	30 0	.....	13 8	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0
Darjeeling ...	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0	5 0	6 0	.....	1 0
Julpigoree ...	18 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0	.....	.....	.....
Goalpara ...	13 5	21 0	.....	7 11	10 0	20 0	.....	10 0
Dacca ...	19 0	32 0	.....	13 0	10 8	12 0	.....	1 8
Fureedpore ...	17 0	26 0	.....	9 0	15 0	21 0	.....	6 0
Backergunge ...	18 0	28 0	.....	10 0	15 0	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing ...	14 0	32 0	.....	18 0	10 0	12 0	.....	2 0
Sylhet ...	21 0	38 0	.....	17 0	8 12	11 0	.....	2 4
Cachar ...	17 12	27 14	.....	10 2	8 3	9 6	.....	1 3
Chittagong ...	16 0	27 0	.....	11 0	8 0	13 0	.....	5 0
Noakholly ...	16 0	23 0	.....	7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna ...	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	17 0	24 0	.....	7 0
Gya ...	10 12	20 8	.....	9 12	11 8	15 0	.....	3 8
Shahabad ...	14 0	19 0	.....	5 0	14 0	15 8	.....	1 8
Tirhoot ...	10 8	19 0	.....	8 8	10 0	14 0	.....	4 0
Sarun ...	14 0	22 0	.....	8 0	14 0	15 0	.....	1 0
Champaran ...	13 0	27 0	.....	14 0	11 0	15 0	.....	4 0
Monghyr ...	13 6	19 9	.....	6 3	13 6	17 8	.....	4 2
Bhagulpore ...	12 10	17 11	.....	5 1	12 10	15 2	.....	2 8
Purneah ...	12 0	28 0	.....	16 0	11 0	17 0	.....	6 0
Sonthal Pargunnahs	14 0	21 0	.....	7 0	11 0	14 0	.....	3 0
Cuttack ...	22 5	32 13	.....	10 8	13 2	15 12	.....	2 10
Pooree ...	21 0	31 4	.....	10 4	11 13	17 1	.....	5 4
Balasore ...	20 0	32 0	.....	12 0	9 0	12 0	.....	3 0
Hazareebagh ...	14 0	18 0	.....	4 0	12 8	16 4	.....	3 12
Lohardugga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhoom ...	20 0	30 0	.....	10 0	14 0	16 0	.....	2 0
Manbhoom ...	16 0	28 0	.....	10 0	14 0	12 0	.....	1 0
Kamroop ...	16 0	20 0	.....	4 0	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0
Darrung ...	16 0	16 0	.....	.....	9 0	10 0	.....	1 0
Nowgong ...	16 0	21 0	.....	5 0	16 0	16 0	.....	.....
Seobaugor ...	12 0	18 0	.....	6 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....
Luckimpore ...	11 0	13 0	.....	2 0	8 0	10 0	.....	2 0
Khasi Hills	12 0	14 0	.....	2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naga Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SECTION IV.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

APPENDED to this section is a statement showing the revenue derived from local taxation, &c., of each municipality in the province, and the manner in which it was expended.

The following districts are not included in this statement, as no returns were received from them :—

Nuddea. Bogra.	Chumparun. Luckimpore.	24-Pergunnahs. Chittagong.	Cuttack. Hazareebagh.
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The following districts reported that no municipalities exist in them :—

Julpigoree. Goalpara.	Nowgong. Sechsaugor.	Naga Hills. Khasi and Jynteah Hills.
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It will be seen from this statement as it stands at present that the total receipts of the districts therein named amounted during the year to Rs. 9,76,675-11-4, and that the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 7,14,523. The latter under the following head :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Conservancy	...	...	...
Roads	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...
Establishments	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...
	1,47,672	0	10
	2,32,108	12	7
	2,62,242	14	5
	5,310	1	5
	62,327	4	1
	16,859	13	3

In some districts the expenditure will be found to exceed the receipts, but the excess in such cases must obviously have been met from the balances of the preceding year that remained in hand.

The following table shows what proportion of the revenue was spent in sanitary improvements, conservancy, &c., as compared with what was expended for the maintenance of the police, on buildings, for establishment, and miscellaneous contingencies.

MUNICIPALITIES.	SANITATION.			Police	Buildings.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	REMARKS.
	Conser- vancy.	Roads.	Total.					
Durrung	15'66	167 13	182'80	...	...	7'83	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	42'51	38'47	80'98	36'65	...	15'36	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Tipperah	24'80	34'61	79'62	19'02	...	2'42	...	
Kamroop	14'47	67'04	71'52	18'43	...	1'61	...	
Rajshahye	4'52	64'35	68'74	36'39	...	13'55	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Singbhoom	12'44	45'91	58'35	11'51	...	4'64	12'72	
Manbhoom	21'47	34'86	56'35	40'19	...	11'69	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Cachar	3'80	50'90	54'73	18'02	...	7'59	...	
Dacca	22'04	31'01	53'06	23'37	...	5'49	...	
Beerbhoom	32'88	20'72	53'61	38'41	...	25'05	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Darjeeling	20'57	33'50	53'08	11'15	14'20	18'03	11'37	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Bhagulpore	11'38	41'38	52'77	29'63	...	4'80	...	
Monghyr	16'22	36'18	52'11	39'65	...	18'82	...	Receipts evidently supplemented by balance of last year.
Sarun	17'15	27'78	45'45	36'23	...	3'14	...	
Jessore	13'07	31'46	43'70	29'12	...	7'18	...	
Backergunge	5'00	35'58	40'58	22'13	...	10'19	...	
Lohardugga	15'95	23'99	39'94	24'27	...	15'14	19'66	
Patna	8'56	30'73	39'29	24'77	...	2'75	...	
Fureedpore	6'85	32'35	39'21	35'12	...	8'42	...	
Mymensing	8'15	35'02	38'17	30'00	...	11'57	...	
Bankoor	25'98	12'48	38'46	55'37	...	7'16	...	
Moorsheadabad	18'32	19'32	37'79	27'82	...	5'83	...	
Shahabad	13'77	22'48	36'25	38'73	...	2'98	...	
Tirhoot	12'02	23'77	35'79	32'42	2'98	11'11	20'33	
Midnapore	17'15	17'33	34'48	37'22	...	9'31	...	
Howrah	18'37	15'79	34'16	18'85	...	2'42	...	
Burdwan	24'96	8'26	31'73	18'01	...	2'84	...	
Hooghly	14'58	15'87	30'45	30'09	...	4'81	...	
Gya	12'01	16'28	28'29	43'89	...	6'52	4'37	
Balazore	7'08	20'70	27'78	36'43	...	11'07	23'96	
Serampore	21'62	4'91	26'52	31'20	...	5'36	...	
Pubna	2'70	22'03	24'74	43'94	...	10'22	...	
Purneah	2'64	20'00	22'65	25'67	...	1'65	...	
Dinagapore	14'33	5'15	19'49	30'72	...	7'31	...	
Sylhet	12'72	6'45	19'18	43'55	...	13'03	2'09	
Maldah	9'95	7'44	17'40	42'39	...	12'09	5'78	
Rungpore	8'48	13'43	18'92	56'42	...	16'81	...	
Pooree	4'65	9'37	14'02	17'50	...	15'40	...	
Noakholly	10'31	...	10'31	40'01	...	9'83	5'30	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following remarks have been taken from the sanitary reports of the year. They relate how the conservancy, &c., of the districts were attended to; what sanitary improvements were effected during the year; and what principal defects in sanitation exist and need attention :—

Burdwan.—The sanitary arrangements remain unaltered. The improvement introduced in recent years were detailed in last year's report. One sanitary work, the influence of which cannot fail to be beneficial in a high degree, was completed during the year, viz. the canal connecting the Damoodah river with the Banka. The latter river flows through the town of Burdwan, and during the greater part of the year has been hitherto a narrow, sluggish stream, fouled by defecation on its banks, and by the town drainage which entered it at various points. It was at once the main drain and the chief source of water-supply for a considerable portion of the town. During 1872 the pollution of the stream was checked, public latrines were built, well-privies abolished in part, and at the commencement of the present year the water of the Damoodah was allowed to flow in. An anicut and weir were constructed at the eastern portion of the town, and above this point there is now a broad stream of pure water, which it is intended to distribute in pipes to the different mohullas of the town, an engine having been already purchased and fixed *in situ* for the purpose. It will doubtless be long ere the people will freely use the new water.

The next important sanitary measures to be taken in hand are the cleansing the numerous foul tanks that are to be found in the town, the filling up of the holes and pits half full of stagnant water, and receptacles for refuse. The removal of stables and other sources of pollution from the banks of drinking tanks, and the completion of the system of private house conservancy.

Bankpoora.—No special report on this subject was furnished.

Beerbhoom.—A fair amount of improvement with regard to sanitation was effected this year in the town. The urinal near the cutchery, referred to in last year's report, was roofed in and provided with the necessary vessels for the reception and removal of night-soil and sewage; the roads were repaired and drains made to carry off surface water; trees were planted along the principal roads, but the young plants died away from drought; a tank reserved for drinking water was deepened at a cost of Rs. 1,000; two good wells were sunk in the bazar for Rs. 500, and the pukka drains were extended. In the district at large, wells are being sunk at each thana at Government expense.

Midnapore.—The report from this district contains nothing particular on this subject.

Hooghly.—The conservancy arrangements were well cared for in town and jail. The tanks reserved for drinking water were kept under strict supervision to prevent them from pollution; advantage was taken of the scanty rains to re-dig a great many tanks, as much distress was caused in the interior of the district from scarcity of water; the kutchra drains were cleaned and widened; the works connected with admitting water into the Kana Nuddee were completed this year. The possession of this copious stream of water for irrigation, drinking, and bathing, is highly appreciated by the people, and they feel heartily rejoiced. Want of funds preclude the carrying out of any general scheme of sanitation; but it is contemplated to undertake gradually such improvements as may be practicable with the means at command.

Howrah.—The municipal limits of Howrah extend up and down the right bank of the river Hooghly for ten miles, covering an area of twelve square miles, and consisting of a number of irregularly scattered villages. The extent of the municipality and the pooriness of its funds preclude the carrying out of any very general scheme of sanitation.

The conservancy arrangements were fairly attended to. The ordure is collected in privies, private and municipal. This is objected to by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Bird, on the ground that the "filth, instead of being distributed in the ground of the municipality, is collected into foci, where it is useless for manuring purposes, and where, if there be any truth in the hypothesis that human ordure generates disease, it may one of these days prove effective in producing epidemic outbreaks. The stuff is of course well covered up with earth; but this in the minds of many of our speculative epidemiologists does not appear to be regarded as a sufficient protection against the disease-producing power of human excrement. These men do not hesitate to attribute an outbreak of typhoid fever, for instance, to the stools of a single patient. They cannot prove that these stools have been directly mixed with water or with human food;—nay more, they may have no reasonable grounds for concluding that these

Remarks by Magistrate.

"Opinions of men of science are so various and contradictory on a point like this, that, do what we may, we are sure to have a medical opinion opposed to our plan. The plan for removing and disposing of the night-soil, and the site at which it is buried, were fixed after consultation with the then Civil Surgeon with his approval. I can only say that, no ill consequences have ever appeared hitherto, and that I hope the land will be very useful indeed as manure hereafter."

such virulent substances in pits and trenches. There are very few well-privies in Howrah."

The sewage from the cook-houses within the municipal limits of Howrah is permitted to run into the public drains. It would appear that the provisions of the Municipal Act are not

applicable to the restriction of this practice. To meet this difficulty, the Civil Surgeon suggests that a small filtering tank should be placed under the fall from each cook-house, so that the water that has to pass into the drains may ooze out pure and inoffensive. This plan has been brought into operation in the Howrah Hospital with the best results.

As a famine relief work, it is proposed to construct seven or eight tanks for the securing of good drinking water, at central spots, in the most thickly populated places within municipal limits.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate on the subject of keeping

"I have tried to define it as wild produce which has no market value and is not used. I am sorry to say that when I first came to Howrah the town was very much infested with vegetable growths coming within this definition. Much has been done to clear it away, but there is still a very great deal left.

"I confess I am astonished at the reluctance of the Municipal Commissioners to aid me in rooting out this evil. They halt at the word "noxious," which they say is not applicable. It must be admitted that it is at least an open question whether or no this neglected wild growth is noxious to health. I side with those of Dr. Bird's medical confreres who decidedly hold it to be so. But be that as it may, it remains indisputable that this stuff is very unsightly; that it has no use; that it is an open question whether or not it is deleterious to health; that it is undeniably used as a lurking place by thieves and house-breakers; and that to clear it would not conceivably do any harm. If all this does not make the growth noxious, I don't know what noxious means.

"Of course I have not the slightest wish of any sort to include timber trees as noxious jungle; I heartily wish we had more in the town."

down jungle deserve attention. "*Jungle*.—This is a word of very vague significance, and any one may demonstrate this to himself if he will walk into the country and, as he goes along, try to decide in his own mind what is jungle and what is not. The question becomes still more difficult when we try to separate what is called poisonous jungle from that which is not. One definition is, that which is not garden or field-produce is jungle. This does not, however, meet the difficulty, for the lall cheetra is neither garden nor yet field produce, and yet it is abundantly used for the purposes of fencing. But it may be said of most plants constituting the scrub in the district, that although neither garden nor field products in the ordinary acceptance of the term, they are still made use of in many ways by the

people, and to root them out would, for this reason, lead to hardship, unless at the same time the rooting out led to some counterbalancing benefit. But is the cutting down of scrub, usually named jungle, followed by any benefit to the people? That this result follows jungle-cutting has always been assumed by the jungle-cutters, but the sequence has never been proved. On the contrary, the very opposite has been proved, as the extensive cutting down of forests and shrubbery in many countries has been followed by the prevalence of dysentery and fever. This has been noticed especially in America and in the tea districts of India. At the same time it is also admitted by those who ought to know best that, after a time, as cultivation is proceeded with, the cleared districts, which had temporarily become sickly, grow healthy. From this it would appear that the mere cutting of jungle does no good, inasmuch as after the cutting it grows up denser and stronger than ever; while cutting jungle for the purposes of regular cultivation does not interfere with the healthiness of a locality after a time, and is a means to the increased production of articles useful to men.

"Again, as the cutting down of well grown forests temporarily leads to the prevalence of dysentery and fever, the preservation of large timber and the planting of the same, as is consistent with the wants of men is, as it were, one of the duties of Government, and this should never for a moment be lost sight of by those to whom the sanitary interests of the country are confided. Howrah, like many other places, lost four-fifths of its heavy trees in the cyclone of 1864, and the consequence of this loss was that the place suffered severely from dysentery for some years after. This fact can scarcely be shewn statistically, as statistics are largely wanting; but so far as those go they support the statement, and the reporter can unhesitatingly testify that for at least two years after the cyclone both the European and native residents of the station were severely afflicted by dysentery. Governed by the knowledge of the facts above stated, the members of a sub-committee recently appointed to examine into the advisability of jungle-cutting within the limits of the Howrah municipality reported as follows:—

"We the undersigned, the members of the sub-committee appointed to report what kinds of jungle are noxious, visited the localities of Whoosery, Khooroot, Kasoomdia, and Seebpara, and saw abundance of wild shrubbery; but when we came to inspect it in detail, we found it impossible to conclude that it was noxious as it stands *now*. By noxious is to be understood that which is hurtful to health. Now it does not appear that any wild shrub growing in the Howrah municipality has this hurtful property. If much of the scrub could be eradicated, and the ground which it now occupies covered with grass which cattle would eat, then we are of opinion the salubrity of the place would be thereby improved. On the other hand, the cutting of jungle can do little good if it does no harm, because it immediately begins to grow up again, and not unfrequently thicker than before. Before cutting jungle, it ought to be settled what is to take its place, and then the work ought to be done methodically and thoroughly once for all. To this end owners of jungle land might be aided by the municipality to root out the jungle, on the condition that they keep the land in cultivation or under grass afterwards. The growth of large trees should also be freely encouraged and aided, for large trees are not only wholesome in themselves, but they keep down scrub or jungle cheaply and effectively."

"It can scarcely be doubted by those who have looked into the matter that the cultivation of large timber is most useful. *Firstly*, it conduces to the sanitary condition of the locality

in which the trees are grown; *secondly*, it leads to the rooting out of scrub in a cheap way, inasmuch as big trees kill the growth of little ones; and *thirdly*, it leads to the production of what is indispensable in the daily life of men."

In connection with sanitation, with a view that some provision may be made to remedy the evil, it is desirable to place on record the remarks of Dr. Bird regarding the admission into the Howrah Hospital of moribund patients and patients in a state of extreme debility. "The high death-rate in this hospital is mainly to be attributed to a large number of moribund patients received into the wards. By moribund patients I not only mean those who die within twenty-four hours after admission, but those other cases which linger on a few days, their condition at the time of admission being hopeless all the same. Very many of the other patients, who may not be called moribund when admitted, are in such a reduced state that the mortality amongst them is necessarily very large.

"Many men come from remote districts in the hope of being employed in the workshops and factories at Howrah. Whether they succeed in their object or fail, they live in lodging-houses of one sort or another, where, if they fall sick, they are badly attended to, or not attended to at all. If their sickness is severe, they get from bad to worse, and when about to die, are brought to hospital by the neighbours. The neighbours appear to do this much, partly through fear of the police and partly to escape the trouble and cost of burning the bodies after death. Many of those who come to Howrah seeking work are disappointed in getting it; destitution is the consequence, and sickness results from bad feeding and exposure. A large number of the moribunds are drawn from this class. Not a few travellers by rail reach Howrah sick—travellers to Midnapore, Orissa, Calcutta, &c., &c., and some of these find their way to the moribund ward. Whether the travellers from the Upper Provinces come by rail or by road, the hospital here naturally catches those who are sick when they arrive. This would not be the case if Calcutta were not separated from the North-West by the Hooghly.

"Howrah swarms with prostitutes. This is the result of so many of the workmen about the place leaving their wives and families at a distance. The women (the prostitutes) are, on the whole, indifferently paid. When well and attractive, they may thrive; but when they get sick, many of them become utterly destitute. Most of the female moribunds admitted are by profession prostitutes. Again, it occasionally happens that a male moribund is brought direct from a prostitute's house. When he was well and had money in hand, he was cared for; having become sick and poor, he is neglected and abandoned.

"Poor dependents in the houses of well-to-do relatives, when they get sick, are often neglected till about to die, when they are brought to hospital. Their patrons appear to have recourse to this measure with the double object of shifting the responsibility of the deaths and of escaping from the cost of burning the bodies. Some years ago, when the practice of throwing dead bodies into the river was suppressed, the number of moribund admissions largely increased. It was then found that the poorer classes, who had formerly flung their dead into the river, now brought their dying relatives to the hospital—not for treatment, but that their bodies after death might be burnt at the cost of the municipality. This matter was brought to the notice of the Magistrate, and the abuse checked. This practice has, however, by no means ceased. It is still to be asked, How does it come about that the patients do not seek medical aid when they first fall sick? This delay, it appears to me, is partly owing to many of the class which mainly supplies the moribunds having more faith in charms and magic than in medicine, and partly to the innate apathy of the native character. When sickness has got sufficient possession of them, many natives would rather die than make an effort to save themselves.

"What measures can be proposed to lessen the number of moribunds in Howrah? This question is a difficult one to answer. Indeed, if the causes above assigned for the prevalence of moribund cases are correct, I do not see what measure could well be adopted in the hope of its having the desired effect. What measure could be adopted to overcome the prejudices, or to drive out the apathy, of the persons most concerned? The police might be directed to admonish the people to bring the sick earlier to the hospital, but it is very evident that this measure would create more evils than it would cure. The whole matter is one which would be most properly dealt with by private philanthropy. The exercise of such philanthropy as is common in most English towns owning a destitute class would very soon lessen the evil here treated of; but such an agency as this is scarcely procurable in India on a scale sufficiently extensive to be of much use. Everything considered, it is not easy to see what can be done, except to give each individual case all care and attention when it is brought to light. To this end a new ward in connection with the hospital will immediately be built.

"These remarks are as applicable to the high death-rate in 1873 as they are to that of 1872. It should also be noted that all moribund deaths have been included in the general death-list for 1873 for the first time."

Serampore.—Within municipal limits the ordinary conservancy arrangements were attended to—roads kept in order, old pits filled up, tanks cleaned out, jungle kept down, &c. In the interior two great works were completed—

1st.—The Dancoonee canal, commenced in 1872, was completed in July of this year. "This canal intersects the Dancoonee zillah. Commencing at the Bally Khal, it passes through the zillah and ends in the Buddibatty Khal. The flow of water in this canal is regulated by

sluice gates at each end, so that in times of drought. (as in the season just passed) the outflow of water from the zillah can be prevented. Besides regulating the outflow of water from the zillah, this canal will no doubt materially influence the subsoil drainage of a considerable portion of the country through which it passes, and indirectly a very large portion of this sub-district. The marsh in question is twenty-three square miles in extent, and receives the drainage of a great many villages, the subsoil drainage of which villages must be more or less influenced by any drainage work, as the canal acting on the zillah or marsh.

2nd.—“The other great work undertaken and accomplished during the year has been the opening of the Kana Nuddee. This nuddee takes its origin in the Damoodah river, and, intersecting the district for eighteen miles, joins the river Hooghly at Moogra. The mouth of this nuddee was closed at Selimabad thirty years ago, report says, by a wealthy zemindar, thus cutting off the water-supply, drainage, and irrigation of a considerable portion of the country. Thousands and thousands of people for years have suffered the greatest inconvenience through the selfish and short-sighted policy of a wealthy landholder, and I have no hesitation in stating that interference with this nuddee, the Surusuttee, and others, has led to a gradual deterioration of the health of the people, predisposed them to disease, and has at last culminated in the frightful epidemic which has for years been decimating the population of this and the neighbouring districts. No wonder the papers are teeming with letters imploring blessings on our worthy Commissioner and Magistrate, for they have, by opening this nuddee, conferred an inestimable and incalculable boon on thousands of an epidemic-stricken population. In a recent visit to Singoor and Hurripal, the inhabitants seemed not to be tired talking of the great boon given them in the shape of good drinking water from a running stream at an easy distance from their houses. It is to be hoped the Surusuttee will also be opened out.”

For further suggestions made by the Civil Surgeon regarding sanitary improvements, see remarks under the head of fever.

24-*Pergunnahs*.—No improvements were reported to have been effected this year. The conservancy arrangements were carried out in the same manner as in the preceding year.

Nuddea.—The report from this district contains nothing particular on the subject.

Jessore.—No report was received from this district.

Moorshedabad.—No report was received from this district.

Dinapore.—In those towns which are presided over by municipalities, the conservancy arrangements are good, and general sanitation is cared for. No sanitary improvements were effected this year. The drainage is bad; it is effected by the river, which runs north to south, past the west side of the town and civil station. In the east and south is a nuddee through which flows the drainage of some marshy lands at the north-east of the town. This nuddee is believed to be one of the causes of the great unhealthiness of the station. Another evil are the numerous tanks. One large one is in the middle of the station, the Zoolum Saugor, containing most noxious decomposed vegetable matters. Mr. Brett, the Joint-Magistrate, has procured from the Ootacamund Botanical Gardens the seeds of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, which have been planted in the jail garden. When these plants grow large enough, it is intended to transplant them along the banks of the Gogra Nuddee and around the tanks. It is supposed that this plant has the power of rendering malarious exhalations innocuous.

Maldah.—No sanitary improvement of great importance was effected during this year. Some minor matters relating to conservancy and removal of nuisances, &c., were attended to. The sinking of a large and deep well at Gajole, which was effected this year, was of great advantage to that little town, and conducive to the health of the people, who drank coloured water out of a shallow tank covered with water weeds in every stage of decomposition.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon, bearing on the sanitary condition of the district, are worthy of attention:—

“In my last annual report mention was made of the formation of a shoal at the junction of river Kalindri with the Ganges at the north-western corner of the district. The river was closed during the dry months of the year, was open only for two months of the rainy season; but since September last extensive *churs* have formed at the mouth, and all communication with the Ganges completely stopped.

“The river Mahanuddee, which traverses the whole length of the district, from the hill on the north to its south-eastern extremity, about twenty miles to the west of Rampore Beaulah, has also silted up in many places, so as to be navigable for small crafts only. The former river carried on an extensive traffic with the North-Western Provinces, and the latter with the eastern districts of Bengal. In fact, they afforded the only communication with those extensive marts; and it is a misfortune that at this season of scarcity river communication should completely cease in this district. A proposition, I understand, is now before the authorities to keep both these rivers navigable throughout the year.

“In a sanitary point of view also a still greater mischief has been brought by this closure of the river Kalindri. Along a tract of land of more than thirty miles in extent, and in hundreds of villages by the side of which this river runs, the source of water-supply has

been considerably damaged. Instead of good, abundant, and current water, the people have been obliged to resort to stagnant and unwholesome water.

"During the year under report, extensive tracts of land on the west and north-west of the district along the banks of the river Ganges were and are being still washed away. Numbers of people have been made houseless and deprived of their lands for cultivation. This is another misfortune, and the famine relief committee have received applications from hundreds of such people for assistance."

Rajshahye.—The conservancy arrangements were well attended to; some tanks were cleaned, steps have been taken for a loan of Rs. 4,000 for re-digging some other tanks which are nearly dry and very filthy, and the works alluded to under the head of fever were, as already stated, carried out during the year.

Rungpore.—Nothing of importance in the way of improving either the town or district was undertaken this year. There is much required to be done, but funds and legislative enactments are needed, without which it is idle to talk of projects. *Of the municipal revenue, amounting to Rs. 6,000, Rs. 4,275 are expended after the police and Rs. 1,320 for establishment; consequently very little is left for sanitary improvements.*

Jungle and under-wood were kept down in the civil station; the steeping of jute in tanks, and within municipal limits, was put a stop to, and the sale of rotten fish was suppressed. The Poor Act VI of 1868 provides no bye-law for the prohibition of nuisances; the tanning of hide is carried on with impunity within municipal limits. The drains are kutchas, and their repairs are perfunctorily executed, owing to the work being given out to cultivators at the cheapest rates; deep ditches exist on either side of the road, and become stagnant pools during the rains, and the race-course is a square mile of marsh during the same time. The bheels which surround the station, and which are a chief source of unhealthiness, require to be reclaimed. Instead of spending thousands of rupees on relief works, such as opening out roads, which will not be repaid for the next hundred years, if the money were diverted to the carrying out of the above-named work, a lasting good would be attained, while at the same time ample labour would be provided for the labouring classes.

Bogra.—No report was received from this district.

Pubna.—The conservancy of the town was satisfactorily attended to as usual, and both in it and the sub-divisional station tanks were cleaned, drains cleared, and jungle kept down, &c.; but in matters of general sanitation much remains to be done. An estimate for reopening the khal, referred to under the head of fever, has been prepared, and the Magistrate intends to ask the people of Patagia to contribute towards the cost of carrying out the work.

Darjeeling.—The conservancy of the station was fairly supervised. An European Superintendent was appointed during the year. The Civil Surgeon being about to leave the station at the time his report fell due, could not submit a more fuller one.

Julpigoree.—Sanitary condition of the town was in anything but a satisfactory condition. The people do not, and will not, understand cleanliness. The nearest field is used as a latrine, and the Kulna Nuddee and the Teesta are used for every purpose—for washing clothes, bathing, as a latrine, as also for drinking. The drainage of the country is good.

The sanitary wants are a municipality, without which little can be done; funds for periodically and systematically cleansing the town and removing all garbage and filth; the establishment of latrines and conservancy appliances; and the preservation of drinking-water from pollution.

Dacca.—No information on this subject.

Fureedpore.—The conservancy arrangements are such, and have been so well administered, that in the Civil Surgeon's opinion "these alone would make the station so neat and clean, and withal so fresh and sweet, and, as a rule, remarkably healthy, which so happily always characterises it." A number of additional culverts were constructed; trees are being planted along the roads on spots likely to be advantageous; superfluous vegetation was kept down; the water-supply was kept pure; old drains were rebuilt, and some new ones constructed, with the object of, "by taking advantage of its greatest natural fall, which is from the Ganges to the "Dholl," establishing through the town, at convenient places during the rains, as many swift fresh water channels as possible, and thereby carrying any dirt or filth out of way at once; while of course by the same arrangement any stagnation or lodgment of water at any point is at the same time rendered almost impossible." The public cemetery for the Mahomedan dead, which was established last year, has had the anticipated effect of putting down the pernicious practice of interring the dead within the premises of the residents. A large bund, which also serves as a conservancy, has been thrown across the khal, a little below the south of the big bridge near the bazar with a view "if possible, by thus diverting the stream under it to an adjoining channel to the north-west, to prevent further erosion, and thus to save that important thoroughfare, the foundation of which had been already greatly undermined during the previous year's flood. This work, although it deprives the "Dholl" of an important feeder during the rains, has, I am satisfied, in no way sensibly affected the drainage of the station,

as what is lost by the stream being thus cut short at the bund, is, I think, quite sufficiently made up by additional drainage provided in its neighbourhood and beyond it, by the simultaneous diversion of other currents from the town towards those parts."

All these improvements are due in a great measure to the exertions of, and the interest evinced by, Mr. Wells, the Magistrate.

The following account, furnished by the Civil Surgeon, regarding the habits and customs of the inhabitants of Fureedpore, presents a very remarkable contrast to those prevailing among people in other districts in the province. "The station, I may say, is generally improving year by year in a sanitary point of view, although, from the nature of things where the masses of this country are concerned, by as yet very slow degrees. This is evidenced in the greater care the inhabitants now seem to take in maintaining or trying to maintain, according to their several means and opportunities, a proper state of general cleanliness and tidiness about their houses and premises; in their endeavours to segregate the different hurtful impedimenta of the household by assigning a place to each principal description of those substances; a first step to their proper disposal at a subsequent stage; in the concern they evince in the selection of the water they ought to drink, the air they ought to breathe, and the food they ought to eat; in the new habits they are gradually acquiring, especially among the younger generation, of employing daily a portion of their time in some healthy open-air exercise; the anxiety they appear to manifest about their own and public safety whenever any epidemic or other alarming sickness may suddenly break in upon the community; and, lastly, the earnestness with which they not only seek, but will execute, any sanitary advice that they might receive on such occasions."

Mymensing.—As pointed out in previous reports, the sanitary condition of all the large towns in Mymensing is decidedly bad. Municipalities exist at Nusseerabad, Jamalpore, Sherepore, Kishengunge, and Bajitpore. The very ordinary conservancy of these towns is attended to, but the available funds are insufficient to provide them with a really efficient system of conservancy or to carry out any useful sanitary measure. The establishment of public latrines in these towns is a hopeless undertaking, as in the first place the people could not be induced to use them so long as they have convenient covers to resort to close to their own dwellings, and in the second place, if the latrines were made use of they could not be kept clean for want of mehters, as for reasons unknown none are to be found in the district.

Backergunge.—Four public latrines were constructed and worked on the dry-earth system; the great sewers and khals were cleared and deepened; the station and town roads were repaired; jungle was kept down. But much remains to be done. The people ought to be induced to construct proper private latrines with proper vessels for the reception and disposal of the night-soil. At present it is carried away to the nearest khal or tank, which necessarily vitiates the atmosphere, pollutes the water, and engenders disease.

The following remarks of the Civil Surgeon demand attention. "The extension of the 'chur' in the south-eastern portion of the station and the silting of the khals continue as heretofore, while the north-east portion of Burrisal is being rapidly cut away by the river. The effect of the first will be a large expanse of marshy land between the civil station and the river, and at a point from which the prevailing winds blow for at least two thirds of the year; that of the second will interfere with the conservancy and drainage of the town, and render all the bathing tanks noxious by destroying their river communications; while the effect of the third will be still more serious if the river does not throw out a spur higher up to divert the stream; and if the destruction continues at the rate it has for the past six or eight years, I believe that in 18 or 20 years hence the town, the jail, and even the cutcherries, will be destroyed. But it is not unlikely that some effort will be made to cause a spur being thrown out to diminish the Bukhainagar stream, which opens just opposite the point that is cutting away. The bulk of the water of this stream would then pass through the old channel, which is a little lower down, and has been silting up of late. If this happy result can be brought about, it will save the town, and, by the force of the new stream, arrest the formation of the 'chur' in front of the station, and perhaps remove it sufficiently to bring the river back to its old bed."

Sylhet.—No improvement worth mentioning was effected during the year. The people live secluded, surrounded by a palisade of bamboos and jungle, without any regard for ventilation or fresh air. Almost every house has a reservoir of water, in most cases filthy, which is used for both drinking and bathing.

The Civil Medical Officer continues—"The question naturally presents itself, How can the sanitary condition of a place like Sylhet be improved? At present everything remains in the hands of Nature: the birds of the air and the beasts of the field are our scavengers, and we have another very powerful conservator against epidemics—I mean our periodical rains. The rains undoubtedly wash away tons of filth from the different bazars, and cover up a lot more, which in time, I suppose, is rendered harmless by some process unknown to me. The first thing to be done, then, is to improve the drainage, which at present exists only superficially; but this of course must not be left in the hands of natives.

"Until this is done, it is useless to suggest any other improvements. I fear there is very little chance of natives ever taking interest in sanitation, as almost everything connected with it will necessitate some expenditure.

"The only tank with good water is the one in the medical officer's compound."

"Government has sent an engineer to examine and survey a line of navigable canal between Chattuck and Terai Ghât; but at present it is impossible to say exactly the line this canal will take. Still from what I hear it will most probably commence on the opposite bank of the Dulai river, a little above the Terai Ghât village, and run in a south-westerly direction, passing the Bholagunge bazar on the opposite side of the river, and continuing along the high ground to the Nagra jheel. From this the present stream through the jheel will be straightened, and a cut made into the Peine river near the village of Sheyarpore. In a direct way I think this project will be of little advantage in a sanitary point of view, as the villages it will pass through have already got a running river of good clear water close at hand; but indirectly I have no doubt it will prove of great advantage, for the coal mines of Cherrapoonjee, and the lime quarries, will be opened out, trade will be increased; and with this increase of trade, we shall have all the jungle round about Bholagunge and Pundwah cleared away to make room for houses and cultivation."

Cachar.—The conservancy arrangements were well attended to. Good roads are being rapidly made; drains are in course of construction in different parts of the town; many stagnant pools are being filled up; tanks are being dug; and movable latrines have been constructed in the cantonments, but they have not yet been much used by the general public. But more puoca wells and tanks are needed; the swamps within and near the station require to be drained, as they are fertile sources of disease; public latrines on the dry-earth system are needed; and drains require to be constructed on a proper system all over the station. A sum of money for the latter purpose has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that this work will soon be carried out.

Chittagong.—Care and attention were bestowed on the conservancy arrangements of the town as far as the means at command permitted. Tanks were cleaned; the sale of rotten fish prohibited; the drains were kept clean; brushwood cleared away; but no thorough systematic scheme to effect the mass of preventible diseases is carried out, and the town and district are in consequence in a bad condition with regard to sanitation.

On the general subject of sanitation and the measures to effect improvements, the Civil Surgeon writes as follows. The remarks in the margin of this extract are those of the Magistrate of the district.

"I have frequently seen the large tract of low country, many square miles in extent, to the north-east of the town, and through which the river Kurnafoolee takes its course, flooded like a huge lake. The high tide also during the spring equinox (causing the river to overflow its banks, which are on a level with the adjoining country) contributes in a great measure to this result. This being the case, it is not improbable that many other parts of the district suffer from similar conditions, and a reference to the mortuary returns shows that it is exactly those thanas to the north-east which are liable to these inundations (or which border on land so inundated), viz. Mirkasarie, Hathazaree, Futtickcherry, Rajan, and two to the south-east, viz. Puttia and Sa'kaneah, which yield the largest number of deaths from fever and cholera. Thus the six thanas mentioned, with a population of 884,055, give 6,415 deaths from fever and 761 from cholera, against 1,625 deaths from fever and 110 from cholera yielded by the other seven thanas not

"The figures being admittedly incorrect, it seems useless to argue from such data."

liable to inundation, the aggregate population of which is 243,347; the rates per thousand of deaths from fever being in the former 7.25, against 6.67 in the latter; for cholera .86 per thousand in the former, against .45 in the latter.

"Undoubtedly the process of 'silting' in the river and all along the coast is still, and has been, going on to a considerable extent. In previous reports this subject has been fully entered into, and the fact clearly demonstrated; so that it will not be necessary here to consider the question further than as to what extent, if

"Alluvium and diluvium are both going on; but without fuller information than we at present possess, it is impossible to say which process predominates."

any, the natural drainage is obstructed, and the consequent effect upon health. The subject is one of great difficulty, and without a careful survey and consideration of all the points no very satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at. Looking at the map, it would appear that the range of low hills extending from north to south parallel with the sea-coast would effectually bar all the drainage towards the sea from the sea, and direct it in a southerly direction; and the course of all the small rivers besides the Hulda and Kurnafoolee would seem to bear this out. Therefore, as far as the question of silting is concerned on the sea-coast north of Chittagong, the drainage of the small belt of land from the foot of the hills to the sea coast, almost all of recent formation from long continued accretions, would only be affected; all the rest of the district east of the range of hills draining into the River Kurnafoolee and Hulda.

It has been previously shown that these rivers, at all events while passing through the Chittagong district, have very low banks, and consequently, from various causes, are liable to overflow and inundate the surrounding country, to the great detriment of the public health;

"They have decidedly high banks, except near the sea."

but although many churs have undoubtedly formed, it does not appear that the bar is higher than it always has been, or that any other impediment exists at the mouth of the river more than usual to drain the water up, as it were, and so obstruct drainage. Nevertheless, the low level of the river, the formation of the churs, and the consequent alteration in the course of the river combined, must tend to obstruct the drainage to a great extent; and the unhealthiness of the district, in comparison with the southern districts, would seem to depend upon the cause, at all events to some extent. In addition, owing to the altered course of the river-bed and the formation of churs, large tracts of slimy mud are left to the action of the sun at every ebb tide. This is more particularly observable of course during the spring tides; the land, overflowed and covered with silt, having scarcely time to dry before it is again submerged. This condition of things obtains close to the town, and I am of opinion that it is a great source of unhealthiness.

"Traversing the town are no than less seven tidal creeks, all connected by smaller streams ramifying in every direction. These receive every kind of abomination; and when the tide is low, expose a mass of filthy slimy mud to the action of the sun, the consequence of which may be easily anticipated.

"These creeks must be a source of unhealthiness, as they are simply a series of open sewers without the advantage of ever being well flushed—although it is true that they are regularly traversed by tidal water; yet from the slight outfall all the sewage and other refuse matter, after being carefully washed up to the most remote branches, slowly recedes as the tide falls, leaving the greater part of solid matter behind on the banks, and this operation is repeated regularly every six hours. If by any means the gradient could be improved and sluice gates placed at the outlets, probably a great improvement in the general health would result. I believe the experiment has been previously attempted, but only on a small scale, which would

"To construct sluice-gates at all, the tidal creeks would involve a very heavy expenditure, which the town could ill afford."

be almost useless owing to the many communications between the nullahs, as before explained. During the rains the natural drainage of the surface and subsoil water would suffice to flush out these channels, so that the tide need not

at that time be permitted to enter for the purpose at all (and in addition the natural drainage would be by these means also considerably improved). In the dry season it would be necessary, however, to flood the channels periodically, as a sufficient supply from other sources could not be depended upon; and if the outfall was increased, the accumulation would speedily be got rid of at low tide.

"Another and great cause of unhealthiness is the extraordinary number of tanks. I am informed there are over 700 existing in the town and municipality, and it is a rare thing to see one clean and well kept. They appear to be used indiscriminately—that is, the banks and sedge for defecation, and the water for bathing, washing clothes, dirty pots, and drinking. I have frequently seen all these processes going on at the same time—a Bengali, a Chittagonian

"There certainly is a superfluity of tanks and water-holes, but it is easier to state the fact than to suggest how they can be filled up."

at least, cannot be persuaded that there is anything at all repulsive in the practice. Although for the most part these tanks are nothing but irregular holes, apparently dug on no plan or with any object, yet there are others connected with springs

in which some attempt at masonry banks and evidences of care are evident; these are kept clean and the waters appear good. Probably these are not prejudicial to health; but the tank or hole which the natives delight in gradually dries up during the rains, leaving a layer of decaying vegetation all around, which emits a most sickening smell. The water at the bottom, about six or eight inches deep, assumes a yellowish brown, tinged with reddish hue; in places rank weeds spring up all about, forming plenty of cover for every kind of filth; every insanitary and unwholesome object flourishes, and here one daily sees the native reveling. There can be no two opinions as to their noxious influence. I have frequently felt sick merely from passing a tank of this description, and it is not uncommon to find three or four of the same kind close together, poisoning, so to speak, a large area. Again, superabundance of every kind of vegetation cannot but be considered as a source of disease. The whole of the town and neighbourhood is covered with betel and other jungle trees as thickly as they can possibly grow; in the intervals bamboos and other shrubs form a tangled mass, effectually preventing any perfusion of air. Large tracts of country, I am confident, are never penetrated by the sun's rays at all. A short time since I visited a small village, about a mile west of Chittagong, embosomed in these trees. Although it was mid-day and a hot sun over head, the ground was like sponge. A damp jungly smell, in addition to the indescribable one of a Bengali village, prevailed; but nothing would induce the people to cut even a tree, although I pointed out that their sufferings from almost constant fever and cholera were solely attributable to want of sun and air, and that alone. In the station itself during the rains the hills and every other available spot are literally buried in the rank luxurious vegetation (chiefly of a deciduous character, as wild arrowroot, and ferns, &c.) which spring up.

"Another source of unhealthiness (although perhaps not so apparent) exists in the large number of cemeteries, about 100 in number, scattered about all over the town; and again it is not at all uncommon for graves to be dug on the banks of the way tanks. I have often heard complaints of disagreeable smells resembling putrefaction from the neighbourhood of these grave-yards; nor is it to be wondered at, considering the bodies are rarely buried deeper

than three or four feet at most. Dr. Wise, of Dacca, when stationed here, endeavoured to close some of them, but only partially succeeded, as it appears the municipality have no powers. Besides the undoubted benefit as regards sanitation, were this to be done, considerable assistance would be given to ensure correct registration, as shown in previous paragraphs.

"I have now touched upon what appear to me to be the chief causes of unhealthiness in the town. They may be classified into extrinsic and intrinsic causes. Of the former, first, and perhaps the principal, being the process of silting; secondly, and perhaps to some degree dependent on the first, the large area of low swampy land to the north-east subject to inundation.

"Of the intrinsic causes—

"1st. The numerous nullahs constituting a bad form of open sewer.

"2nd. The large number of tanks.

"3rd. The excessive vegetation.

"4th. The number of cemeteries.

"5th. Connected with the domestic habits of the people, their ill-constructed and badly ventilated dwellings, and their practice of surrounding them with large screens still further to obstruct perflation of air.

"The consideration of any plans to rectify all these conditions seems almost a hopeless task. At the outset, even if a desirable scheme is suggested, one is invariably met with the reply that not a farthing is available for the purpose. We are almost bankrupt, and can only just manage to scrape along as it is, is the usual reply. Under these circumstances, it is almost useless to discuss any measures of improvement to cost any money, such as drainage, &c.; but still, and I think, much might be done in the way of compelling the owners of objectionable tanks to either fill them up altogether or to keep them clean; also to thin out trees and brushwood, to keep the portion of any nullah bounding their property clean and free from mud and vegetation: in a word, to make individuals responsible for the cleanliness and due preservation of everything connected with their property; and to ensure this, one or two

"The municipal police and sub-overseers are already ex-officio Inspectors of Nuisances, and the Commissioners cannot afford to increase their staff. Indeed, they had to reduce the number of constables not long ago on financial grounds."

Inspectors of Nuisances might be employed to visit constantly and report to the municipality on the occurrence of any neglect. The back-yards, ground-floors, latrines, &c., of native houses, as well as stagnant ditches, &c., around or bordering on the property, might then have some chance of being attended to, as the people would soon find out that

neglect would entail an immediate pecuniary loss.

"Sluice-gates might be placed at the mouths of the nullahs before mentioned, and the

"See above. They might indeed, were expense no object."

gradient of the nullahs increased as to obtain a good outfall when the tide was low; also, the banks of the river when broken away, thus rendering overflow and consequent inundation of constant occurrence, might be repaired; large quantities of scrub and jungle trees might be cut away or rooted up, allowing the entrance of sun and air; but all these are not to be thought of, as money is not forthcoming, and to do any real good a large sum would be necessary."

Noakholly and Tipperah.—No reports were received from these districts.

Patna.—In sanitation and conservancy arrangements the city of Patna is in a very unsatisfactory state; but improvement under this head is difficult, owing to the peculiarities of the place. The crying evil is that the night-soil and refuse is thrown in one or two places in the centre of the city—one of them being a large ditch, which is flooded during the rains but is dry during the other seasons. The deposit of night-soil in this ditch was prohibited during the year; but on the inhabitants complaining that filth was accumulating to a dangerous extent in their houses, as they knew no other way of disposing of it, the prohibition was removed and the practice allowed to be resumed under some modifications. The Civil Surgeon feels sure that the success which attended the establishment of a public latrine in the sub-division of Behar would also be attained in the city of Patna if like conveniences were opened out there, and that the night-soil would form a considerable source of profit to the municipality. He advocates the experimental trial of the scheme on a small and economical scale, which, in conjunction with pure water which is expected from the canal in connection with the Soane irrigation, would materially improve the health of this large city.

Gya.—The Municipal Commissioners are stated not to display the required amount of interest in regard to the sanitary condition of the town, the Magistrate being the only official who takes any active interest in the matter and on whom devolves the duty of looking after the conservancy arrangements. The drains are reported not to be so clean as they ought to be; the drainage system is pronounced not to be uniform, and there exist no public latrines. With regard to the foregoing statements regarding drainage and latrines, the Magistrate of the district remarks—

"In paragraph 7 the Civil Surgeon observes there is no uniform system of drainage, and no latrines."

"This is somewhat erroneous. There is a very complete system of drainage. It is undoubtedly rough, but serviceable; and it has been thoroughly well tested and found sufficient. I may mention that in the late rainy season the rain was incessant for seven days; that when the whole country was flooded, and the river Phalgoo, on the east bank of the town, had risen higher than before known, all the drains in the town were acting most satisfactorily; and that in no single road did water lie. I was so satisfied with this result, that I determined to let well alone, and am contented that the existing drains should be kept clear and in working order, and this they are. As to latrines, we have the best possible natural latrine in the river-bed.

"People are prohibited from committing a nuisance within certain distances of the river-bank, and localities in the centre of the river-bed are marked out for the purposes of nature; and this, besides being the most acceptable to the people, is the best in a sanitary point of view.

"And in proof of this, I may set forth that notwithstanding the large number of inhabitants (60,000) in the municipality, supplemented as this number is by pilgrims (which number amounts to 10,000 per diem during pilgrim seasons), during the past four years, to my knowledge, no epidemic has shown itself in the town."

Shahabad.—No advance in sanitation was made in the district at large. In the Arrah municipality some progress was made. Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the establishment of public latrines and urinals, which are about to be taken in hand. This is considered a very important measure, tending more than anything else to improve the sanitary condition of the town, as in the absence of these conveniences the narrow lanes of the town are constantly used as latrines and urinals. It has been decided to construct a market, and a proper site for it has been selected. An old useless tank which occupied this site has been filled up.

Tirhoot.—Nothing especially reported.

Saran.—Several useful schemes were devised or projected by the municipality during the year for the better sanitation of the town of Chuprah. The chief of these are the establishment of slaughter-houses to be placed under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the prohibition of the cultivation of high-crops in and close to the station; an application to be made to Government to sanction the construction of protective works, projected by the Municipal Engineer, for the safety of the town during extraordinary inundations; and to give Rs. 6,000 as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 10,000 as a loan for these works, to be repaid by ten annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 each: the supervision of municipal works to be placed under the District Engineer in his capacity of ex-officio Municipal Commissioner. During opium weighment the Assamese were prevented, through the agency of the municipal peons, from defecating within 100 yards of the station roads, and flags were placed at certain places to mark out the proscribed limits.

In some parts of the district the drains are choked up by cultivation, and many drains in the town are in a filthy state. It was suggested to convert all the deep drains into shallow saucer drains. The Magistrate, while concurring in this recommendation, says that want of funds precludes the carrying out of the suggestion, as the municipality have lately obtained a loan of Rs. 10,000 for carrying out the protective works above adverted to.

Chumparun.—The conservancy of the towns of Moteeharree and Bettiah were well looked after by the municipalities, and the water in those wells, which are generally used for drinking purposes, was protected from surface drainage and otherwise kept pure. But the high crops in and around the town of Moteeharree require to be cleared away, as they are a source of unhealthiness, owing to the natives using them as a cover to screen them when defecating, there being no public latrines.

The sanitary condition of the district at large is here, as elsewhere, in a very objectionable state.

Monghyr.—The sanitary interests of the town of Monghyr are superintended by a municipal committee, each of the members of which have charge of a portion of the town. Much interest for the sanitary concerns in their charge is exhibited by them, but from want of funds a great many important and much needed improvements cannot be undertaken. The bazar is irregularly laid out; the streets are narrow, tortuous, and overcrowded with houses, to the total sacrifice of appearance and health; the drainage is defective; the conservancy arrangements of the private houses of natives are deplorably bad, the privies being neglected and filth largely accumulated; and as it is difficult to obtain access to the inside of their dwellings, the municipal laws can rarely be brought to bear upon the offenders. The public latrines, 13 in number, situated in different parts of the town, were carefully attended to.

Bhagulpore.—The conservancy arrangements were well looked after. The existence of cess-pits in connection with private latrines was again complained of. Notwithstanding the existence of two public burial grounds, the people continue to bury their dead wherever they please. It appears, however, that the Commissioner of the division has objected to the action of the municipality with regard to interdicting private burials.

Purneah.—In the district at large sanitation continues in its primitive state, bad air and bad water being the two chief prolific sources of disease. Within municipal limits sanitation is to some extent looked after, but the adulteration of articles of food continues, and the meat

fish, &c., sold in the markets are not inspected. The water drainage is defective, to improve which the Civil Surgeon recommends the deepening of the existing channels, to allow of the rain-water, which lodges everywhere, running off to the river or nearest marsh.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—No special report was made.

Cuttack.—Owing to the town being wide and straggling, and a great portion of it merely an aggregation of hamlets, with field, tanks, swamps, and water-courses among them, any efficient system of sanitation cannot be carried out without immense labour and expense. The conservancy arrangements were well looked after; the town is healthy, but from July to November the seaboard and the belt of jungly and partially cultivated country extending inland 30 to 40 miles, to which brackish tidal water reaches, is very unhealthy. Canals are being extensively dug through many parts of the district, but the only water of this year was the extension a few miles of the Toldonka canal running east from Cuttack towards the sea.

Pooree.—None. The conservancy arrangements were the same as described in the report for 1872.

Balasore.—Conservancy arrangements were carefully attended to, but the tanks were reported not to be clean. On this point the Commissioner of the Division writes:—"Much has been done, and more will be done, in the matter of cleansing tanks, as funds are available. The people themselves have an insuperable superstitious dread of cleansing an old tank; they will frequently dig a new one rather than clear an old tank."

Hazarceebagh.—No special report was furnished.

Lohardugga.—The conservancy of the town of Ranchi continued to receive attention. A few sanitary improvements were effected, relating chiefly to roads, drainage, laying out plot of lands, demarcating lines of streets where buildings are likely to stand, &c. A new well is being dug close to the new post-office.

Singbhoom.—Much care was bestowed on the sanitation of the town during the year. Steps were taken to prevent overcrowding by widening roads and giving out sites for buildings after approval. A large number of trees were planted throughout the station, and the roads were improved and cleanliness insisted upon.

Manbhoom.—In the district at large sanitation, even in the most ordinary sense of the word, is not attended to, except in the largest villages, such as Rughonathpore, Jhaldah, Manbagan, &c.

Where municipalities exist, conservancy is looked after, and a certain amount of care and cleanliness are observed. European and native ideas differ widely in matters of household sanitation. The dwellings of the latter are constructed without the least regard to light and ventilation, and generally heaps of bones, broken pottery, animal ordure, straw, saturated with offensive liquids, dried and rotten leaves, &c., are found around them.

In the town of Purulia the sanitary arrangements were pronounced to be excellent. Since the extension of the Town Committee Act, early in 1869, this town has progressed in sanitation, and now bears a striking contrast to its condition anterior to that year. "The Town Committee continue to carry out their duties in the manner reported last year. Arrangements were made to prevent the recurrence of conflagrations, such as those that had occurred in March and April 1872. The endeavour was successful, as no fires occurred this year. All the recommendations regarding improvements that were made in 1872 were fully carried out this year, much to the delight of the inhabitants, who at first objected to such innovations. There are very few wells; the tanks number between four and five thousand. Most of them are used for cattle-watering, and the best of them are reserved for drinking, culinary, and bathing purposes. Some of them are very filthy.

Goalpara.—There is no municipality, but the Deputy Commissioner does the best he can. During the year 12 pucca houses were built, rank vegetation was removed, and an establishment of coolies looked after the cleaning of the station and the repairs of the roads, and some new roads were made, communicating with the steamer landing ghats and the neemona (sample) bazar. The people, however, prefer jungle and dirt to cleanliness, and consequently sanitary measures are difficult to carry out.

Kamroop.—The town of Gowhatti is stated to be improving in a sanitary point of view owing to the care bestowed on its sanitary concerns by the municipality. Each Municipal Commissioner has a part of the station under his special supervision; hence he takes an interest in all that pertains to the sanitation of the portion that falls to his charge.

Much surface drainage passes into some of the less important tanks, but the large tanks are kept in good condition and preserved from pollution. Public latrines are maintained and kept clean, hence cess-pits are not used.

The following accounts of the causes of local malaria in the district, and the measures suggested to remedy one of them, viz. the unhealthy condition of the Chola Bheel, was furnished by Dr. Russell, the Civil Surgeon. "The surface drainage of the portion of the district immediately on the banks of the river drains into the Brahmapooter; but from the banks swelling up above the level of the country, it follows that much of the drainage runs

back into low-lying lands away from the Brahmapooter, there accumulating into bheels and swamps. Indeed, a great portion of the country is under water during the rains. Behind Gowhatty large bheels are formed in this way, viz. the Chola Bheel, and farther west, Ranees Bheel, besides other smaller ones. The water of the larger ones tends to slowly find its way westwards and towards the Brahmapooter.

"The Brahmapooter river runs in a direction west and south-west past Gowhatty, the town being situated on its banks.

"Banks have been described as higher than the ground level around. The town is situated above the flood level.

"Silting occurs to some extent, and there has been a tendency during the last few years for the river to extend and deepen on its south side at the western end of Gowhatty.

"This alteration has not taken place on a scale sufficient to expose large beds of deposit, and so influence the health of the place.

"The large extent of sand and deposits left by the subsidence of the river after the flood season is, during its drying under a hot sun, probably a cause of unhealthiness and fever.

"Irrigation chiefly from the small rivers, cuttings from bheels, &c.; no definite canals. Indeed the water requires rather to be carried off than on to the surface of the country.

"The Chola Bheel has been described as lying close behind Gowhatty to the south and west. Towards the centre it is tolerably deep, but slopes very gradually at its edges; so that here is constantly in action malaria-producing process of marshy ground with rank herbage drying in each day's hot sun. Its supply is derived for the most part from the general surface drainage of the surrounding country, including the south part of Gowhatty on the north, but especially from the hills on the south and west, which limit the flat which contains Gowhatty.

"At present one great source of supply is from the Brahmapooter itself, by the intervention of a small river, the Bhooroloo Nuddee, which naturally runs south-west to empty itself into the Brahmapooter, about nine miles farther, but which is joined just below Gowhatty to the Brahmapooter by a cutting.

"It has been said that there is a natural fall in the surface of the ground about one foot per mile in the direction of Brahmapooter current. It follows, then, that the Chola Bheel is connected with the Brahmapooter river here by the Bhooroloo, about nine miles above the Bhooroloo's natural vent into the big river, and therefore the Chola communicates with the Brahmapooter at a level about eight feet higher than the Brahmapooter has at this point eight miles lower. The result is that the Brahmapooter pours water into the Chola Bheel, and so keeps it pretty full during the flood season.

"A scheme is at present being carried out by the municipal committee and its president, the Deputy Commissioner, which is intended to remedy the unhealthy condition of this bheel.

"The cutting from the Bhooroloo to the Brahmapooter is to be bunded, so that the current of water to or from the Brahmapooter can be stopped or regulated, as desired.

"The bheel itself will then draw its supply chiefly from the water-sheds formed by the hills described as being round it; the bheel itself will be deepened and made into two lakes with properly formed banks. It is contemplated keeping these lakes full of water. A cutting will connect them with each other and with the Bhooroloo Nuddee, so that the height of water will be able to be regulated by letting it into the Bhooroloo, which will run its natural course into the big river. Thus it is believed that the small lakes or tanks will be capable of being kept to any degree of fullness or emptiness desired.

"This scheme, if it results as contemplated, will no doubt tend to greatly improve the health of the neighbourhood. The unhealthy state is when swampy land covered with rank vegetation is drying under a hot sun, which condition usually obtains round the margin of these bheels. If they be deepened into well kept tanks, or dried up into cultivated land, there is no reason why their previous unhealthiness should not cease."

It is in contemplation to try the effect of planting the *Eucalyptus globulus* after it has been experimented upon elsewhere and the results are known. From numerous accounts regarding it, it appears that this tree "has the remarkable effect of drying up marshy grounds and rendering these centres of malaria and disease healthy, or at least innocuous. It is said to thrive especially well in swampy grounds and in humid atmospheres; in this case the neighbourhood of Gowhatty would essentially suit it, and give full scope to all its malaria-destroying, swamp-drying powers.

Durung.—The conservancy arrangements of the Sudder Station were looked after as in former years. Great efforts were made to keep down rank low vegetation, to thin out trees and bamboo jungle; but the area of waste land in and near the station is so large, that no permanent improvement can be effected without a very heavy expenditure. The pucca drains commenced two years ago are being extended, but they are constantly injured by cattle.

Some of the tanks receive surface water; the drains are considered by some of the people the "legitimate receptacles for rubbish." Latrines are needed as wasteland, and shallow holes are resorted to for purposes of defecation. Accumulation of filth, manure, stable litter, and

refuse matter, are frequently met with. The dead are often thrown into the river and buried in the jungle, the graves being rather shallow. These are some of the chief defects that require to be remedied.

"The chief source of atmospheric impurity is decaying vegetation. This, of course, is worst at the beginning of the rainy season, when large tracts of low land covered with dense vegetation are inundated by the Brahmapooter. As soon as the water subsides and the dead vegetation becomes exposed to sun and air, a most powerful smell pervades the country. As a rule the river rises and falls several times during the rainy season, and sometimes the interval between two rises is long enough to allow fresh vegetation to spring up in the places submerged before, and the rotting process is repeated. During the latter part of the dry season the air is often full of particles of coal and ashes arising from the extensive jungle fires.

"The paddy-fields in and near the station emit a chilly, muddy smell, chiefly perceptible directly after sunset at the time of ploughing, and also at the time of beginning of the cold season, when the paddy ceases to grow.

"In May and June annoyance is caused by the exhalations of the *arum dracunculæ*. This disgusting weed is growing all over the station in dark hidden corners. The odour it emits is not only unpleasant, but, as I myself experienced, it can produce alarming symptoms in persons exposed to it for some hours."

Nongong.—The conservancy arrangements of the Sudder Station were attended to, but sanitation in general continues much the same as in the previous year.

The waters of the rivers Luat Kullung and Moree Kullung, which are drunk by the people residing in their vicinity, as well as the water from some hills, which is used by people who cannot, owing to distance, resort to the rivers, have been sent to the Chemical Examiner with a view to know if they cause goitre. The result was not known when the report was submitted.

Sebsaugor.—On this subject the Officiating Civil Surgeon writes:—"The sanitary condition of the district is gradually improving with the increased cultivation and improved condition of the people. It is especially so in the case of sudder and sub-divisional stations."

Luckimpre.—Nothing was especially reported.

Khasi and Jynteah Hills.—The sanitary condition of the station is reported to grow better every year. As the native population is scattered over a large area, the sanitary defects observable in densely populated places do not exist at Shillong. Both the Civil and Military authorities devote much attention to the sanitation of this town. The prisoners from the jail are employed in improving the station. During this year new roads were opened out; drains were excavated and cleaned; jungle was kept down; a portion of an ill-drained ravine, that in former years was used as a sort of cess-pit for the reception of all kinds of filth, was this year closed in by a large bund and converted into a handsome tank, forming the fourth tank which adds to the health and beauty of the station. A spacious hospital for the troops, capable of containing 40 to 50 sick, was erected, which meets a want that was much felt before.

Naga Hills.—No special report was received from this tract.

Statement showing the Revenues and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

District.	Names of Towns or Municipalities.	Population.	Number of houses.	Total receipts.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.						Total.
					Police.	Conservancy.	Roads.	Collecting establishments.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous and contingencies.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	29,344	17,539	Rs. A. P. 67,039 11 7	Rs. A. P. 12,073 11 9	Rs. A. P. 16,737 6 6	Rs. A. P. 5,519 14 6	Rs. A. P. 1,910 3 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 36,261 3 9
Bankoora	Bankoora	16,794	2,435	6,040 13 4	3,183 15 11	1,714 5 11	1,107 9 0	396 4 0	.....	.....	6,402 2 10
	Bishnupore	18,047	4,007	2,287 5 0	1,319 7 8	544 4 9	.....	192 0 0	.....	.....	2,055 12 5
	Jaipore	2,808	597	549 7 0	413 0 0	38 6 0	.....	48 0 0	.....	.....	499 6 0
	Total	37,639	7,039	8,877 9 4	4,916 7 7	2,297 0 8	1,107 9 0	636 4 0	.....	.....	8,957 5 3
Beerthboon	Soory	9,001	1,955	3,952 3 9	1,517 11 10	1,299 6 4	819 6 0	989 14 9	.....	.....	4,626 6 11
	Midnapore	30,331	7,323	15,161 2 3	5,644 1 3	2,600 13 2	2,637 8 2	1,412 13 2	.....	.....	12,285 3 9
	Hooghly and Chinsurah	34,761	8,407	36,689 12 6	11,036 14 7	5,349 3 0	5,819 9 2	1,764 0 0	.....	.....	23,969 10 9
Howrah	Serampore	24,440	6,427	27,491 9 3	8,578 2 8	5,943 9 9	1,349 15 0	1,475 8 3	.....	.....	17,347 3 8
	Howrah	97,754	16,555	1,60,789 6 7	30,323 14 4	29,540 7 6	25,400 4 6	3,866 6 9	.....	.....	89,161 1 1
	24-Pergunnahs	No return submitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naddea	Naddea	8,152	2,298	11,866 1 6	3,456 4 0	1,552 1 0	3,734 5 0	852 0 0	.....	.....	9,594 10 0
Jessore	Jessore	31,070	7,003	18,654 15 11	5,656 12 1	3,730 3 9	7,000 0 0	1,636 3 1	.....	.....	18,023 2 11
Moorsheadabad	Berhampore	46,182	11,040	41,098 8 6	10,713 1 11	8,780 11 0	4,352 4 4	1,875 0 10	.....	.....	25,530 2 1
	City Moorsheadabad	11,361	2,234	4,254 8 6	2,177 13 1	496 6 0	710 0 0	486 15 2	.....	.....	3,871 2 3
	Junagypore	12,016	3,408	11,329 8 1	2,413 2 11	791 6 9	2,600 0 0	599 1 7	.....	.....	6,400 11 3
Dinagpore	Kandy	1,00,559	23,642	75,335 9 0	20,959 14 0	13,808 11 6	14,662 4 4	4,364 4 8	.....	.....	53,325 2 6
	Total	13,042	3,053	8,880 3 3	2,728 6 11	1,272 13 8	453 2 8	650 0 0	.....	.....	5,109 7 3
	English Bazar	12,859	2,840	3,172 13 0	1,872 14 4	383 2 10	435 14 0	339 12 0	.....	330 1 0	3,351 2 2
Maldah	Maldah	5,292	1,689	1,550 4 0	553 7 3	186 8 3	.....	852 0 0	.....	.....	1,061 15 6
	Total	18,121	4,529	5,723 1 0	2,426 6 7	569 11 1	425 14 0	601 12 0	.....	330 1 0	4,413 11 8
	Beaulen	22,291	5,000	11,828 11 6	3,476 7 2	476 11 0	9,243 0 7	1,559 6 9	.....	.....	14,760 9 6
Rajshahye	Natore	9,674	2,600	5,425 0 6	2,803 6 4	304 7 6	1,853 4 1	778 2 6	.....	.....	5,739 4 5
	Total	31,965	7,600	17,253 12 0	6,279 13 6	781 2 6	11,101 4 8	2,337 9 3	.....	.....	20,499 13 11
	Rungpore	14,845	2,119	6,548 0 0	3,694 12 9	228 2 0	880 2 4	1,101 0 5	.....	.....	5,904 1 6
Bogra	Bogra	No return submitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Serajunge	22,021	3,400	6,435 13 3	3,325 12 3	238 1 0	1,160 0 0	889 6 0	.....	.....	5,413 3 8
	Pubna	15,730	2,900	6,869 4 6	3,166 5 0	122 6 0	1,771 11 0	672 0 0	.....	.....	5,752 6 0
	Total	37,751	6,300	13,305 1 9	6,512 1 3	360 7 0	2,931 11 0	1,361 6 0	.....	.....	11,165 9 3

Statement showing the Revenues and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Contd.)

Districts.	Names of Towns or Municipalities.	Population.	Number of houses.	Total receipts.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.						Total.
					Police.	Conservancy.	Roads.	Collecting establishment.	Buildings.	Miscellaneous and contingencies.	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22,707	163	Rs. A. P. 28,350 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,163 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,894 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,216 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,114 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,027 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,226 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30,580 0 0
	... ..	No Municipality exists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ..	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... ..	69,213	16,200	61,930 1 9	14,479 0 0	13,649 13 9	19,553 0 0	3,999 12 0	...	...	51,710 9 9
Ferozepore	Ferozepore Town	8,593	2,017	4,223 7 3	1,359 6 0	359 3 6	1,594 0 0	321 6 9	...	...	3,694 0 3
	Syndore Union	6,824	853	1,011 7 6	480 0 0	...	100 0 0	121 4 0	...	...	701 4 0
	Total	14,917	2,870	5,234 14 9	1,839 6 0	359 3 6	1,694 0 0	442 10 9	...	...	4,395 4 3
Buckergunge	Burrial	8,873	2,300	13,506 4 7	2,120 8 1	755 3 2	5,391 11 11	1,775 15 8	...	...	9,343 6 10
	Dowluthan	5,351	970	2,129 10 9	871 4 0	144 0 0	700 0 0	363 8 0	...	...	2,078 12 0
	Nakniti	2,814	700	1,201 13 4	492 13 0	...	239 6 10	204 8 0	...	...	926 11 10
	Jhalokaty	2,861	700	1,127 14 9	492 13 0	...	72 11 3	187 0 0	...	...	752 8 3
Total	Total	19,899	4,670	17,965 11 5	3,977 6 1	899 3 2	6,393 14 0	1,830 15 8	...	...	13,101 6 11
Mymensing	Nuseerabad	10,068	1,376	4,360 13 6	1,255 14 0	436 12 6	1,383 3 11	294 7 0	...	...	3,370 5 5
	Jamulpore	14,312	1,600	3,778 9 7	862 4 0	...	1,800 0 0	450 7 0	...	...	3,112 11 0
	Sherpore	8,015	1,554	2,759 0 0	849 10 0	...	1,000 0 0	433 1 0	...	...	2,282 11 0
	Kishoregunge	13,534	2,675	2,367 5 9	895 7 0	...	675 0 0	330 9 0	...	...	1,901 0 0
Total	Total	4,065	790	602 12 0	293 7 0	...	...	97 0 0	...	...	895 7 0
Sylhet	Sylhet	49,994	7,995	13,868 8 10	4,161 10 0	436 12 6	4,858 3 11	1,605 8 0	...	...	11,062 2 5
	Silchar	16,846	2,731	7,782 8 0	3,388 9 7	990 2 2	502 8 0	1,014 0 0	...	162 15 6	6,038 3 3
	...	3,729	1,303	4,698 8 6	847 7 9	179 0 6	2,392 8 4	357 2 6	...	...	3,778 3 1
	No returns submitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Noakholly	4,752	1,052	3,130 8 11	1,230 10 10	322 15 3	...	308 4 0	...	166 0 5	2,077 14 8
	Cornillah	13,948	2,204	9,895 2 4	1,892 15 7	2,453 8 9	3,425 1 0	240 0 0	...	...	8,001 9 7
	Pata	155,461	33,884	1,01,855 8 4	25,977 4 6	8,978 1 0	32,226 9 9	2,893 4 9	...	...	70,073 4 0
	Gya	68,843	11,991	28,288 1 2	12,853 15 2	3,518 7 0	4,768 9 9	1,912 2 6	...	1,280 2 10	24,353 5 9
Total	Total	37,958	3,364	12,752 12 11	4,940 0 6	1,756 13 10	2,867 7 11	331 1 0	...	...	9,945 7 3
Tirhoot	Morriepore	38,223	5,174	29,322 2 4	6,551 2 0	4,117 14 8	7,557 1 3	3,873 10 6	1,283 1 5	8,751 0 0	32,133 13 8
	Durbhunga	47,450	10,098	13,716 1 6	7,402 5 0	1,566 14 0	2,874 15 0	910 11 10	...	...	12,044 13 10

	Total	85,673	15,212	43,038 3 10	13,953 7 0	5,174 12 6	10,432 0 3	4,784 6 4	1,253 1 5	8,751 0 0	44,178 11 6
Sarun	Chupra	46,287	9,313	22,803 1 0	8,262 8 7	4,031 0 5	6,334 15 9	718 3 0	...	...	19,346 11 6
	Chumpan	No returns submitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	58,900	8,397	24,490 6 11	9,707 13 2	3,972 11 7	8,858 3 11	4,232 3 8	...	...	26,771 0 4

SECTION V.

METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

Atmospheric Pressure.—In January the pressure was generally low except in Eastern Bengal, where the barometer was abnormally high throughout the year. In February and March the average pressure of the whole areas was as usual, but its distribution was irregular. In April there was a fall, but in May the pressure was everywhere in excess of the average. In June and July the pressure was abnormally low, except in Cachar. In August it rose above the average, and fell below it in September in the Gangetic Valley and Bengal, and in the northern part of the Bay. In October and November there was a rise, which latterly became excessive, but in December was less than the average.

During the year the irregularities noticed were the following, on which Mr. H. F. Blanford, the Meteorological Reporter to Government (to whose interesting report I am indebted for the whole of this section except the tables at the end) remarks as follows:—

“Coinciding with temporary fluctuations, and exercising a most important influence on the winds and rainfall, were those persistent irregularities in the relative distribution of pressure which I have defined as the fifth class of barometric variations; and to the existence of which, as an important peculiarity of Indian meteorology, I originally drew attention in 1870. During the past year these irregularities have been very strongly marked; and, whatever their cause, there can be little doubt that they afford the key to the immediate explanation of many of the more striking anomalies of the winds and rainfall of the past season.

“In the very beginning of the year the pressure in Cachar was unusually high, having been so indeed since the previous October; and although it decreased somewhat during the year, it remained up to the close a marked and influential feature of the season. At Chittagong, and during the greater part of the year at Goalpara, a similar, but probably less excessive relative pressure, was equally persistent; and at Saugor Island, relatively to Calcutta, the pressure was higher than usual, especially in February and the last six months of the year. On the other hand, at Akyab and False Point, and especially Cuttack, the pressure was relatively low. In Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there was a very important departure from the usual distribution of pressure, which is illustrated in the accompanying charts for the months of April, June, and August. In ordinary years a trough of relative barometric depression extends from Nagpore to Chota Nagpore and Hazareebagh in the earlier months of the hot weather; and when during the rains the seat of minimum pressure is transferred to the Punjab, there is still, to the south of the Ganges, an oblong tract where the pressure is relatively lower than either in the Gangetic Valley on the north, or in Orissa and Nagpore on the south. Into this latter the monsoon blows from both coasts; the current from the Bay of Bengal sweeping round in a curve, and following the course of the Gangetic plain, while that from the west coast blows from the west or west-south-west across Nagpore. In 1873 this trough of pressure was obliterated, and in the months of the rains, the seat of lowest pressure was transferred to the province of Oude. The sea-level pressures of Lucknow and Goruckpore were, throughout the latter season, lower than that of Agra or Jhansi, and that of Patna was slightly lower than that of Hazareebagh, whereas the reverse is generally the case. In the last two months of the year, while a relatively high pressure was maintained in Eastern Bengal, at Goalpara and Darjeeling, and a relatively low pressure at Cuttack, the pressure at Port Blair, Patna, and Jubbulpore, became relatively high as compared with surrounding places.”

Temperature of the Air.—At the close of 1872, except in the Central Provinces and in Eastern Bengal, there existed an abnormally high rate of temperature, which in Orissa and Hazareebagh was maintained till the end of April. Everywhere else there was in January a general and unusual fall of temperature to 1° below the average. After a rise in February the temperature declined below the average in March, and in April was of the usual intensity.

In May the heat became excessive in Lower Bengal. At Calcutta 106° was registered on the 21st of the month, a temperature which has been reached but once before during the last 19 years. At Jessore on the same day the maximum was 109.9 , at Berhampore on the two succeeding days 112.5 —readings which, though common enough in the more continental climate of the Upper Provinces, are extremely rare in the damper province of Bengal.

In Chota Nagpore at this time the temperature was below the average.

In June, except at Goalpara and Silchar, owing to the comparative failure of the monsoon rains, the heat, instead of moderating as in ordinary years, remained as intense as in May, and in some cases exceeded it. At Cuttack the excess above the average was 3° , and at Calcutta $3^{\circ}5'$.

In July the rain reduced the temperature to a very little above the average, and in Orissa to a little below it. In Patna, and probably at Gya, the temperature continued excessive to the end of the year.

In September the heat in Bengal was above the average; in October it was below it, save at Calcutta and Goalpara.

In November, and still more in December, the weather was warmer than usual, except at Goalpara, which was colder.

Humidity.—Save in a few unimportant and exceptional cases, the quantity of vapour in the atmosphere was less than usual; and owing to this and the prevailing high temperature its tendency to precipitation as rain was comparatively small.

In Hazareebagh, where the atmosphere was driest, the humidity was 11 per cent. below the average of the year, and during the past six months of the year, and again in October, ranged from 10 to 22 per cent. below the local average.

At the close of 1872 everywhere in Bengal except at Patna and Darjeeling the air was moister than usual.

In January, save at a few stations in the Gangetic Delta, in Eastern Bengal, the air became generally drier. February was a still drier month. March and April, except at Hazareebagh, were moister than usual. In May the atmosphere in Northern Bengal and Behar was excessively dry, the deficit at Patna, Monghyr, and Berhampore reaching to 10 and 14 per cent. of saturation. In June, save at False Point, the comparative dryness was excessive and universal. In July and August the dryness was greater than usual, increased in September, especially in Behar, and in October became excessive. In November and December the excessive dryness somewhat abated, but less in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas than elsewhere.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of 1873 was deficient almost everywhere, and uniformly so throughout the year; Hazareebagh and Ranchi being almost the only exceptions.

In the deltaic districts of Lower Bengal the deficiency amounted generally to between 30 and 40 per cent. save in Western Burdwan, where it was but 20 per cent., and in one station, Soory, where there was a slight excess.

In the eastern districts south of the Khasi and Garo Hills (except at Noakholly, which had an excess of 17 per cent.) the rainfall was 20 per cent. below the average.

In Assam the fall was from 12 to 30 per cent. below the average, and at Cherraponjee 241 inches, or 46 per cent.

The accompanying table, also extracted from Mr. H. F. Blanford's report, exhibits the annual and seasonable condition as regards rainfall in 1870 of all the stations of Bengal. In only 7 out of 52 was there an excess of rain, and in 4 of these it was very trifling.

Comparison of the Rainfall of 1873 with the average of preceding years.

	January to May.	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.	Year.	
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
Burdwan ..	+ 0.59	+ 4.22	— 5.25	— 0.44	— 1 per cent.
Raneegungo ..	— 0.80	— 5.48	— 3.57	— 9.85	— 18 "
Bankoora ..	+ 1.50	— 3.19	— 3.51	— 5.23	— 10 "
Soory ..	— 2.86	+ 8.55	— 3.78	+ 1.91	+ 4 "
Midnapore ..	+ 1.89	— 12.27	— 7.08	— 17.46	— 28 "
Contai ..	— 2.03	— 9.75	— 9.55	— 21.33	— 29 "
Saugor Island ..	— 2.66	— 29.78	— 7.31	— 39.75	— 48 "
Calcutta ..	— 3.35	— 14.56	— 2.86	— 20.77	— 31 "
Kishnur ..	— 6.02	+ 1.25	— 5.35	— 10.13	— 18 "
Jessore ..	— 7.26	— 8.11	— 5.79	— 21.16	— 32 "
Berhampore ..	— 5.68	— 11.81	— 5.99	— 23.48	— 43 "
Dinapore ..	— 10.06	— 24.81	— 6.19	— 41.06	— 48 "
Maldah ..	— 6.97	— 15.31	— 4.34	— 26.62	— 49 "
Bauleah ..	— 6.81	— 17.19	— 5.57	— 29.57	— 48 "
Rungpore ..	— 3.62	— 34.85	— 5.08	— 43.55	— 49 "
Bogra ..	— 10.44	— 33.88	— 6.96	— 51.28	— 58 "
Darjeeling ..	— 1.62	— 37.70	— 8.47	— 47.79	— 38 "
Buxa ..	— 25.52	— 38.12	— 6.75	— 80.39	— 31 "
Dacca ..	— 8.13	— 1.51	— 5.55	— 15.19	— 20 "
Fureedpore ..	— 6.36	— 13.20	— 5.70	— 25.26	— 33 "
Myriensingh ..	— 16.07	— 20.00	— 1.98	— 41.05	— 40 "
Sylhet ..	— 19.21	+ 0.97	— 9.28	— 27.52	— 18 "
Silchar ..	— 13.51	— 2.55	— 0.30	— 16.36	— 14 "
Chittagong ..	— 5.43	— 9.57	— 4.40	— 19.40	— 18 "
Noakholly ..	+ 6.49	+ 10.78	— 0.07	+ 17.20	+ 17 "
Tipperah ..	— 9.92	— 3.09	— 7.00	— 20.01	— 21 "
Akyab ..	+ 2.91	+ 3.31	— 3.32	+ 2.90	+ 1 "
Patna ..	— 2.03	— 2.47	— 2.57	— 7.07	— 19 "
Gya ..	— 2.07	— 2.07	— 3.31	— 7.45	— 17 "
Arrah ..	— 3.17	— 5.86	— 3.10	— 11.13	— 23 "
Mozufferpore ..	+ 0.49	— 12.34	— 3.56	— 15.41	— 35 "
Chupra ..	— 0.50	— 0.75	— 2.74	— 3.99	— 11 "
Chumparun ..	+ 2.01	— 3.27	— 3.19	— 4.45	— 10 "
Monghyr ..	— 0.83	+ 2.38	— 3.87	— 2.32	— 6 "
Bhagulpore ..	— 3.55	— 11.51	— 4.65	— 19.71	— 40 "
Rajnehal ..	— 2.08	— 20.99	— 3.04	— 26.11	— 52 "
Cuttack ..	— 0.12	— 10.78	— 4.74	— 15.64	— 29 "
False Point ..	— 2.44	— 18.33	+ 7.72	— 13.05	— 17 "
Pooree ..	+ 0.27	— 3.34	+ 5.24	+ 2.17	+ 4 "
Balasore ..	— 4.08	— 12.32	— 2.55	— 18.95	— 28 "
Sumbulpore ..	— 1.16	+ 4.68	— 2.72	+ 0.80	+ 2 "
Hazareebagh ..	— 1.97	+ 14.24	— 3.50	+ 8.77	+ 17 "
Ranchee ..	— 2.11	+ 11.64	— 2.87	+ 6.66	+ 15 "

Wind.—In January the northerly winds that had prevailed in the delta during the last two months of 1872 died away, the prevalent direction in Behar and Lower Bengal being west, but unsteady and variable.

In February and March the winds were as usual westerly in the interior and southerly on the coast and in Orissa, except in Eastern Bengal, where easterly winds preponderated.

In April the coast winds continued, as usual, steady from the south, but in Northern Bengal and Behar there was still an excess of easterly winds, especially indicated at Mongayr and Berhampore.

June was remarkable for an unusual prevalence of westerly winds, especially noticeable at Hazareebagh and Cuttack, and at Silchar, at which place there was in this and the preceding month an unusual preponderance of northerly over southerly winds. An excess of westerly winds continued throughout July. In August the winds became easterly, a change generally characteristic of September and an indication of the approaching close of the moonsoon.

In September the winds were less easterly in the Lower Provinces, to a less marked degree in the Eastern Provinces.

In October in Bengal Proper and Orissa northerly winds prevailed to an unusual degree; in Behar the direction was from the west and somewhat southerly. This tendency continued to the close of the year.

The movement of the air in January was low; in March and April above the mean; in May much below it in the delta and to the eastward, and above it to the west and in the Ganges Valley. This continued to a more or less extent in July and through the rains; this difference being especially marked in September. In November and December there was a brisker movement of the air, except at Chittagong, Silchar, and Berhampore.

S T A T E M E N T .

[illegible]

* The data for Calcutta up to Darjeeling have been taken from Mr. Blanford's Meteorological Report for 1873. Those for the rest of the districts have been abstracted from the returns of the Civil Surgeons.

† Reduced to sea level. Corrected to Calcutta standard.

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE.†						MORTALITY DURING 1873.									
Baro- meter.	Thermometer.			Humidity %	Rainfall.	Deaths.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
	Mean pres- sure.	Mean tempera- ture.	Extreme range.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com- plaints.	Gross mor- tality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com- plaints.	Gross mor- tality.
-.050	+1.1	No data.	Ditto.	-1	-12	164	25	615	214	1,625	10	.01	.41	.14	1.08
-.007	+1.8			-6		343	148	561	211	1,723	22	.00	.37	.14	1.15
-.009	+1.1			-3		640	233	542	211	2,160	12	.15	.36	.14	1.44
-.028	+0.2			-12		232	138	441	195	1,401	16	.09	.29	.13	.99
+.013	+0.7			0		55	75	314	152	1,101	03	.05	.23	.10	.73
-.066	+0.3			0		252	32	319	159	1,307	17	.02	.21	.10	.87
-.077	+0.2			0		423	37	377	179	1,592	28	.02	.25	.12	1.06
-.011	+0.2			1	-10.78	106	14	436	211	1,360	07	.009	.20	.14	.91
-.022	+0.2			1		55	9	406	108	1,257	03	.006	.33	.11	.84
-.031	+0.5			12		66	5	615	130	1,363	04	.003	.41	.08	.91
-.01	+0.1			12		27	12	645	180	1,519	01	.008	.43	.12	1.01
-.03	+1.0			1	-1.74	9	47	756	220	1,828	006	.03	.50	.15	1.22
-.030	+0.5			-2	-15.64	2,382	775	6,147	2,236	18,328	159	.51	4.11	1.49	12.26
-.007	+0.9	No data.	Ditto.	+2		120	1	588	19	780	10	.0008	.52	.01	.69
+.012	+1.1			-6		53	.....	678	16	885	04	.....	.60	.01	.74
+.036	+0.3			-6	-5.43	55	.....	656	40	837	04	.....	.58	.03	.74
+.013	+0.1			-3		126	.....	582	18	802	11	.....	.51	.01	.71
+.034	+0.2			-3		62	.....	584	16	788	05	.....	.51	.01	.65
-.055	+0.6			-2		21	.....	591	43	726	01	.....	.52	.03	.64
-.026	+0.2			-2		20	.....	775	29	918	02	.....	.68	.01	.81
+.034	+0.4			-2	-9.57	74	.....	812	26	1,067	06	.....	.72	.02	.94
+.025	+0.4			-2		191	.....	867	35	1,208	16	.....	.76	.03	1.07
+.029	+1.0			-1		14	4	768	19	899	01	.003	.68	.01	.79
+.059	+0.3			-1	-4.40	20	.....	727	18	874	01	.....	.64	.01	.77
+.020	+0.5			+4		178	.....	843	14	1,118	15	.....	.74	.01	.99
+.019	.....			-2	-19.40	943	5	8,470	284	10,802	83	.004	7.51	.25	9.58
-.032	.....	No data.	Ditto.	-13		12	23	361	23	434	01	.02	.46	.02	.56
+.021	+1.6			-12		7	18	307	21	375	01	.01	.39	.02	.48
+.026	+1.4			-14	-1.07	2	34	377	29	484	.009	.04	.44	.03	.62
+.021	+1.8			-10		14	38	418	34	520	.002	.04	.54	.04	.67
-.030	+3.7			-10		33	58	373	36	528	01	.07	.48	.04	.68
-.048	+0.1			-22		159	40	404	25	531	04	.05	.52	.03	.68
+.019	+0.2			-3	+14.24	58	31	313	25	578	20	.04	.46	.03	.74
+.007	+0.4			-7		20	10	392	25	525	07	.01	.50	.03	.68
+.009	+1.0			-17		3	17	458	28	571	03	.02	.59	.03	.73
+.036	+0.4			-9	-3.50	11	9	402	10	454	.003	.01	.52	.01	.58
+.003	.....			-6		11	13	349	8	409	01	.01	.45	.01	.52
-.002	+0.5			-11	+8.87	323	308	4,540	283	5,861	39	.39	5.88	.36	7.59
No data	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	.....	-2.07	.....	11	571	65	807	.....	.005	.29	.03	.41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	522	33	720	.....	.01	.26	.01	.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	84	794	83	1,156	.002	.04	.40	.04	.59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	141	896	122	1,460	.07	.07	.35	.06	.74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	108	939	78	1,607	.11	.08	.48	.04	.82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	132	760	100	1,482	14	.06	.38	.05	.76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,648	69	865	100	2,175	.39	.03	.44	.08	1.11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	994	20	1,494	307	8,979	.84	.01	.76	.15	2.04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	22	1,736	315	3,453	.50	.01	.89	.16	1.77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	19	1,350	131	2,016	14	.009	.69	.06	1.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	735	68	952	.004	.009	.37	.03	.48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	553	83	817	.....	.02	.28	.04	.41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-7.54	4,305	774	11,215	1,545	20,624	223	.39	5.75	.79	10.87
-.037	+0.5	No data.	Ditto.	.....	-5.68	102	9	795	13	949	07	.006	.58	.009	.70
+.009	+0.5			+1		135	62	654	11	905	.00	.04	.43	.008	.66
+.013	+0.5			-1		387	118	929	16	1,501	.28	.08	.68	.01	1.10
+.033	+2.8			-12		325	137	1,201	31	1,736	.24	.10	.88	.02	1.28
+.020	+3.6			-8		225	138	931	21	1,400	.10	.10	.68	.01	1.03
+.043	+0.7			.....		99	187	633	53	1,074	.07	.13	.40	.02	.79
+.038	+0.1			+1	-11.81	14	55	795	29	1,054	.01	.04	.58	.02	.77
+.014	+1.4			-2		12	19	1,331	32	1,558	.009	.01	.98	.02	1.15
+.014	+0.3			-8		1	30	1,297	25	1,493	.0007	.02	.95	.01	1.12
+.045	+0.2			-6	-5.99	2	8	1,502	11	1,538	.001	.003	1.10	.008	1.18
+.014	+0.9			-3		26	50	1,390	4	1,528	.006	.03	1.02	.002	1.12
+.002	+0.8			-3	-23.48	1,337	894	12,793	245	16,318	.98	.05	9.44	.17	12.05
-.032	+0.1	No data.	Ditto.	-2		1	10	983	35	1,153	.0005	.005	.54	.01	.63
+.003	+1.0			-5	-0.83	3	32	661	34	846	.001	.01	.30	.01	.46
+.008	+0.4			+3		15	62	852	43	1,110	.008	.03	.46	.02	.61
+.030	+0.1			+2		278	168	1,008	64	1,658	.15	.09	.55	.03	.91
+.012	+2.0			+10		330	142	668	72	1,652	.18	.07	.52	.03	.91
+.044	+2.7			.....		321	55	981	84	1,583	.17	.03	.54	.04	.87
+.040	+0.5			-1		183	44	780	77	1,218	.08	.02	.43	.06	.67
+.028	+0.2			.....	+2.32	133	12	812	69	1,186	.07	.006	.44	.03	.65
+.016	+1.4			-5		61	3	858	60	1,119	.03	.001	.47	.03	.61
+.007	+0.7			-14		19	7	1,175	52	1,358	.31	.03	.64	.02	.74
+.039	+0.6			-8	-3.87	9	4	1,130	39	1,248	.004	.002	.62	.02	.68
+.005	+0.3			-5		1	5	808	31	927	.0005	.02	.44	.01	.51
-.007	+0.6			-5	-2.32	1,334	544	11,021	660	15,058	.73	.30	6.07	.36	8.30

† Averages of the years 1867 to 1873.

§ Four observations daily.

DISTRICTS.	MONTHS	BAROMETER		THERMOMETER			Humidity	Rainfall	Number of observations	WIND															
		Mean pressure	Mean temperature	Extreme range	Mean range	Mean diurnal velocity in miles				Direction															
										N	N E	E	E S	S	S W	W	W N	N W	N	N E	E	E S	S	S W	W	W N	N W	Calm
BURDWAN	January 1873	Not furnished	Not furnished	Ditto	Ditto	Not furnished	Not furnished	2.00	Two observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February							17			Not furnished														
	March							17			Not furnished														
	April							17			Not furnished														
	May							17			Not furnished														
	June							17			Not furnished														
	July							17			Not furnished														
JESSORE	January 1873	29.079	81.4	20.0	10.7	Not furnished	Not furnished	58.67	Two observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	29.061	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
	March	29.049	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
	April	29.049	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
	May	29.049	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
	June	29.049	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
	July	29.049	81.4	20.0	10.7			58.67			Not furnished														
DACCA	January 1873	29.080	65.5	37.5	24.3	71	Not furnished	0.19	Two observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
	March	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
	April	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
	May	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
	June	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
	July	29.081	73.0	39.6	25.3	61		0.19			Not furnished														
GOALPARA	January 1873	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71	Not furnished	0.19	Two observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	March	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	April	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	May	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	June	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	July	29.071	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
PATNA	January 1873	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71	Not furnished	0.19	Two observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	March	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	April	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	May	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	June	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
	July	29.085	65.5	37.5	24.3	71		0.19			Not furnished														
CACHAR	January 1873	29.919	63.1	37.0	25.1	81	Not furnished	1.04	Four observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	29.877	62.6	37.0	25.5	76		2.30			Not furnished														
	March	29.813	72.6	36.0	20.2	76		7.15			Not furnished														
	April	29.700	77.5	29.5	17.6	80		5.57			Not furnished														
	May	29.636	81.9	31.0	14.9	76		6.80			Not furnished														
	June	29.497	81.8	22.5	12.4	88		22.42			Not furnished														
	July	29.169	88.1	21.7	13.2	86		23.81			Not furnished														
DUMKELING	January 1873	23.335	40.9	35.0	19.7	74	Not furnished	0.27	Four observations daily	Not furnished	Not furnished														
	February	23.406	46.0	36.0	18.0	71		1.45			Not furnished														
	March	23.388	49.4	38.0	16.6	67		1.45			Not furnished														
	April	23.381	56.0	24.6	13.8	77		6.10			Not furnished														
	May	23.450	59.9	26.6	13.8	78		5.08			Not furnished														
	June	23.522	63.7	10.8	12.3	88		12.76			Not furnished														
	July	23.204	64.7	16.8	10.8	92		22.46			Not furnished														

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE.						MORTALITY DURING 1873.									
Baro- meter.	Thermometer.			Humidity.	Rainfall.	Deaths.					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
	Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel & colic plants.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Gross mortality.
Not furnished.	...	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	+ .59	875	.....	2,168	185	2,758	.18	.....	1.00	.09	1.35
.....	+ 4.22	308	12	1,967	249	2,500	.15	.005	.94	.12	1.27
.....	- 5.25	561	5	2,118	265	3,343	.27	.002	1.18	.13	1.64
.....	368	6	1,990	201	2,567	.18	.002	.92	.09	1.26
.....	99	9	1,169	130	1,499	.04	.004	.57	.06	.73
.....	116	11	1,160	117	1,534	.05	.005	.56	.05	.72
.....	137	3	898	127	1,322	.06	.001	.44	.06	.64
.....	104	1	1,327	154	1,763	.05	.0004	.65	.07	.86
.....	18	2	1,320	118	1,597	.008	.0009	.64	.05	.78
.....	1	.....	2,045	118	2,242	.0004	.....	1.00	.05	1.10
.....	1	.....	2,552	108	2,794	.0004	.0009	1.25	.05	1.32
.....	2	3	1,895	81	2,044	.0009	.001	.98	.03	.99
.....	- 0.44	2,090	54	20,799	1,853	25,063	1.02	.02	10.22	.91	12.76
.....	854	17	1,188	15	1,069	.17	.008	.57	.007	.77
.....	63	25	711	10	862	.03	.01	.34	.004	.41
.....	128	60	966	17	1,751	.06	.02	.46	.008	.60
.....	607	58	814	25	1,590	.29	.02	.39	.01	.76
.....	574	64	727	20	1,483	.27	.03	.55	.009	.71
.....	98	119	584	21	919	.04	.05	.28	.01	.45
.....	29	24	564	10	754	.01	.01	.27	.004	.36
.....	5	20	624	14	800	.002	.009	.30	.006	.38
.....	17	15	759	7	907	.008	.007	.36	.003	.43
.....	8	21	985	5	1,110	.003	.01	.47	.002	.53
.....	23	9	1,228	13	1,370	.01	.004	.59	.006	.66
.....	327	26	1,270	5	1,704	.15	.01	.61	.002	.82
.....	- 21.16	2,233	458	10,429	162	14,389	1.07	.22	5.02	.07	6.98
.....	154	4	544	7	785	.08	.002	.29	.003	.42
.....	39	.....	272	15	387	.02	.....	.14	.008	.20
.....	20	13	238	27	360	.01	.007	.12	.01	.19
.....	84	20	375	28	508	.04	.01	.20	.01	.32
.....	80	22	435	45	775	.04	.01	.23	.02	.41
.....	38	26	319	19	546	.02	.01	.17	.01	.29
.....	11	29	310	29	540	.005	.01	.16	.01	.29
.....	18	6	498	54	767	.009	.003	.26	.02	.44
.....	17	3	689	68	979	.009	.001	.37	.03	.52
.....	41	2	992	64	1,325	.02	.001	.53	.03	.71
.....	615	.....	1,645	131	2,672	.34	.....	.88	.07	1.44
.....	733	8	2,025	161	3,339	.40	.004	1.09	.08	1.80
.....	- 15.19	1,869	133	8,332	645	13,073	1.008	.06	4.19	.34	7.06
.....	59	11	249	58	419	.14	.03	.61	.14	1.02
.....	12	243	56	325	.02	.02	.59	.13	.79
.....	11	8	257	52	343	.02	.01	.62	.12	.84
.....	25	23	252	37	352	.06	.05	.61	.09	.86
.....	303	14	340	49	735	.74	.03	.85	.12	1.80
.....	191	.....	338	56	618	.46	.....	.82	.13	1.51
.....	50	3	312	63	453	.12	.007	.76	.15	1.11
.....	17	5	254	61	380	.04	.01	.62	.14	.93
.....	12	1	261	51	361	.03	.002	.64	.12	.89
.....	1	320	60	420	.....	.002	.78	.14	1.04
.....	1	305	51	393	.....	.002	.74	.12	.96
.....	3	275	56	365	.....	.007	.67	.13	.89
.....	- 30.42	668	84	3,415	650	5,160	1.63	.20	8.37	1.59	12.65
.....	6	10	270	97	518	.003	.006	.17	.06	.32
.....	76	37	266	89	523	.002	.02	.17	.05	.33
.....	180	67	332	111	745	.04	.04	.21	.05	.47
.....	365	83	350	69	764	.11	.05	.18	.04	.58
.....	319	63	352	90	1,084	.23	.05	.23	.06	.80
.....	493	37	479	68	1,013	.22	.04	.23	.04	.64
.....	826	15	648	147	1,432	.31	.02	.30	.09	.91
.....	170	14	663	220	2,114	.72	.009	.41	.14	1.36
.....	28	6	494	176	1,342	.10	.008	.42	.11	.86
.....	6	5	370	193	1,004	.01	.003	.31	.12	.64
.....	12	10	314	131	658	.003	.003	.23	.08	.42
.....	115	595	.007	.006	.20	.07	.38
.....	- 7.07	2,515	430	4,830	1,515	11,792	1.61	.27	3.09	.97	7.56
.....	2	.....	27	5	32	.009	.....	.13	.02	.20
.....	2	3	13	7	27	.009	.01	.06	.03	.17
.....	24	16	23	9	49	.009	.01	.15	.04	.25
.....	79	12	45	7	72	.11	.07	.10	.03	.32
.....	57	8	35	20	161	.39	.05	.21	.09	.78
.....	7	3	64	13	115	.27	.03	.17	.06	.56
.....	1	4	30	1	80	.03	.01	.31	.01	.44
.....	39	6	47	.004	.01	.14	.02	.22
.....	60	3	46	.....	.....	.19	.01	.22
.....	11	55	.....	.004	.....	.17	.05	.26
.....	18	2	23	.....	.004	.08	.09	.11
.....	19	1	18	7	78	.00	.004	.23	.03	.38
.....	- 16.36	194	52	414	94	800	.04	.25	1.99	.45	3.90
.....	25	1	29	.....	.....	.26	.01	.30
.....	24	4	35	.....	.....	.25	.04	.36
.....	24	1	30	.....	.....	.25	.01	.31
.....	29	4	48	.....	.....	.30	.04	.50
.....	30	5	52	.....	.....	.38	.05	.54
.....	21	1	38	.....	.02	.22	.04	.40
.....	22	4	42	.02	.01	.23	.04	.44
.....	31	7	47	.03	.01	.25	.07	.49
.....	25	2	3326	.02	.34
.....	31	2	4032	.02	.42
.....	543758
.....	282939
.....	- 47.79	21	4	350	34	486	.22	.04	3.69	.35	5.13

October	
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Districts.	Months.	Baro- meter.		Thermometer.			Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind.	Deviations from Average.				Mortality during 1878.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population.													
		Mean pressure.	Mean temperature.	Extreme range.	Mean range.	Direction.				Thermometer.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.										
										Mean tem- perature.	Extreme range.	Mean range.																				
RAJAHMUNDRY	January	30.18	66.7	Not furnished.	Ditto.	No data.			N. W.				16	3	633	7	686	.01	.003	.47	.005	.53										
	February	30.14	73.4																				18	2	453	8	513	.009	...	.34	.006	.39
	March	30.06	80.3																				36	2	466	9	551	.09	.001	.35	.006	.43
	April	29.92	88.3																				156	4	436	14	657	.11	.008	.33	.01	.50
	May	29.85	90.8																				70	2	363	13	618	.06	.001	.37	.009	.39
	June	29.67	89.9																				10	5	386	7	453	.07	.003	.35	.006	.34
	July	29.65	87.3																				3	5	389	4	473	.03	.003	.35	.003	.33
	August	29.81	85.9																				2	1	477	2	463	.01	.007	.36	.001	.43
	September	29.84	87.2																				...	...	637	4	783	...	...	.43	.003	.53
	October	30.03	83.5																				56	...	...	4	743	.04	...	.48	.003	.56
	November	30.21	76.1																				245	6	599	13	1,218	.18	.004	.66	.009	.52
	December	30.24	69.5																				607	80	6,083	86	7,603	.46	.02	4.64	.06	5.80
Annual	29.96	81.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RIVERGA	January	30.11	56.54	29	16.03	No data.			N. E.				223	...	684	14	985	.10	...	.31	.006	.45										
	February	30.50	53.55	30	28.03																		69	2	603	15	756	.03	.009	.38	.006	.35
	March	29.99	63.99	30	27.36																		46	2	624	16	737	.03	.009	.35	.006	.34
	April	29.84	70.18	28	24.03																		23	2	545	18	630	.01	.009	.35	.006	.39
	May	29.81	74.51	23	25.87																		13	1	433	30	604	.06	.004	.22	.01	.28
	June	29.65	80.28	20	12.20																		6	7	454	14	696	.03	.003	.22	.006	.27
	July	29.66	82.33	14	9.96																		6	9	493	21	636	.03	.003	.23	.006	.29
	August	29.85	81.03	20	10.53																		18	3	633	7	637	.03	.003	.24	.003	.29
	September	29.83	81.16	14	10.53																		...	1	337	17	483	.03	.003	.18	.006	.22
	October	30.01	78.46	21	13.58																		6	5	563	27	667	.03	.003	.36	.01	.33
	November	30.18	67.43	25	17.40																		...	11	681	31	793	.03	.006	.31	.01	.36
	December	30.20	61.33	23	17.38																		5	1	585	17	677	.03	.004	.27	.008	.31
Annual	29.96	70.73	30	17.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BONGA	January	No report.	87.07	furnished.	Ditto.	Ditto.			N. N. W. N. W. S. E. Var. S. E. S. E.				50	3	331	26	496	.04	.001	.31	.003	.40										
	February	73.24					8	3															239	19	380	.06	.003	.27	.01	.31		
	March	83					42	12															4.16	25	5.9	.08	.009	.38	.01	.47		
	April	87.26					117	6															3.6	23	624	.09	.004	.27	.01	.43		
	May	87.11					50	5															341	23	471	.04	.004	.23	.01	.33		
	June	86.95					10	6															333	13	400	.06	.004	.23	.01	.33		
PUNJA	July		84.93				7	3	303	13	393	.06	.003	.16	.01	.24																

Districts.	Months.	Baro- meter.	Thermometer.		Humidity.	Rainfall.	Wind.	Deviations from Average.				Mortality during 1878.					Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
			Mean temperature.					Thermometer.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Gross mortality.			
			Extreme range.	Mean range.																			
KAMROO	January	65.5	71	63.	82	.11	N. E. S. W.	Not furnished.					9	2	364	40	474	.01	.003	.04	.07	.84	
	February	69	74	69.3	83	.53	...					-3.24	21	10	269	58	408	.03	.01	.47	.10	.73	
	March	71.5	76	74.9	79	2.97	...						13	4	343	48	451	.02	.007	.61	.08	.80	
	April	79	83	80.	85	5.96	...						41	27	357	56	529	.07	.04	.63	.09	.84	
	May	82	88	83.	87	7.91	...						169	4	222	76	530	.30	.007	.39	.13	.94	
	June	81.5	87	82.4	90	10.57	...					-12.40	618	6	384	91	1,164	1.10	.01	.68	.16	9.07	
	July	84.	88	85.2	90	9.94	...						792	15	230	77	1,173	1.41	.02	.40	.13	2.08	
	August	84.5	90	84.	90	6.78	S. W. N. E.						229	3	234	78	519	.30	.005	.44	.13	1.20	
	September	85.5	90	84.1	89	4.92	...						169	3	234	78	519	.30	.005	.44	.13	1.20	
	October	79	83	81.4	86	.32	N. E. S. W.					-3.47	60	37	361	71	581	.10	.08	.37	.12	1.03	
	November	71	76	72.3	85	...	...						48	5	317	62	498	.08	.01	.81	.11	.88
	December	66.5	74	68.2	81	...	...						33	23	470	51	506	.06	.04	.65	.09	.96
	Annual	76.5	81.5	77.3	85.5	50.01	...					-20.11	2,201	142	3,732	834	7,510	.367	.25	.664	1.48	13.37	
DURUNG NOWGONG	January	Incomplete.																					
	February	Ditto.																					
	March	63.48	21	10.23	...	1.21	N. N. E.	Not furnished.					347	3	145	82	591	1.16	.01	.48	.27	1.99	
	April	67.93	19	10.19	...	2.56	N. E. N.					x.19	73	21	124	82	295	.24	.07	.11	.30	.99	
	May	64.60	24	10.68	...	7.77	...						44	4	143	52	249	.14	.01	.43	.17	.83	
	June	68.93	28	13.19	...	6.93	N. E. S. W.						5	2	156	48	218	.01	.006	.53	.16	.73	
	July	76	20	11.30	...	9.33	S. W. N. E.						7	4	172	43	236	.02	.01	.57	.14	.79	
	August	80.16	23	12.61	...	12.32	S. W.					-15.40	5	...	189	86	236	.01	.03	.63	.13	.79	
	September	85.16	14	10.26	...	10.76	...						3	10	218	56	305	.01	.03	.73	.18	1.03	
	October	86.32	14	9.52	...	10.19	S. N. E.						5	3	211	56	287	.01	.01	.71	.13	.90	
	November	79.23	14	7.86	...	1.17	N. E. N.						4	3	212	64	289	.01	.01	.68	.21	.97	
	December	75.50	19	11.26	...	...	...						34	3	206	103	371	.11	.01	.69	.34	1.25
	Annual	75.6	46	10.94	...	73.27	N. E. S. W.					-20.49	527	55	2,165	784	3,394	1.77	.18	.729	2.64	12.45	
SHARAD	January	29.985	6332	W.	furnished.						2	47	50	22	658	.007	.02	.71	.01	.38
	February	29.920	70	...	...	.06	...					-2.17	13	27	634	41	760	.007	.01	.36	.02	.43
	March	29.810	75	...	...	1.06	...						9	148	499	34	747	.07	.05	.28	.01	.53
	April	29.705	87	...	...	.70	...						129	94	326	85	905	.07	.05	.37	.05	.61
	May	29.630	90	...	...	...	...						173	116	415	69	1,061	.10	.08	.37	.05	.61
	June	29.450	94	...	...	1.91	W. & E.						1,610	79	874	59	1,635	.26	.08	.50	.03	.94
	July	29.420	88	...	...	19.76	E. & E.						1,345	49	1,273	92	2,650	.87	.04	.56	.03	1.53
	August	29.586	86.5	10.91	W. & E.						1,345	49	1,273	92	2,650	.78	.02	.73	.05	1.69	
	Annual	29.586	86.5	10.91	W. & E.																

September ..	29-90	80.5	Not	3.	...	W.</
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SECTION VI.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DURING January, February, and March, I was on tour in the Beerbhoom and Burdwan districts, visiting fever villages and examining the physical condition of the country and people. The principal villages thus visited are enumerated in the appended list.

Two thousand and seventy-four miles were travelled, of which 299 were by rail, and the rest on horseback.

My tour was somewhat shortened by an attack of severe illness which confined me to my room for nearly six weeks, and kept me in a state of great debility and prostration during the whole of the rains. During this period the office was reorganized, an entirely new establishment being entertained; new forms were designed and printed for the better compilation of the mortuary data, and diminishing the labor hitherto needed for preparing the annual statements. The selected area work involved an enormous amount of correspondence, and the personal examination and check of returns. Quarterly abstract forms were designed and printed, and quarterly returns and reports prepared and submitted.

In October, I was persuaded to proceed to Darjeeling for a month, taking my work with me, but my health was too much impaired to benefit by so short a stay, and work made very little progress.

On my return, I visited Banpoor and a number of villages in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which, during October and November, fever had been very prevalent, in order to ascertain how far it resembled the disease which has been devastating Burdwan, and how far the relief provided by the local authorities was adequate to the necessities of the attacked localities.

I also personally prepared the draft maps for the illustration of the Burdwan fever report.

The following is a list of the places visited :—

IN THE BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.

Nootonhaut, twice.
Munglecote, four times.
Arral, twice.
Atghurrah, three times.
Amdoo, four times.
Godosta.
Bartisaritolah, twice.
Keshora, three times.
Gopalbera, twice.
Chunnuck and neighbourhood, five times.
Kistopore, twice.
Byragitollah.
Godestha, twice.
Pelsoah.
Deoleli.
Ishapore, twice.
Pilowa.
Roseneh.
Essunda.
Palpara.
Mongulpara.
Gobindpore.
Amedpore, three times.
Borogran.
Kalianpore.
Kessubpore.
Bedia and neighbourhood.
Pogram.
Soopoor, twice.
Soorool, twice.
Bolepore and neighbourhood, three times.
Elambazar and intervening villages.
Belum.
Goollah.
Saldangah.
Roopore.
Bahadoorpore.
Bindoree.
Goahparah, twice.
Islampore.
Shahyepore.

Deyypura.
Dwarkanathpore.
Byree, three times.
Geethgram.
Simoolca.
Sooltanpore, twice.
Etundah and environs.
Namakhara.
Modupbarce.
Ooburkhara.
Panchsewan.
Moolook.
Bundlogee.
Kusba and neighbourhood.
Molla.
Deogaon.
Lahoree.
Mongledch and environs, twice.
Shikarpore, twice.
Domaipore, twice.
Sherishutti.
Batka.
Phollah.
Bonhoolkha.
Singoore.
Loboora.
Gorgoree.
Ekrahaut.
Poorundurpore, twice.
Soory.
Station and neighbourhood.
Juggernathpore, twice.
Choukata.
Olirapore.
Gogah, twice.
Lobepore, twice.
Gonatea.
Ubladiah.
Nowgong.
Domdunga.
Bubladanga.

IN THE BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.—(Continued.)

Mohunpore.
 Koorjra.
 Burkoollee.
 Bokessurbanko.
 Theogaon.
 Korbani.
 Puloa.
 Bolgaon, twice.
 Sacooly pore, twice.
 Nundoor, three times.
 Pakoorhaus.
 Chitgaon.
 Oochkuree.
 Colgong.
 Khuliah, twice.
 Pupooree.
 Jugnugger.
 Serundee, twice.
 Siemonist, twice.
 Namookhara.
 Madlookhara.
 Oburkhara.
 Goaldih.
 Gopedeshee.
 Bala.
 Notoongram.
 Pultia.
 Seijnah.
 Mohungaon.
 Dangapara.
 Balch.
 Gopdehu, twice.
 Gualdah.
 Pultia, twice.
 Sajmour.
 Khala, three times.
 Ingungur, twice.
 Papooree, twice.
 Boyne, twice.
 Moolook, twice.
 Bholpore, three times.
 Kulgram, three times.
 Angra.
 Arjeror.
 Serundee.
 Khaspore.

Atgram.
 Khanjee.
 Sooltanpore.
 Oojalpore.
 Keladiha.
 Koloteah.
 Maungram.
 Shikarpore.
 Moytessur.
 Nowagram.
 Marool.
 Mahomedpore.
 Tarapore.
 Mahlundee and environs.
 Modde.
 Naranpore.
 Paschumpara.
 Pelaree.
 Sheascal.
 Jellaree.
 Talwarra.
 Chunda.
 Bagoola.
 Ramnugger.
 Chowda.
 Gonatea.
 Oolkhoond.
 Chandpaha.
 Satpala.
 Paragpore.
 Gorgusca.
 Haleem.
 Baloottee.
 Kotasul.
 Kalasore, twice.
 Belaspore.
 Baina.
 Chakbona.
 Haleenugger.
 Muna.
 Akalpore.
 Synthia.
 Gooshkara.
 Negan, twice.
 Rampore.

IN THE BURDWAN DISTRICT.

Burdwan, twice.
 Koichor.
 Doorgapore.
 Belgram.
 Sreekhund.
 Merah.
 Berah.
 Ekachat.
 Palachat.
 Damhaut.
 Bhowsung.
 Kalkapore.
 Gasce pore.
 Ramchunderpore.
 Palloolee.
 Majeda.
 Kamikatola.
 Lukhipore.
 Buddenathpore.
 Lingharee.
 Autpara.
 Loojeena.
 Norogara.
 Choopee.
 Purbusthullee, twice.

Paroolia.
 Soloonlo.
 Jebunnugger, twice.
 Sreekestopore.
 Ekdala.
 Bhandakhara.
 Pordeepore.
 Notoongram, twice.
 Polechat.
 Margatchee, twice.
 Baroolpara.
 Shanpoor.
 Gungor.
 Gopalpara.
 Dukinbalce.
 Buhatpore.
 Soomoodagere.
 Ramessurpore.
 Kakoorah.
 Baneebund.
 Phoolbagan.
 Muskrah.
 Bohar.
 Satgachia.

Bareepore, and 16 villages in the 24-Pergunnahs.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE REGISTERED MORTALITY

IN THE

DISTRICTS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCES

During the year 1873.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Deaths registered in the different Dis

1	2	3	4	5			
		POPULATION.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
		Area in square miles.					
		Average population per square mile.					
SUMMARY.							
(a) OF TOWNS	...	Inclusive of Calcutta	1,061,389	854,708	1,916,097	441	4,156
	...	Exclusive of Calcutta	761,532	706,904	1,468,436	453	3,241
(b) OF COUNTRY AREAS	...	Exclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta	30,920,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	172,255	360
(c) OF THE ENTIRE AREA	...	Inclusive of Calcutta	31,982,128	31,958,304	63,940,432	172,716	370
	...	Exclusive of Calcutta	31,688,271	31,810,560	63,498,831	172,708	368
Divisional Abstracts.							
(d) BURDWAN	...	...	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	12,710	573
(e) PRESIDENCY	...	Inclusive of Calcutta	3,231,138	3,055,416	6,286,554	9,862	638
	...	Exclusive of Calcutta	2,931,281	2,907,672	5,838,953	9,844	598
(f) RAJSHAHYE	...	...	4,448,843	4,444,886	8,893,738	17,694	502
(g) COOCH BEHAR	...	...	480,084	441,007	921,091	8,573	107
(h) DACCA	...	...	4,786,531	4,730,907	9,517,438	22,289	426
(i) CHITTAGONG	...	...	1,080,517	1,084,750	2,165,267	6,710	303
(j) PATNA	...	...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	23,732	552
(k) BHAGULPORE	...	...	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	18,085	354
(l) ORISSA	...	...	1,463,856	1,540,834	3,004,690	7,717	393
(m) CHOTA NAGPORE	...	...	1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	28,442	119
(n) ASSAM	...	...	772,121	707,026	1,479,147	10,263	90
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN	1 Calcutta	...	299,857	147,744	447,601	8	55,950
	2 Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	...	Data not available	...	...
	3 Burdwan	...	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	3,523	578
	4 Bankoora	...	201,690	265,082	466,772	1,346	891
	5 Beerbhoom	...	394,550	361,371	755,921	1,344	518
	6 Midnapore	...	1,257,104	1,288,769	2,545,873	5,082	500
	7 Hooghly	...	237,076	231,751	468,827	580	860
	8 Serampore	...	193,022	200,842	393,864	349	1,129
	9 Howrah	...	292,758	303,107	595,865	495	1,205
PRESIDENCY	10 24-Pergunnahs	...	1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	2,785	707
	11 Nuddea	...	877,125	935,070	1,812,195	3,421	530
	12 Jessore	...	1,051,126	1,023,695	2,074,821	3,658	567
RAJSHAHYE	13 Moorshedabad	...	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	2,578	525
	14 Dinagepore	...	776,431	725,483	1,501,914	4,120	364
	15 Maldah	...	331,087	345,339	676,426	1,813	873
	16 Rajshahye	...	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	2,234	587
	17 Rungpore	...	1,055,026	1,054,946	2,109,972	5,476	619
	18 Bokra	...	347,604	341,603	689,207	1,501	459
	19 Pubna	...	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	1,906	616
COOCH BEHAR	20 Darjeeling	...	53,057	41,655	94,712	1,234	77
	21 Julpikoree	...	216,803	201,772	418,575	2,906	144
	22 Gowalpara	...	210,134	197,680	407,814	4,433	100
DACCA	23 Daaca	...	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	2,897	640
	24 Fureedpore	...	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	1,496	677
	25 Backergunge	...	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	4,935	482
	26 Mymensingh	...	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	6,398	378
	27 Sylhet	...	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	5,388	319
	28 Cachar	...	110,373	94,654	205,027	1,285	160
	29 Chittagong	...	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	2,498	451
CHITTAGONG	30 Noakholly	...	362,067	351,887	713,954	1,557	459
	31 Tipperah	...	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	2,655	578
PATNA	32 Patna	...	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	2,101	742
	33 Gya	...	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	4,718	413
	34 Shahabad	...	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	4,335	393
	35 Tirhoot	...	2,191,764	2,193,942	4,385,706	6,343	691
	36 Sarun	...	990,083	1,067,177	2,057,260	2,654	778
	37 Chumparun	...	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	3,531	408
	38 Monghyr	...	807,074	915,912	1,722,986	3,913	463
BHAGULPORE	39 Bhagulpore	...	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	4,327	422
	40 Purneah	...	870,320	838,475	1,708,795	4,957	346
	41 Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	5,488	229
ORISSA	42 Cuttaek	...	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	3,178	470
	43 Pooree	...	389,449	380,225	769,674	2,478	311
	44 Balasore	...	379,077	391,155	770,232	2,096	373
CHOTA NAGPORE	45 Hazareebagh	...	397,045	374,830	771,875	7,021	110
	46 Lohardugwa	...	921,548	615,575	1,537,123	12,044	108
	47 Singbhoom	...	205,752	205,060	410,812	4,593	92
	48 Manbhoom	...	500,936	404,074	905,010	4,914	203
ASSAM	49 Kamroop	...	292,688	268,998	561,686	3,631	155
	50 Durrung	...	122,837	113,172	236,009	3,413	69
	51 Nowgong	...	133,107	123,283	256,390	3,648	70
	52 Seebasagor	...	154,940	141,649	296,589	2,413	123
	53 Luckimpore	...	64,692	56,575	121,267	3,145	39
	54 Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	8,216	3,092	11,308	7	901
	55 Naga Hills	...	641	283	924	6	150

* Data for these columns throughout this
† Ditto ditto with regard to
‡ Ditto ditto ditto

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL,

The 15th August 1874.

TRICTS of the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10			11	12	13
Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population during the 2 previous years, 1871-72.			Increase.			Decrease.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	NUMBERS.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
26,501	20,507	46,868	24.96	25.82	24.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	130	(a)
19,585	15,726	35,311	25.71	22.24	24.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	124	(b)
266,017	191,412	457,429	8.60	6.12	7.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	138	(c)
292,518	211,779	504,297	9.14	6.62	7.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	138	(d)
255,602	207,138	462,740	9.01	6.51	7.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	137	(e)
46,899	34,213	80,912	13.07	9.20	11.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	136	(f)
33,327	23,258	56,585	10.31	7.61	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	143	(g)
20,411	18,617	45,028	9.35	6.40	7.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	142	(h)
37,209	25,274	62,543	8.37	5.08	7.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	147	(i)
4,561	3,292	7,853	9.50	7.46	8.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	139	(j)
28,296	19,040	47,376	5.91	4.03	4.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	148	(k)
15,214	10,944	26,158	9.05	6.45	7.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	130	(l)
67,019	42,635	109,654	8.80	6.41	7.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	134	(m)
27,467	10,268	40,725	8.27	5.84	7.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	143	(n)
15,580	13,320	28,900	10.42	8.64	9.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	117	(o)
15,915	12,148	28,063	9.22	7.18	8.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	131	(p)
11,171	8,357	19,528	14.46	11.81	13.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	134	(q)
6,018	4,641	11,557	23.06	31.41	25.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	140	1
14,937	11,026	25,963	14.90	10.61	12.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	2
2,315	1,762	4,077	8.84	6.64	7.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	135	3
7,188	6,086	13,274	12.48	10.84	10.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	131	4
12,419	8,791	21,210	9.87	6.84	8.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	114	5
3,473	2,368	5,841	11.64	9.04	11.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	141	6
2,756	1,732	4,489	14.28	8.62	11.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	146	7
3,600	2,448	6,057	12.32	8.07	10.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	159	8
11,381	8,344	19,725	11.34	8.80	10.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	147	9
6,461	4,453	10,914	7.36	4.75	6.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	136	10
8,559	5,820	14,389	8.14	5.68	6.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	145	11
0,112	7,206	16,318	14.12	10.17	12.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	147	12
4,984	3,155	8,139	6.41	4.34	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	120	13
6,035	4,177	10,212	18.22	12.09	15.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	157	14
4,644	2,662	7,606	7.13	4.48	5.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	114	15
5,311	2,890	8,201	4.85	2.73	3.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	156	16
2,990	2,190	5,180	8.59	6.41	7.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	183	17
4,193	2,694	6,887	6.95	4.42	5.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	130	18
322	164	486	6.06	3.93	5.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	155	19
1,352	855	2,207	6.23	4.23	5.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	106	20
2,887	2,273	5,160	13.73	11.50	12.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	158	21
7,538	5,535	13,073	8.32	5.84	7.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	127	22
1,990	1,249	3,239	3.99	2.42	3.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	136	23
8,564	5,513	14,077	7.11	4.60	5.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	150	24
6,949	4,765	11,714	5.84	4.10	4.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	155	25
2,782	1,691	4,473	3.16	2.01	2.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	145	26
473	327	800	4.28	3.45	3.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	164	27
6,298	4,504	10,802	11.74	7.61	9.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	144	28
4,180	3,135	7,315	11.74	8.99	10.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	130	29
4,736	3,305	8,041	6.05	4.39	5.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	133	30
6,224	5,568	11,792	8.16	6.97	7.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	143	31
11,391	9,233	20,624	11.93	9.27	10.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	111	32
9,953	7,696	17,649	11.91	8.66	10.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	123	33
12,484	8,080	21,104	5.69	3.75	4.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	129	34
12,175	8,240	20,415	12.21	7.72	9.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	145	35
4,792	3,218	8,010	6.49	4.57	5.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	147	36
8,667	6,406	15,058	9.85	6.98	8.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	148	37
6,291	3,975	10,211	6.29	4.37	5.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	135	38
5,771	3,909	9,180	6.58	4.06	5.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	156	39
6,803	5,473	12,276	10.80	8.69	9.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	169	40
9,742	8,586	18,328	13.43	11.15	12.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	124	41
2,293	1,880	4,182	5.88	4.96	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	113	42
3,545	2,845	6,390	9.35	7.27	8.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	121	43
3,233	2,628	5,861	8.14	7.01	7.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	124	44
7,325	5,655	12,980	11.78	9.18	10.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	123	45
2,072	1,611	3,684	10.07	7.85	8.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	129	46
3,284	2,254	5,538	6.55	4.55	5.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	128	47
4,387	3,123	7,510	14.98	11.60	13.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	145	48
2,405	1,838	4,243	19.57	16.24	17.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	140	49
1,153	793	1,946	8.66	6.43	7.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	130	50
2,920	1,674	4,594	13.03	11.81	12.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	145	51
944	736	1,680	14.59	13.00	13.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	120	52
237	188	425	73.69	60.15	67.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	128	53
25	7	32	39.00	26.71	35.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	127	54
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	357	55

statement are not available.
the mortality in town and rural areas are not available for 1871 and 1872.
ditto in the suburbs of Calcutta were not furnished.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Off. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

BURDWAN.

RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															NUMBERS.
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			
3,728 2,855 41,085	3,957 2,997 40,750	4,762 3,520 43,872	4,867 3,683 45,059	46,868 35,311 4,57,420	1'82 1'55 '50	1'57 1'41 '47	1'87 1'76 '55	1'97 1'95 '61	1'94 1'96 '58	1'89 1'95 '54	1'98 2'02 '57	2'39 2'50 '68	1'94 1'94 '65	2'06 2'04 '65	2'48 2'39 '77	2'54 2'57 '73	24'46 24'04 7'35	(a) (b)		
44,763 43,890	44,707 43,747	48,034 47,392	50,526 49,342	5,04,297 4,92,740	'60 '58	'51 '50	'59 '58	'66 '65	'62 '61	'58 '57	'61 '61	'73 '72	'70 '69	'69 '68	'76 '74	'79 '77	7'88 7'75	(c)		
560 6,089	640 7,804	923 9,081	905 8,050	7,238 73,674	1'58 1'07	2'08 '82	2'40 '94	2'95 '76	2'42 '54	1'84 '53	1'05 '50	2'12 '77	2'27 '95	2'59 1'11	3'74 1'28	3'07 1'14	29'35 10'46	(d)		
7,249	8,504	9,954	8,955	80,012	1'08	'87	'99	'83	'61	'58	'54	'81	'90	1'16	1'36	1'23	11'10	(d)		
1,049 176	1,197 237	1,528 286	1,420 245	14,021 2,464	2'59 2'16	1'99 1'55	2'07 1'57	1'92 1'53	1'73 1'31	1'58 1'22	1'46 '85	1'92 1'53	1'82 1'30	2'07 1'84	2'05 2'22	2'48 1'91	24'33 19'23	(e)		
3,005	3,707	5,645	5,547	42,564	'66	'51	'63	'69	'55	'38	'35	'59	'62	'64	'68	'97	7'45	(e)		
4,054	4,904	7,173	6,976	56,555	'84	'65	'76	'80	'66	'49	'45	'63	'64	'78	1'14	1'10	9'01	(e)		
3,181	3,944	5,931	5,792	45,028	'70	'54	'65	'71	'57	'40	'30	'53	'54	'67	1'01	'99	7'71	(f)		
152 4,183	242 5,188	245 5,916	308 6,800	2,455 60,088	1'99 '61	1'70 '49	2'47 '60	2'01 '74	1'73 '55	1'27 '43	1'22 '40	1'34 '47	1'38 '47	2'11 '58	2'23 '07	2'81 '77	22'42 6'84	(f)		
5,335	5,430	6,161	7,108	62,543	'63	'51	'63	'75	'56	'44	'41	'48	'48	'61	'69	'79	7'08	(g)		
43 506	37 575	57 708	53 651	435 7,418	'97 '61	1'05 '55	2'10 '54	2'59 '60	3'56 '98	4'37 '88	2'43 '70	2'75 '58	3'48 '55	2'99 '63	4'61 '77	4'20 '71	35'24 8'16	(g)		
549	612	765	704	7,853	'61	'56	'56	'62	1'01	'92	'72	'62	'59	'66	'83	'70	8'52	(h)		
144 3,702	233 4,202	596 5,862	679 7,348	2,940 44,436	1'42 '29	1'07 '18	'91 '18	1'17 '34	1'39 '41	'90 '33	'80 '35	'96 '37	'98 '39	1'56 '44	4'00 '62	4'56 '78	19'77 4'74	(h)		
3,846	4,435	6,458	8,027	47,376	'30	'20	'19	'35	'42	'34	'36	'38	'40	'46	'67	'84	4'97	(i)		
114 2,042	71 1,902	181 2,372	196 2,986	1,262 24,890	2'22 '66	2'15 '57	1'67 '52	2'47 '58	2'59 '62	1'85 '50	1'81 '53	2'40 '60	2'61 '61	1'62 '57	3'00 '71	4'49 '89	28'93 7'47	(i)		
2,156	1,973	2,503	3,182	26,158	'68	'58	'54	'60	'65	'58	'55	'63	'63	'58	'74	'94	7'74	(j)		
1,093 11,459	955 7,454	685 5,319	704 5,087	10,948 88,711	1'21 '34	'98 '33	1'62 '36	1'54 '47	2'14 '62	2'19 '59	2'40 '82	3'92 1'12	2'34 '90	2'04 '58	1'47 '42	1'51 '40	23'47 7'00	(j)		
12,552	8,409	6,904	5,791	99,654	'37	'36	'41	'50	'68	'64	'88	1'22	'95	'64	'45	'44	7'59	(k)		
221 3,552	297 3,892	312 33,70	238 3,038	3,003 43,722	1'23 '45	1'14 '42	1'81 '57	2'92 '83	1'89 '69	2'13 '65	1'53 '46	1'86 '50	1'55 '54	1'89 '60	1'49 '52	1'67 '46	21'10 6'75	(k)		
3,772	4,159	3,582	3,276	46,725	'47	'44	'60	'87	'72	'68	'48	'53	'57	'62	'54	'40	7'06	(l)		
105 1,646	187 1,829	273 2,065	245 2,494	2,563 26,337	1'77 '72	1'46 '85	1'47 1'08	1'20 '73	1'33 '55	1'96 '70	3'64 '92	1'80 '68	1'72 '56	1'65 '62	2'40 '70	2'16 '85	22'62 9'01	(l)		
1,841	2,910	2,338	2,739	28,900	'76	'88	1'09	'75	'57	'74	1'02	'73	'60	'66	'77	'90	9'52	(m)		
128 2,080	112 2,400	104 2,092	96 2,142	1,485 26,578	2'22 '52	1'88 '50	1'97 '68	1'97 '66	2'55 '65	3'75 '61	4'69 '70	3'83 '78	2'70 '79	2'40 '71	2'22 '62	2'05 '63	31'79 7'88	(m)		
2,808	2,512	2,196	2,238	28,063	'54	'52	'70	'67	'67	'65	'75	'82	'82	'73	'64	'65	8'21	(n)		
29 1,572	16 1,737	8 1,492	14 1,510	523 19,006	2'78 1'06	2'78 '75	2'20 '72	3'56 '79	4'61 '99	11'48 1'49	7'65 1'63	4'52 1'19	2'52 1'07	1'39 1'18	'69 1'01	1'21 1'08	45'50 12'90	(n)		
1,601	1,753	1,500	1,530	19,528	1'07	'77	'73	'51	1'00	1'56	1'68	1'21	1'08	1'18	1'01	1'03	13'20	(n)		
873	960	1,242	1,184	11,557	2'71	2'11	2'22	2'04	1'85	1'68	1'61	2'03	1'95	2'14	2'77	2'64	25'81	1		
128 1,469	148 2,094	120 2,584	122 1,912	1,764 24,199	5'81 1'28	4'42 1'22	5'44 1'58	5'87 1'18	5'07 '66	4'17 '69	3'48 '60	4'30 '81	3'95 '70	4'87 1'04	3'71 1'29	3'77 '95	54'57 12'00	3		
1,597	2,242	2,704	2,034	25,963	1'35	1'27	1'64	1'26	'73	'75	'64	'86	'78	1'10	1'32	'99	12'75	3		
81 294	20 882	31 260	32 231	437 3,640	1'84 '43	5'06 '63	4'04 '89	1'42 '71	2'14 '60	'71 '44	1'48 '50	2'50 '65	1'84 '57	1'19 '74	1'84 '50	1'90 '45	26'02 7'13	4		
325	402	291	263	4,077	'44	'78	'99	'74	'65	'44	'53	'70	'61	'76	'55	'49	7'73	4		

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	5							
				DEATHS DURING							
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
BURDWAN.—(Contd.)	5 Beerbhoom	Town—Soory	8,001	22	25	17	32	20	13	5	22
		Country areas	6,86,920	2,069	954	1,079	965	573	572	438	1,091
		District Total	6,95,921	2,091	979	1,096	997	593	585	443	1,113
	6 Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	31,401	30	35	50	49	75	25	37	29
		Country areas	25,09,472	1,221	785	835	853	1,011	1,059	1,113	1,646
		District Total	25,40,963	1,251	820	891	902	1,086	1,084	1,150	1,675
	7 Hooghly	Towns—Hooghly and Chinsurah	34,701	40	33	64	95	68	49	51	95
		Country areas	4,64,006	622	626	518	364	311	286	224	277
		District Total	4,98,727	662	659	582	459	379	335	275	342
	8 Serampore	Town—Serampore	24,440	...	...	...	106	52	47	44	40
PRESIDENCY.		Country areas	3,60,424	590	462	344	283	215	139	198	216
		District Total	3,83,864	596	462	344	389	267	186	242	256
	9 Howrah	Town—Howrah	97,784	79	194	211	233	184	173	184	187
		Country areas	4,99,081	255	226	283	151	107	109	98	253
		District Total	5,96,865	334	420	494	384	291	282	282	440
	10 24-Per- gunnahs.	Town—Areadaha	27,203	123	87	73	76	74	50	40	70
		Country areas	19,23,874	1,513	1,707	1,801	1,756	1,200	770	752	1,222
		District Total	19,51,137	1,635	1,794	1,874	1,832	1,334	820	792	1,292
		Towns.									
		Kishnaghar	26,750	55	46	45	52	49	37	25	34
RAJSHAHY.		Nuddea	8,883	29	10	7	12	6	6	8	11
		Santipore	28,035	49	35	25	18	17	15	23	35
		Ranaghat	8,871	11	4	13	7	4	33	11	10
		Kooshtea	9,245	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
		Mehorpore	5,562	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2
		Commercolly	5,251	10	12	4	15	8	1	6	23
		Total of towns	69,177	156	113	98	104	84	92	74	114
		Country areas	17,19,018	698	397	597	641	428	488	519	906
		District Total	18,12,795	854	510	695	745	512	580	593	1,020
	12 Jessore	Town—Jessore	8,152	...	...	20	18	11	15	8	12
COOCH BEHAR.		Country areas	20,66,849	1,609	862	1,222	1,572	1,472	934	746	788
		District Total	20,75,021	1,609	862	1,251	1,590	1,483	949	754	806
	13 Moorshed- abad.	Town—Moorshedabad	46,182	26	23	56	56	44	34	35	45
		Country areas	13,07,444	923	882	1,445	1,680	1,356	1,040	1,019	1,513
		District Total	13,53,626	949	905	1,501	1,736	1,400	1,074	1,054	1,558
	14 Dinagepore	Town—Dinagepore	13,042	70	43	36	36	54	22	18	27
		Country areas	14,86,882	1,065	925	621	862	616	561	454	486
		District Total	15,01,924	1,135	968	657	898	670	583	472	482
	15 Maldah	Town—English Bazar	12,859	31	47	95	28	12	22	14	17
		Country areas	6,65,687	716	522	985	1,568	946	551	394	459
		District Total	6,78,546	747	569	1,080	1,596	958	573	408	476
	16 Rajshahye	Town—Natore	9,074	16	21	23	33	35	18	8	14
		Country areas	13,01,055	670	491	528	624	481	440	405	446
		District Total	13,10,729	686	512	551	657	513	458	473	462
	17 Rungpore	Town—Rungpore	6,100	13	16	14	16	15	12	11	10
		Country areas	21,43,872	972	740	729	614	589	584	625	627
		District Total	21,49,972	985	756	737	630	604	596	636	637
	18 Bogra	Town—Bogra	5,872	14	9	13	14	13	6	18	3
		Country areas	6,83,595	615	464	486	673	439	243	351	335
		District Total	6,89,467	629	473	499	687	452	249	349	338
	19 Pubna	Town—Pubna	15,730	48	28	34	38	20	26	30	31
		Country areas	11,96,864	463	352	545	486	551	374	362	312
		District Total	12,11,594	496	380	579	524	471	400	392	343
	20 Darjeeling	Country areas	94,712	29	35	30	48	52	38	42	47
		District Total	94,712	29	35	30	48	52	38	42	47
	21 Julpigoree	Town—Fakergunge	6,281	8	7	1	11	3	5	8	3
		Country areas	4,12,384	113	153	145	107	146	195	166	143
		District Total	4,18,665	121	160	146	179	151	200	176	146
	22 Goalpara	Town—Goalpara	6,061	4	6	25	21	41	49	22	31
		Country areas	4,01,663	415	319	313	331	694	539	431	349
		District Total	4,07,714	419	325	343	352	735	613	453	380

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Contd.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															NUMBERS.
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			
19 1,409	30 1,855	17 1,207	16 1,024	238 13,036	2'44 3'01	2'77 1'38	1'88 1'57	3'55 1'40	2'22 '83	1'44 '83	'55 '63	2'44 1'58	2'11 2'05	3'33 2'40	1'88 1'75	1'77 1'49	20'44 18'97			
1,428	1,885	1,224	1,040	13,274	3'00	1'40	1'57	1'43	'85	'84	'63	1'59	2'05	2'42	1'75	1'40	19'07			
54 2,772	40 2,881	61 3,440	37 3,104	540 20,670	'95 '48	1'11 '31	1'77 '33	1'55 '33	2'38 '40	'79 '42	1'17 '44	'92 '65	1'71 1'14	1'55 1'12	2'03 1'37	1'17 1'23	17'14 8'23			
2,826	2,880	3,504	3,141	21,210	'49	'32	'34	'35	'42	'42	'45	'65	1'11	1'13	1'37	1'23	8'34			
70 292	68 306	112 378	114 797	338 5,003	1'15 1'34	'94 1'34	1'84 1'11	2'73 '78	1'95 '67	1'40 '61	1'46 '48	1'87 '59	2'27 '62	1'95 '60	3'22 '81	3'27 1'73	24'10 10'78			
371	376	490	911	5,841	1'32	1'32	1'16	'92	'70	'67	'55	'68	'74	'75	'98	1'82	11'70			
38 228	48 331	65 425	60 553	500 3,990	1'61	1'25	'93	4'33 '76	2'12 '68	1'92 '39	1'80 '53	1'63 '58	1'55 '61	1'96 '89	2'65 1'15	2'45 1'49	20'45 10'80			
266	379	400	613	4,490	1'51	1'17	'87	'98	'67	'47	'61	'64	'67	'96	1'24	1'55	11'39			
21 225	277 263	514 757	524 420	2,921 3,136	'80 '51	1'98 '45	2'15 '7	2'38 '30	1'88 '21	1'76 '21	1'37 '19	1'91 '50	2'15 '45	2'83 '52	5'25 1'47	5'35 '86	29'87 6'29			
436	540	1,251	953	6,057	'56	'70	'82	'65	'48	'47	'38	'73	'73	'90	2'09	1'59	10'16			
56 1,116	106 1,520	147 2,845	119 2,119	1,014 18,711	4'47 '78	3'19 '88	2'67 '97	2'78 '91	2'71 '65	1'83 '40	1'46 '39	2'56 '63	2'05 '58	3'66 '79	5'39 1'47	4'30 1'27	37'19 9'72			
1,172	1,620	2,092	2,568	19,725	'83	'91	'96	'93	'68	'42	'40	'66	'60	'83	1'53	1'81	10'10			
43 8	29 29	41 28	44 21	500 175	2'05 1'12	1'71 1'12	1'68 '78	1'94 1'36	1'83 '07	1'37 '07	'98 '90	1'27 1'24	1'00 '90	1'08 3'27	1'53 3'15	1'64 2'36	18'69 19'75			
36 3	40 9	37 8	31 3	361 105	1'71 1'29	1'22 '45	'87 '45	'62 '78	'59 '45	'52 3'71	'80 1'23	1'22 1'12	1'25 '33	1'39 1'01	1'29 '32	1'08 '32	12'60 11'82			
2 6	2 7	8 11	3 4	16 92	'16 '35	'32 '33	'21 '35	'45 '76	'45 '28	'37 '10	'19 4'38	'10 '96	'107 1'25	'21 1'14	'32 1'47	'32 '76	1'73 17'90			
5	6	4		94	1'90	2'28	'76	2'85	1'62	'10										
103	122	124	90	1,283	1'07	1'21	1'05	1'11	'89	'98	'70	1'22	1'10	1'30	1'33	1'06	13'76			
999	1,092	1,445	1,421	9,631	'40	'23	'34	'37	'24	'28	'30	'52	'58	'63	'84	'82	5'60			
1,102	1,214	1,569	1,520	10,914	'47	'28	'38	'41	'28	'31	'33	'56	'60	'66	'86	'83	6'02			
17 890	15 1,095	15 1,355	27 1,077	167 14,222	'77	'41	3'54 '60	2'20 '76	1'34 '71	1'84 '45	'98 '36	1'47 '38	2'08 '43	1'84 '52	1'84 '65	3'31 '81	20'48 6'88			
907	1,110	1,370	1,704	14,380	'77	'42	'60	'76	'71	'45	'36	'38	'48	'53	'60	'82	6'93			
36 1,457	48 1,550	27 1,501	57 1,465	487 15,831	'56 '70	'49 '67	1'21 1'10	1'21 1'27	'95 1'03	'73 '78	'75 '77	'97 1'15	'77 1'11	1'03 1'18	'58 1'14	1'23 1'12	10'54 12'10			
1,493	1,598	1,528	1,522	16,318	'70	'66	1'10	1'28	1'03	'78	'77	1'15	1'10	1'17	1'12	1'12	12'05			
20 409	28 484	40 640	45 533	480 7,700	5'36 '71	3'29 '62	2'76 '42	2'76 '57	4'14 '41	1'68 '37	1'88 '30	2'07 '30	1'53 '31	2'14 '32	3'06 '43	3'45 '35	33'66 5'17			
459	512	689	578	8,139	'75	'64	'44	'50	'44	'38	'31	'32	'32	'34	'45	'38	5'41			
27 642	27 998	25 1,147	45 891	390 9,822	2'41 1'07	3'05 '78	7'38 1'48	2'17 2'36	'93 1'42	1'71 '83	1'08 '69	1'32 '60	2'09 '96	2'09 1'50	1'94 1'72	1'34 1'40	30'32 14'80			
669	1,025	1,172	939	10,212	1'10	'84	1'59	2'35	1'41	'84	'60	'70	'98	1'53	1'73	1'38	15'09			
22 543	30 738	25 718	34 1,184	276 7,330	1'65 '61	2'17 '37	2'37 '40	3'41 '47	3'30 '36	1'86 '33	'82 '35	1'44 '34	2'27 '34	3'10 '56	2'58 '55	3'51 '91	28'53 5'02			
565	768	743	1,218	7,606	'52	'39	'42	'50	'39	'34	'86	'35	'43	'58	'56	'92	5'80			
11 472	57 610	60 733	44 633	279 7,522	2'13 '45	2'62 '34	2'29 '33	2'62 '28	2'45 '27	1'96 '27	1'80 '29	1'63 '20	1'80 '22	9'34 '28	9'83 '34	7'21 '30	45'75 3'69			
488	607	793	677	8,201	'45	'35	'34	'29	'28	'27	'29	'29	'22	'31	'36	'31	3'76			
12 256	9 367	11 444	13 392	135 5,045	2'38 '89	1'53 '67	2'21 '71	2'38 '08	2'21 '64	1'92 '35	3'06 '46	'51 '49	2'04 '37	1'53 '53	1'87 '64	2'21 '67	22'99 7'38			
268	376	455	405	5,180	'91	'68	'72	'99	'05	'36	'50	'49	'38	'54	'65	'58	7'51			
24 344	43 441	57 724	70 1,699	449 6,438	3'05 '37	1'78 '29	2'16 '45	2'41 '40	1'27 '97	1'85 '31	1'90 '26	1'97 '26	1'52 '28	2'73 '36	3'82 '80	4'45 '87	28'54 5'38			
366	484	781	1,706	6,887	'40	'31	'47	'43	'38	'33	'24	'28	'30	'36	'64	1'46	5'68			
33	40	55	87	486	'30	'36	'31	'50	'54	'40	'44	'49	'34	'42	'58	'30	5'13			
33	40	55	87	486	'30	'36	'31	'50	'54	'40	'44	'49	'34	'42	'58	'30	5'13			
16 149	13 133	42 275	40 262	157 2,050	1'27 '27	1'11 '37	1'15 '34	1'75 '40	'47 '85	'79 '47	1'27 '40	'47 '34	2'53 '36	2'06 '31	6'68 '66	6'43 '63	24'99 4'07			
165	146	317	362	2,207	'28	'38	'34	'42	'36	'47	'42	'34	'30	'34	'75	'72	5'27			
27 334	24 402	15 378	13 362	278 4,882	'05 1'03	4'14 '76	3'46 '79	6'70 '82	8'08 1'72	8'62 1'41	5'11 '86	4'45 '80	3'05 1'00	2'47 '94	'87 '87	45'86 12'15	38			
351	426	398	365	5,160	1'02	'79	'80	'86	1'80	1'51	1'11	'93	'86	1'04	'96	'89	12'65			

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	DEATHS DURING							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
Dacca.	TOWNS.										
	23 Dacca	Dacca	60,212	16	14	14	19	20	9	14	16
		Manickgunge	11,542	40	13	16	8	20	19	15	24
		Total of Towns	80,754	56	27	30	27	40	28	29	40
	24 Fureedpore	Country areas	17,72,230	720	360	330	571	735	518	511	727
		District Total	18,52,003	785	387	360	598	775	546	540	767
		Country areas	10,12,589	240	223	203	284	264	180	139	161
		District Total	10,12,589	240	223	203	284	264	180	139	161
	TOWNS.										
	25 Backergunge.	Burrisaul	7,684	25	11	8	18	21	9	10	23
		Dowlatkhan	5,351	18	20	11	9	11	8	6	2
		Total of Towns	13,035	43	37	19	27	32	12	16	25
	26 Mymensingh.	Country areas	23,64,398	897	554	818	1,706	1,866	1,177	1,032	951
		District Total	23,77,433	940	591	837	1,733	1,908	1,189	1,048	976
	TOWNS.										
	27 Sylhet	Jamalpore	14,312	10	7	14	30	47	26	26	22
		Kishorgunge	13,637	37	34	38	34	28	24	22	25
		Nusserabad	10,068	53	48	22	34	14	16	10	9
	28 Cachar	Total of Towns	38,017	100	89	74	106	89	64	58	56
		Country areas	23,11,000	434	300	173	276	378	779	1,220	1,238
		District Total	23,49,017	534	389	247	382	467	845	1,278	1,294
	29 Chittagong	Town—Sylhet	10,846	13	7	13	14	47	28	17	23
		Country areas	17,02,638	395	287	177	319	474	391	347	300
		District Total	17,19,539	408	294	190	333	521	419	364	323
	30 Noakholly	Country areas	2,05,027	42	27	40	72	161	115	85	47
		District Total	2,05,027	42	27	40	72	161	115	85	47
	31 Tipperah	Town—Chittagong	20,004	64	50	41	39	47	51	34	70
		Country areas	11,06,798	716	785	790	703	691	675	880	937
		District Total	11,27,402	780	835	837	802	738	726	918	1,007
	32 Patna	Town—Sudharam	10,093	9	28	13	19	34	17	23	16
		Country areas	7,03,871	740	597	446	444	523	517	469	517
		District Total	7,13,934	740	625	459	463	557	534	492	533
	33 Gya	Town—Commilla	12,948	24	16	15	50	32	13	18	19
		Country areas	15,20,083	743	520	509	737	868	608	448	513
		District Total	15,33,031	767	536	524	789	900	711	466	532
	34 Shahabad	TOWNS.									
		Patna	1,58,000	72	49	165	34	218	175	289	373
		Barh	11,050	18	25	54	64	69	32	47	67
		Behar	10,049	6	5	21	13	27	18	54	164
	35 Tirhoot	Total of Towns	1,79,999	96	79	240	111	314	225	390	604
		Country areas	13,79,639	422	444	505	653	770	788	1,042	1,510
		District Total	15,59,638	518	523	745	764	1,084	1,013	1,432	2,114
	36 Tirbhoot	TOWNS.									
		Gya	66,843	96	83	124	104	160	177	192	480
		Jehanabad	21,022	4	1	7	48	12	30	11	21
	37 Shahabad	Total of Towns	87,865	100	84	131	152	172	216	203	501
		Country areas	18,01,885	707	636	1,025	1,308	1,435	1,266	1,972	3,478
		District Total	18,49,750	807	720	1,156	1,460	1,607	1,482	2,175	3,979
	38 Tirbhoot	Town—Buxar	13,775	13	18	18	93	50	50	48	55
		Country areas	17,10,199	645	734	729	814	1,011	1,575	2,604	2,660
		District Total	17,23,974	658	752	747	905	1,061	1,625	2,652	2,715
	39 Tirbhoot	TOWNS.									
		Mozufferpore	38,223	53	62	42	62	44	69	60	136
		Durbhunga	47,450	105	80	142	61	139	187	144	118
	40 Tirbhoot	Total of Towns	85,673	158	142	184	123	183	256	204	254
		Country areas	42,99,083	713	905	722	1,201	2,959	1,924	2,355	2,718
		District Total	43,84,756	871	1,047	906	1,324	3,142	2,180	2,559	2,972

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873. —(Contd.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	NUMBERS.					
16 28	20 61	215 189	185 249	558 682	23 3 16	20 1'12	20 1'38	27 '69	28 1'73	13 1'64	20 1'29	23 2'07	23 2'42	28 5'28	310 16'37	627 21'57	806 59'08	23					
44	81	404	434	1,210	'69	'33	'37	'33	'40	'34	'35	'49	'54	1'03	6 00	5'37	15'35						
935	1,244	2,268	2,905	11,833	'41	'20	'18	'32	'41	'28	'28	'41	'52	'70	1'27	1'63	6'07						
979	1,825	2,672	3,339	13,073	'42	'20	'19	'32	'41	'24	'29	'41	'53	'71	1'44	1'84	7'05	24					
131	203	404	717	3,239	'23	'23	'20	'28	'26	'17	'13	'15	'12	'20	'48	'70	3'10						
131	203	404	717	3,239	'23	'23	'20	'28	'26	'17	'13	'15	'12	'20	'48	'70	3'10						
15 10	21 4	26 4	27 9	214 113	3 25 3'36	1'43 4'85	1'04 2 05	2'34 1 08	2 71 2 05	1'16 '56	1'30 1'12	2'09 '37	1'05 1'86	2'74 '74	3'38 '74	3'51 1'68	27'85 21'11	25					
25	25	30	36	327	3 29	2'83	1 45	2 07	2 45	'92	1 22	1 91	1'91	1'91	2'30	2 76	25'08						
920	1,025	1,217	1,557	13,750	'37	'23	'31	'72	'78	'40	'43	'40	'38	'43	'52	'65	5'81						
945	1,050	1,277	1,593	14,077	'39	'24	'35	'72	'79	'50	'44	'41	'39	'44	'53	'67	5'92	26					
22 27 2	33 33 7	53 31 26	47 40 34	337 427 279	'69 2'71 5 26	'48 2 19 2 19	'97 2 78 2 18	2 09 2 78 3 77	3'28 2 05 1 39	1'81 1'75 1'58	1'81 1'61 '99	1'53 1'83 '80	1'53 1'97 '19	2'30 2'11 '60	3 70 2 27 2 58	3'24 6'59 3 37	23'54 31'31 27'71						
51	73	110	171	1,943	2'63	2 34	1'94	2'78	2'34	1'73	1'62	1'47	1'34	1'92	2 80	4'49	27'43						
1,306	1,277	1,555	1,735	10,671	'18	'12	'07	'11	'16	'33	'52	'53	'56	'55	'67	'75	4'61	27					
1,357	1,350	1,665	1,906	11,714	'22	'16	'10	'16	19	'35	'54	'55	'57	'57	'70	'81	4 98						
24 364	54 398	52 275	38 356	330 4,143	'77 2'8	'41 '16	'77 '10	'83 '17	2'78 '27	1'66 '22	1'00 '20	1'36 '21	1'42 '21	3'20 '23	3 08 '16	2'25 '26	19'58 2'43						
388	452	327	394	4,173	'23	'17	'11	'18	'30	'23	'21	'22	'22	'26	'10	'23	2'60	28					
16	55	23	78	800	'20	'13	'23	'35	'78	'56	'41	'22	'22	'26	'11	'58	3'00						
46	55	23	78	800	'20	'13	'23	'35	'78	'56	'41	'22	'22	'26	'11	'58	3'00						
65 1,113	31 968	55 819	73 1,945	624 10,178	3 10 '64	2'12 '70	1'98 '71	1'88 '68	2'28 '62	2 47 '60	1'84 '79	3'39 '99	3'15 1'03	1'50 '78	2 66 '73	3'54 '04	30 28 9'19	29					
1,208	899	874	1,118	10,802	'69	'74	'74	'71	'65	'64	'81	'94	1'07	'79	'77	'90	9'58						
29 514	22 574	32 767	47 * 918	280 7,026	'89 1 05	2 78 84	1 29 '63	1'88 '63	3'37 '74	1'68 73	2'28 '66	1 58 '73	2 88 '73	2'18 '81	3'17 1 08	4 67 1'50	28'71 9'98						
543	596	700	965	7,315	1'04	'87	'64	'64	'78	'74	'68	'74	'76	'83	1'12	1'35	10'24	30					
20 85	18 460	44 786	76 1,023	349 7,092	1'85 '48	1'23 '34	1'46 '33	3'86 '48	2 47 '57	1'00 '45	1'39 '29	1'46 '33	1'54 '25	1'39 '30	3'39 '51	5 87 '67	26'95 5'05						
405	478	830	1,099	8,011	'50	'34	'34	'51	'58	'46	'30	'34	'26	'31	'54	'71	5 24						
264 55 38	363 58 23	235 33 14	198 24 19	2,135 546 402	'45 1'62 '59	'30 2'26 '49	1 03 4'88 2'08	'21 5'79 1'29	1'37 6'24 2'63	1'10 2'89 1 79	1'81 4 25 5'37	2'34 6'06 10'32	1'66 4'49 3 78	2'22 5'24 2'28	1'47 2'98 1 39	1 24 2 27 1 89	15'32 49'41 40'00	31					
357	444	282	241	3,383	'53	'43	1'33	'61	1 74	1'25	2'16	3'35	1 98	2 46	1'56	1'33	18'79						
985	560	376	354	8,400	'30	'32	'36	'47	'55	'57	'75	1'09	'71	'40	'27	'25	6 09						
1,342	1,004	658	595	11,762	'32	'33	'47	'48	'69	'64	'91	1'35	86	'64	'42	'38	7'56	32					
284 14	168 12	127 4	130 5	2,110 178	1'48 '19	1'24 '04	1'85 '33	1'55 2 28	2'30 '57	2'64 1 85	2'87 '52	7'18 '09	4'24 '66	2'51 '57	1'81 '19	1'94 '28	31'70 8'40						
298	180	125	135	2,297	1'13	'95	1'40	1'72	1'95	2 45	2'31	5 70	3'39	2'04	1'42	1 53	26 14						
3,155	1,836	827	682	18,327	'37	'34	'55	'70	'77	'67	1'65	1'86	1'69	'98	'44	'36	9'84	33					
3,453	2,016	952	817	20,624	'41	'36	'59	'74	'82	'76	1'11	2'04	1'77	1'03	'48	'41	10 57						
32 2,528	16 1,619	18 1,736	12 977	417 17,232	'04 '37	1'16 '42	1'30 '42	6'00 '47	3 62 '59	3 62 '92	3'33 1'62	3'99 1'67	2'32 1'47	1'10 '94	1'30 '66	'87 '57	30 27 10 57						
2 560	1,635	1,154	939	17,619	'38	'43	'43	'52	'61	'94	1 53	1'69	1'48	'94	'66	'57	10 23	34					
51 87	81 87	41 70	33 108	693 1,308	1'38 2'21	1'62 1'68	1'09 2'99	1'62 1 28	1'15 2 92	1'80 3 04	1'80 3'03	3'55 2'48	1'33 1'41	'81 1 83	1'67 1 47	'86 2 27	18'14 27 56						
118	118	111	141	2,901	1'84	1'65	2'14	1'43	2'13	2'08	2'48	2'06	1'37	1 37	1 29	1 64	23 35						
1,886	1,483	* 1,158	1,179	19,163	'16	'21	'16	'27	'68	'44	'54	'63	'42	'34	'26	'27	4'45	35					
1,954	1,611	1,260	1,320	21,164	'19	'23	'20	'30	'71	'49	'58	'67	'44	'36	'28	'39	1'84						

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4	5							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	DEATHS DURING							
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	36 Sarun	Towns.									
		Chupra	46,287	99	69	100	130	127	140	184	284
		Revilgunge	13,415	21	27	33	47	57	55	53	60
		Sewan	11,089	23	14	17	12	26	22	15	33
		Total of Towns ...	70,801	143	110	150	189	210	217	252	377
	37 Chumparun	Country areas	19,93,059	1,195	1,052	1,315	1,425	1,319	1,433	1,774	2,240
		District Total ...	20,63,860	1,338	1,162	1,465	1,623	1,529	1,650	2,026	2,617
		Towns.									
		Bettiah	10,708	52	26	30	36	60	40	40	31
	38 Monghyr	Motecharee	8,260	6	3	4	9	11	10	5	7
		Total of Towns ...	27,974	58	29	34	45	71	59	45	38
		Country areas	14,12,841	701	525	580	563	440	489	659	1,352
		District Total ...	14,40,815	759	554	614	608	511	548	704	1,490
BAGELPORE.	39 Bhagulpore	Towns.									
		Monghyr	20,274	49	44	65	84	64	93	73	74
		Jamulpore	10,453	11	7	17	19	27	24	22	20
		Total of Towns ...	30,727	60	51	82	103	91	117	95	104
	40 Purneah	Country areas	17,76,259	1,003	795	1,028	1,555	1,561	1,466	1,123	1,082
		District Total ...	18,12,986	1,153	846	1,110	1,658	1,652	1,583	1,218	1,186
		Town—Bhagulpore ...	69,678	37	30	54	62	106	88	80	61
		Country areas	17,56,612	884	688	1,028	1,274	1,101	990	477	618
		District Total ...	18,26,290	921	718	1,082	1,336	1,207	1,078	557	679
	41 Sonthal Peigumnaish	Town—Purneah	16,057	26	38	43	198	17	26	3	51
		Country areas	16,98,738	321	749	728	1,419	760	663	620	509
		District Total ...	17,14,795	347	787	771	1,617	777	689	623	560
		Towns.									
ORISSA.	42 Cuttaek	Rajmehal	8,090	16	9	34	18	23	38	29	28
		Doomka	11,103	36	35	45	34	32	33	11	21
		Total of towns ...	19,283	52	44	79	52	55	71	40	49
		Country areas	12,40,004	646	545	947	1,125	1,080	1,176	801	1,043
	43 Pooree	District Total ...	12,59,287	698	589	1,026	1,177	1,135	1,247	841	1,092
		Towns.									
		Cuttack	50,878	124	98	79	74	61	97	129	80
		Jalpore	10,753	31	23	23	27	31	56	45	32
		Kendrapara	10,682	24	16	18	6	13	15	11	13
	44 Balasore	Total of Towns ...	72,313	179	137	120	107	105	168	185	124
		Country areas	14,22,471	1,446	1,588	2,040	1,384	906	1,139	1,407	1,236
		District Total ...	14,94,784	1,625	1,725	2,160	1,491	1,101	1,307	1,592	1,360
		Town—Pooree	22,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	48
CHOTA NAGPORE.	45 Hazareebagh	Country areas	7,46,379	273	346	343	278	227	412	447	344
		District Total ...	7,69,674	273	346	343	278	227	412	596	392
		Town—Balasore	18,263	22	29	47	30	46	55	79	33
		Country areas	7,51,969	389	576	781	492	386	501	841	431
	46 Lohardugga	District Total ...	7,70,232	411	605	828	522	432	556	1,20	464
		Towns.									
		Hazareebagh	11,050	13	8	16	16	30	47	41	44
		Echuck	8,999	56	25	22	26	20	22	7	22
	47 Singbhoom	Chuttra	8,818	22	11	28	11	12	27	16	18
		Total of Towns ...	28,867	70	44	66	53	62	66	64	84
		Country areas	7,43,908	364	331	418	437	406	435	514	441
		District Total ...	7,71,875	434	375	484	520	528	581	578	525
	48 Mainbhoom	Town—Ranchi	12,086	27	43	17	34	21	63	68	82
		Country areas	12,25,037	841	817	1,202	1,066	1,088	964	970	1,147
		District Total ...	12,37,123	868	860	1,279	1,120	1,089	1,017	1,038	1,229
		Country areas	4,10,821	280	283	265	282	242	214	308	380
	49 Mainbhoom	District Total ...	4,10,821	280	283	265	282	242	214	308	380
		Town—Purulia	5,666	7	1	9	5	13	16	87	13
		Country areas	9,89,874	272	276	359	395	419	473	567	668
		District Total ...	9,95,540	279	277	368	400	432	489	654	681

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Contd.)

EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															7
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	NUMBERS.		
131 62 33	75 41 22	68 41 15	80 31 15	1,491 528 247	2 13 1 56 20 7	1 48 2 01 1 26	2 16 2 45 1 53	3 00 3 50 1 08	2 74 4 24 2 31	3 02 4 09 1 98	3 97 3 95 1 35	6 13 4 47 2 97	2 83 4 62 2 97	1 62 3 05 1 98	1 36 3 05 1 36	1 72 2 31 1 35	32 21 39 35 22 25	36		
226	138	119	126	2,266	2 01	1 55	2 11	2 79	2 96	3 06	3 55	5 32	3 19	1 94	1 68	1 77	32 00			
2,012	1,487	1,387	1,501	18,140	59	52	65	71	66	71	89	1 12	1 00	75	69	75	9 10			
2,288	1,634	1,506	1,627	20,415	64	56	70	78	74	79	98	1 26	1 08	79	72	78	9 89			
42 20	54 5	27 3	41 8	488 91	2 63 72	1 31 36	1 52 48	1 82 1 08	3 04 1 33	2 48 1 20	2 02 60	1 57 84	2 13 2 40	2 74 60	1 37 36	2 08 96	24 76 11 00	37		
62	59	30	49	579	2 07	1 03	1 21	1 60	2 53	2 10	1 60	1 35	2 21	2 10	1 07	1 75	20 69			
943	450	435	394	7,431	49	37	26	39	31	34	46	1 02	66	31	30	27	5 25			
1,005	509	465	443	8,010	52	38	24	42	35	38	48	1 03	69	35	32	30	5 55			
63 32	62 52	46 23	51 17	772 277	1 86 1 05	1 67 60	2 47 1 62	3 19 1 81	2 43 2 58	3 53 2 29	2 77 2 10	2 96 2 48	2 39 3 06	2 35 4 97	1 75 2 20	1 94 1 62	29 38 26 49	38		
95	111	69	68	1,049	1 63	1 38	2 23	2 80	2 47	3 18	2 58	2 83	2 58	3 10	1 87	1 85	28 56			
10,24	1,244	1,179	809	14,009	61	44	57	87	87	82	63	60	57	70	66	48	7 88			
1,119	1,358	1,248	927	15,058	63	46	61	91	91	87	67	65	61	74	68	51	8 30			
39 528	64 732	46 653	49 522	716 9,495	53 50	43 39	77 51	84 72	1 52 62	1 26 56	1 14 27	87 35	55 30	91 41	66 37	70 29	10 27 5 40	39		
567	796	699	571	10,211	50	39	59	73	66	59	39	37	81	43	38	31	6 59			
22 825	36 705	35 631	53 732	545 8,632	1 61 18	2 30 44	2 67 42	12 34 83	1 05 44	1 61 37	1 19 36	3 17 29	1 37 48	2 24 41	2 17 36	3 30 43	34 12 5 08			
847	741	666	785	9,180	20	45	44	91	45	38	36	32	49	43	38	45	5 35	40		
36 29	59 23	40 22	49 19	350 840	1 97 3 21	1 11 5 12	4 24 4 02	2 22 3 03	2 84 2 86	4 69 2 91	3 58 98	3 46 1 87	4 44 2 59	3 60 2 05	4 94 1 96	6 05 1 70	43 26 30 37	41		
65	53	62	68	690	2 69	2 28	4 09	2 69	2 85	3 08	2 07	2 54	3 37	2 74	3 21	3 52	35 78			
1,174	1,211	907	925	11,586	52	41	76	90	87	94	64	84	94	97	73	74	9 34			
1,239	1,264	969	993	12,276	55	46	81	93	90	99	67	86	98	1 00	76	78	9 74			
92 28 7	91 17 9	115 23 35	115 18 31	1,164 334 108	2 43 2 88 2 24	1 92 2 13 1 40	1 55 2 13 1 68	1 45 2 51 56	1 19 2 88 1 21	1 90 5 20 1 10	2 53 4 18 1 02	1 74 2 04 1 21	1 80 2 60 65	1 78 1 58 84	2 26 2 13 3 27	2 26 1 67 2 90	22 87 31 99 19 53	42		
127	117	173	164	1,706	2 47	1 89	1 65	1 47	1 45	2 32	2 55	1 71	1 75	1 61	2 39	2 26	23 59			
1,130	1,246	1,346	1,664	16,622	1 01	1 11	1 43	97	70	80	98	86	79	87	94	1 16	11 08			
1,267	1,363	1,519	1,828	18,328	1 08	1 15	1 44	99	73	87	1 06	90	84	91	1 01	1 22	12 20			
42 167	38 228	53 303	37 447	367 3,815	36	46	45	37	30	55	65	2 11 59	1 85 46	1 07 30	2 33 40	1 63 59	16 17 5 10	43		
209	266	356	484	4,182	35	44	44	36	29	53	77	50	27	34	46	62	5 43			
26 849	32 355	47 416	44 383	490 5,900	1 20 51	1 58 76	2 57 1 03	1 64 65	2 51 51	3 01 60	4 32 1 11	1 80 57	1 42 46	1 75 47	2 57 55	2 40 50	26 83 7 84			
375	357	463	427	6,390	53	78	1 07	67	56	72	1 19	60	48	50	60	55	8 29	44		
34 19 30	39 12 9	24 18 14	26 19 16	338 247 220	1 17 3 84 2 40	72 2 77 1 24	1 44 2 44 3 17	1 44 2 80 1 24	2 71 2 22 1 36	4 25 2 44 3 06	3 71 78 1 81	3 98 2 11 2 04	3 07 2 11 4 08	3 52 1 53 1 02	2 17 2 00 1 68	2 35 2 11 1 81	30 58 27 44 24 34	45		
89	60	56	61	805	2 42	1 52	2 28	1 83	2 14	3 32	2 21	2 90	3 08	2 07	1 93	2 11	27 88			
482	394	353	391	5,056	48	44	56	62	62	59	69	59	64	53	47	52	6 80			
571	454	409	450	5,861	56	44	62	67	64	69	74	68	73	59	52	57	7 59			
35 1,286	36 1,197	33 956	21 916	480 12,590	2 23 98	3 55 98	1 40 1 03	2 81 88	1 73 87	5 21 77	5 62 79	6 78 93	2 89 1 04	2 97 97	2 73 77	1 73 74	39 71 10 20	46		
1,321	1,233	980	937	12,980	70	69	1 03	90	88	82	83	99	1 06	99	79	75	10 49			
382	354	332	362	3,684	68	68	64	68	58	52	74	92	91	86	80	88	8 96			
382	354	332	362	3,684	68	68	64	68	58	52	74	92	92	86	80	88	8 96	47		
4 530	16 455	15 461	14 473	200 5,338	1 22 27	1 17 27	1 58 36	87 39	2 23 42	2 80 47	15 27 57	2 28 67	70 53	2 80 45	2 63 45	2 45 47	35 11 5 39	48		
534	471	466	487	5,558	28	27	30	40	43	49	65	68	53	47	46	48	5 56			

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Showing the registered mortality in the different Towns and Rural*

1	2	3	4	5							
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.	DEATHS DURING							
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
ASSAM.	49 Kamroop ...	Town—Gowhatti	11,492	32	32	26	41	53	132	88	52
		Country areas	5,50,189	442	376	425	488	477	1,033	1,085	625
		District Total	5,61,681	474	408	451	529	530	1,164	1,173	677
	50 Durrung ...	Country areas	2,36,000	280	222	188	207	309	439	503	511
		District Total	2,36,000	280	222	188	207	309	439	503	511
	51 Nowgong ...	Country areas	2,56,300	113	109	109	112	158	254	234	155
		District Total	2,56,300	113	109	109	112	158	254	234	153
	52 Seebhaugor ...	Country areas	2,96,589	591	295	249	218	236	236	305	267
		District Total	2,96,589	591	295	249	218	236	236	305	267
	53 Luckimpore ...	Country areas	1,21,207	121	90	78	114	216	183	232	141
		District Total	1,21,207	121	90	78	114	216	183	232	141
	54 Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas	6,308	14	20	10	28	39	38	38	50
		District Total	6,308	14	20	10	28	39	38	38	50
	55 Naga Hills ...	Country areas	903	3	3		3	2	4	2	2
		District Total	903	3	3		3	2	4	2	2

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province, during EACH MONTH of the year 1873.—(Conold.)

					6												7	
EACH MONTH.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												NUMBERS.	
September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Total.
29 400	16 565	8 490	14 492	523 6,987	278 '80	278 '68	226 '77	356 '88	461 '86	1148 '87	765 1'97	452 1'13	252 '69	139 1'02	'69 '89	121 '89	4550 12'69	49
519	581	498	506	7,510	'84	'72	'80	'94	'94	2'07	2'08	1'20	'92	1'03	'88	'90	13'37	
479	386	346	373	4,243	1'18	'94	'79	'87	1'30	1'86	2'13	2'16	2'02	1'63	1'46	1'58	17'97	50
479	386	346	373	4,243	1'18	'94	'79	'87	1'30	1'86	2'13	2'16	2'02	1'63	1'46	1'58	17'97	
151	187	210	156	1,043	'44	'42	'42	'43	'61	'99	'91	'59	'58	'72	'81	'60	7'58	51
151	187	210	156	1,946	'44	'42	'42	'43	'61	'99	'91	'59	'58	'72	'81	'60	7'58	
289	371	300	337	3,694	1'90	'99	'83	'73	'79	'79	1'02	'90	'97	1'25	1'01	1'13	12'45	52
289	371	300	337	3,694	1'90	'99	'83	'73	'79	'79	1'02	'90	'97	1'25	1'01	1'13	12'45	
115	166	103	121	1,680	'99	'74	'64	'94	1'78	1'50	1'91	1'16	'94	1'36	'84	'99	13'85	53
115	166	103	121	1,080	'99	'74	'64	'94	1'78	1'50	1'91	1'16	'94	1'36	'84	'99	13'85	
46	57	40	34	423	2'21	3'17	3'01	4'43	6'18	6'02	6'02	7'92	7'29	9'03	6'34	5'38	67'05	54
46	57	40	34	423	2'21	3'17	3'01	4'43	6'18	6'02	6'02	7'92	7'29	9'03	6'34	5'38	67'05	
2	5	3	3	32	3'32	3'32	..	3'32	2'21	4'42	2'21	2'21	2'21	5'53	3'32	3'32	35'43	55
2	5	3	3	32	3'32	3'32	..	3'32	2'21	4'42	2'21	2'21	2'21	5'53	3'32	3'32	35'43	

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.											
(a.)—Of towns ...	{ Including Calcutta ...	1,061,380	854,708	1,916,087	3,470	2,255	5,725	586	556	1,142	
	{ Excluding ditto ...	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	2,613	1,897	4,510	569	539	1,108	
(b.)—Of country areas	{ Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...				No information received from the Suburbs.						
	{ Excluding ditto ...	30,926,739	31,103,506	62,030,245	33,724	26,182	59,906	5,612	4,782	10,394	
(c.)—Of the entire area	{ Including Calcutta ...	31,988,128	31,958,304	63,946,432	37,134	28,887	66,021	6,198	5,338	11,536	
	{ Excluding ditto ...	31,088,271	31,810,560	62,898,831	36,337	28,029	64,366	6,181	5,321	11,502	
Divisional Totals.											
(d.)—Burdwan ...	{ Towns ...	129,362	117,230	246,592	549	314	863	27	23	50	
	{ Country areas ...	3,442,746	3,597,619	7,040,365	2,960	2,440	5,400	260	228	488	
	Total ...	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	3,509	2,754	6,263	287	251	538	
(e.)—Presidency	{ Towns { Including Calcutta ...	362,864	213,329	576,193	933	476	1,409	25	21	46	
	{ Excluding ditto ...	63,007	65,585	128,592	130	118	251	8	4	12	
	{ Country areas { Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...				No information received from the Suburbs.						
	{ Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta ...	2,868,274	2,842,087	5,710,361	3,107	2,392	5,499	341	250	591	
	{ Including Calcutta ...	3,231,138	3,055,416	6,286,554	4,040	2,868	6,908	366	271	637	
	{ Excluding ditto ...	2,931,281	2,907,072	5,838,353	3,243	2,510	5,753	340	254	594	
(f.)—Rajshahye	{ Towns ...	57,263	52,196	109,459	145	94	239	23	18	41	
	{ Country areas ...	4,391,580	4,392,699	8,784,279	2,758	2,055	4,813	646	517	1,163	
	Total ...	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	2,903	2,149	5,052	669	535	1,203	
(g.)—Cooch Behar	{ Towns ...	7,545	4,797	12,342	16	7	23	16	17	33	
	{ Country areas ...	472,530	436,210	908,740	310	374	684	49	59	108	
	Total ...	480,074	441,007	921,081	326	381	707	65	76	141	
(h.)—Dacca	{ Towns ...	82,185	66,467	148,652	236	116	351	45	42	87	
	{ Country areas ...	4,704,346	4,604,500	9,308,846	4,208	2,973	7,182	505	337	842	
	Total ...	4,786,531	4,670,967	9,457,498	4,443	3,089	7,533	550	379	929	
(i.)—Chittagong	{ Towns ...	25,082	17,633	42,715	132	85	217	1	1	2	
	{ Country areas ...	1,054,535	1,077,117	2,131,652	2,182	1,606	3,788	125	92	217	
	Total ...	1,080,517	1,094,750	2,175,267	2,314	1,691	4,005	126	93	219	
(j.)—Patna	{ Towns ...	233,810	232,277	466,087	808	706	1,514	283	273	556	
	{ Country areas ...	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	10,698	8,375	19,073	1,933	1,733	3,666	
	Total ...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	11,506	9,081	20,587	2,216	2,006	4,222	
(k.)—Bhagulpore	{ Towns ...	72,745	69,000	141,745	140	124	264	99	100	199	
	{ Country areas ...	3,247,548	3,224,005	6,471,553	2,029	1,287	3,316	794	729	1,523	
	Total ...	3,320,293	3,293,005	6,613,298	2,169	1,411	3,580	893	829	1,722	
(l.)—Orissa	{ Towns ...	57,308	55,903	113,211	214	213	427	18	16	34	
	{ Country areas ...	1,436,488	1,484,931	2,921,419	2,514	2,227	4,741	486	430	916	
	Total ...	1,493,796	1,540,834	3,034,630	2,728	2,440	5,168	502	446	948	
(m.)—Chota Nagpore	{ Towns ...	25,146	21,503	46,649	123	65	178	40	32	72	
	{ Country areas ...	1,700,135	1,698,605	3,398,740	908	670	1,578	290	241	531	
	Total ...	1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	1,031	735	1,766	330	273	603	
(n.)—Assam	{ Towns ...	7,110	4,373	11,483	115	65	180	11	13	24	
	{ Country areas ...	765,092	702,653	1,467,745	2,050	1,666	3,716	194	166	360	
	Total ...	772,202	707,026	1,479,228	2,165	1,731	3,896	205	179	384	

7			8			9			10			11			12
CAUSES OF DEATH.															NUMBERS.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			FROM INJURIES.									
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
13,181	10,550	23,531	3,138	2,402	5,540	94	46	140	86	68	154	106	94	200	(a)
10,357	8,052	19,009	2,273	1,616	3,889	45	42	87	73	58	131	110	76	186	
177,886	123,283	301,169	17,093	11,333	28,426	607	1,016	1,623	508	433	1,031	3,013	2,636	5,649	(b)
191,067	133,893	324,960	20,281	13,735	33,966	701	1,002	1,723	684	501	1,185	3,179	2,729	5,908	(c)
188,243	131,935	320,178	19,866	12,040	32,315	652	1,058	1,710	671	491	1,162	3,123	2,711	5,834	
2,738	2,068	4,806	522	391	913	12	10	22	12	5	17	23	9	32	(d)
32,696	23,030	55,726	3,071	2,761	6,435	112	79	191	56	52	108	181	130	311	
85,434	25,009	60,532	4,193	3,155	7,348	124	89	213	68	57	125	204	139	343	(e)
3,828	2,634	6,262	963	883	1,846	62	17	79	16	12	28	66	23	89	
804	736	1,540	94	97	195	13	13	26	3	2	5	10	5	15	
18,737	12,556	31,293	707	565	1,362	98	160	258	37	40	77	283	174	457	(f)
22,355	15,190	37,545	1,760	1,448	3,208	100	177	337	53	52	105	349	197	546	
19,531	13,292	32,823	895	662	1,557	111	173	284	40	42	82	293	170	472	(g)
1,055	761	1,816	70	20	90	3	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	7	
29,714	19,243	48,957	542	303	845	61	124	185	48	25	73	262	228	490	
50,769	20,004	50,773	612	323	935	67	126	193	52	26	78	267	230	497	(h)
162	126	288	43	16	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
3,147	2,106	5,253	406	303	709	8	4	12	8	2	10	37	26	63	
3,309	2,232	5,541	449	319	768	8	4	12	8	2	10	40	27	67	(i)
870	764	1,634	113	71	184	3	2	5	7	5	12	11	3	14	
17,258	11,116	28,374	991	570	1,561	65	129	194	57	37	94	510	392	902	
18,128	11,880	30,008	1,104	641	1,745	68	131	199	64	42	106	521	395	916	(j)
419	380	799	15	4	19	1	.....	1	3	1	4	3	3	6
10,698	7,300	17,998	254	139	443	18	18	36	17	17	34	357	292	649	
11,087	7,680	18,767	269	193	462	19	18	37	20	18	38	360	295	655	(k)
2,592	2,308	4,900	911	681	1,592	5	8	13	23	31	54	30	30	60	
24,991	17,785	42,490	4,807	2,936	7,893	85	210	354	138	141	279	721	740	1,461	
27,301	20,093	47,394	5,778	3,617	9,395	90	257	347	161	172	333	751	770	1,521	(l)
805	675	1,478	138	94	232	1	1	2	14	10	24	6	5	11	
19,532	13,203	32,735	744	514	1,258	19	28	47	124	53	177	284	236	520	
20,385	13,878	34,213	882	600	1,490	20	29	49	138	63	201	290	241	531	(m)
305	306	611	271	194	465	6	5	11	4	2	6	12	15	27	
4,975	4,111	8,786	2,057	1,250	3,307	77	157	234	10	4	14	234	293	517	
4,980	4,417	9,397	2,328	1,444	3,772	83	162	245	14	6	20	256	308	544	(n)
517	443	960	25	15	40	1	1	2	3	1	4	7	2	9	
10,744	8,307	19,051	963	680	1,662	39	47	86	77	55	132	101	88	189	
11,261	8,750	20,011	988	704	1,692	40	48	63	80	56	136	108	90	198	(o)
92	85	177	67	33	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,016	4,526	10,542	1,801	1,750	3,451	.....	21	43	.....	7	33	.....	37	80
6,108	4,611	10,719	1,868	1,283	3,151	22	21	43	26	7	33	53	37	90	

STATEMENT No. 13.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the TOWNS

			13			14			15			16			17		
			CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)														
			FROM INJURIES.—(Continued.)						From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.		
			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.											
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.																	
(a).—Of towns	Including Calcutta	...	121	83	204	467	290	757	5,719	4,314	10,033	20,501	20,307	40,808	3'21	2'63	2'05
	Excluding ditto	...	90	83	179	324	253	582	3,440	2,764	6,213	19,585	15,726	35,311	3'43	2'08	3'07
(b).—Of country areas	Including Suburbs of Calcutta	...	No information received from the Suburbs.														
	Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta	...	3,700	3,615	7,315	7,918	7,700	15,618	23,784	18,182	41,966	206,017	101,412	457,429	1'09	'84	'96
(c).—Of the entire area.	Including Calcutta	...	3,821	3,698	7,519	8,385	7,990	16,375	29,503	22,406	51,909	292,518	211,779	504,297	1'16	'88	1'02
	Excluding ditto	...	3,796	3,698	7,494	8,242	7,958	16,200	27,233	20,946	48,179	285,602	207,138	492,740	1'14	'88	1'01
Divisional Totals.																	
(d).—Burdwan	Towns	...	19	15	34	66	39	105	285	216	501	4,187	3,051	7,238	4'24	2'67	3'40
	Country areas	...	400	481	887	755	742	1,497	2,170	1,958	4,128	42,512	31,162	73,674	'85	'67	'76
	Total	...	425	496	921	821	781	1,602	2,455	2,174	4,629	46,699	34,213	80,912	'98	'74	'85
(e).—Presidency	Towns	Including Calcutta	40	10	50	184	62	246	2,501	1,711	4,212	8,234	5,787	14,021	2'57	2'23	2'44
		Excluding Calcutta	16	10	25	41	30	71	231	161	392	1,318	1,146	2,464	2'15	1'79	1'97
	Country areas	Including Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received from the Suburbs.														
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta	578	583	1,161	996	957	1,953	1,125	751	1,876	25,093	17,471	42,564	1'08	'84	'96
	Total	Including Calcutta	618	593	1,211	1,180	1,019	2,199	3,626	2,462	6,088	33,327	23,258	56,585	1'25	'93	1'00
		Excluding Calcutta	583	583	1,166	1,037	987	2,024	1,356	912	2,268	26,411	18,617	45,028	1'10	'86	'98
(f).—Rajshahye	Towns	...	11	14	25	23	19	42	122	105	227	1,438	1,017	2,455	2'53	1'80	2'18
	Country areas	...	611	752	1,363	985	1,120	2,114	1,187	1,010	2,197	35,831	24,257	60,088	'62	'46	'54
	Total	...	622	766	1,388	1,008	1,138	2,156	1,309	1,115	2,424	37,269	25,274	62,543	'65	'48	'56
(g).—Cooch Behar	Towns	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	11	17	28	251	184	435	2'12	1'45	1'86
	Country areas	...	94	50	144	147	82	229	251	184	435	4,310	3,109	7,418	'65	'35	'75
	Total	...	94	50	144	150	83	233	262	201	463	4,561	3,292	7,853	'67	'86	'76
(h).—Dacca	Towns	...	4	1	5	25	11	36	378	272	650	1,064	1,276	2,340	2'85	1'74	2'36
	Country areas	...	305	247	552	805	505	1,310	2,673	2,002	4,675	26,632	17,804	44,436	'89	'63	'79
	Total	...	309	248	557	830	516	1,346	3,051	2,274	5,325	28,296	19,080	47,376	'92	'66	'76
(i).—Chittagong	Towns	...	...	1	1	7	5	12	92	121	213	666	596	1,262	5'04	4'82	4'97
	Country areas	...	92	70	162	484	397	881	835	704	1,539	14,548	10,348	24,896	1'31	'99	1'15
	Total	...	92	71	163	491	402	893	927	825	1,752	15,214	10,944	26,158	1'37	1'03	1'20
(j).—Patna	Towns	...	28	24	52	86	93	179	1,263	939	2,202	5,943	5,000	10,943	8'45	3'03	3'24
	Country areas	...	608	604	1,212	1,612	1,824	3,436	7,257	4,982	12,239	51,076	37,635	88,711	1'71	1'30	1'50
	Total	...	636	718	1,414	1,698	1,917	3,615	8,520	5,921	14,441	57,019	42,635	99,654	1'77	1'36	1'56
(k).—Bhagalpore	Towns	...	10	8	18	31	24	55	414	361	775	1,625	1,378	3,003	1'92	1'79	1'86
	Country areas	...	285	206	491	712	613	1,325	2,031	1,534	3,565	25,842	17,880	43,722	'62	'39	'51
	Total	...	295	304	599	743	637	1,380	2,445	1,895	4,340	27,467	19,258	46,725	'65	'42	'54
(l).—Orissa	Towns	...	5	6	11	27	28	55	503	470	973	1,336	1,227	2,563	8'71	8'81	8'76
	Country areas	...	234	221	455	545	675	1,220	3,967	3,400	7,367	14,244	12,093	26,337	1'75	1'49	1'63
	Total	...	239	227	466	572	703	1,275	4,470	3,870	8,340	15,580	13,320	28,900	1'82	1'58	1'70
(m).—Chota Nagpore	Towns	...	2	3	5	13	7	20	133	82	215	851	634	1,485	4'89	2'55	3'81
	Country areas	...	226	183	411	445	373	818	1,724	1,228	2,952	15,064	11,514	26,578	'53	'40	'47
	Total	...	230	186	416	458	380	838	1,857	1,310	3,167	15,915	12,148	28,063	'59	'43	'51
(n).—Assam	Towns	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	19	20	39	306	217	523	16'15	14'88	15'66
	Country areas	...	139	98	177	240	193	433	564	429	993	10,865	8,140	19,005	2'67	2'37	2'53
	Total	...	141	99	180	242	194	436	583	449	1,032	11,171	8,357	19,528	2'80	2'44	2'63

and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATES OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all Causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
55 74	65 76	59 75	1241 1360	1234 1223	1238 1294	205 298	281 228	289 264	43 42	33 36	39 39	538 452	504 390	523 422	2496 2571	2382 2224	2445 2404	194 108	130 125	(a.)
18	15	16	575	390	485	55	36	45	25	24	25	76	58	67	860	612	735	99	139	(b.)
19 19	16 18	18 18	597 594	418 414	508 504	63 61	42 40	53 50	26 26	25 25	25 25	92 85	70 65	81 75	914 901	662 661	788 775	100 100	198 138	(c.)
20 07	19 08	20 08	2116 949	1764 640	1948 791	403 106	333 78	370 91	51 21	33 20	42 21	220 63	184 54	203 58	3236 1234	2602 866	2935 1046	110 96	137 136	(d.)
08	06	07	991	675	830	117	81	100	22	21	21	68	58	63	1307	920	1110	96	136	(d.)
06	09	07	990	1234	1086	265	413	320	50	29	42	659	802	731	2289	2712	2433	170	142	(e.)
12	06	00	1276	1122	1197	155	147	151	65	45	55	306	245	304	2091	1747	1916	96	115	
11	08	10	652	441	547	27	19	23	31	33	31	89	26	32	874	614	745	101	144	
11	08	10	691	497	597	51	47	51	36	33	34	112	80	96	1031	761	900	106	143	(f.)
11	08	10	666	457	562	30	22	26	35	33	34	46	31	38	901	640	771	101	142	
40 14	34 11	37 13	1842 676	1467 438	1659 557	122 12	98 06	122 09	40 22	36 25	38 21	213 27	201 22	207 25	2511 815	1948 362	2242 684	110 100	141 148	
15	12	13	691	450	570	13	07	10	22	25	24	20	25	27	837	568	708	100	147	(g.)
212 10	354 13	267 11	2147 665	2626 482	2333 578	509 85	333 69	478 78	39 31	20 10	32 25	145 53	354 43	226 47	3326 912	3835 712	3524 810	137 103	136 139	
13	17	15	689	506	601	93	72	83	31	18	25	54	45	50	950	746	852	109	139	
54 10	63 07	58 08	1058 368	1149 238	1099 302	137 21	106 12	123 16	30 21	16 17	24 19	457 50	409 42	435 49	2024 568	1919 381	1977 474	123 101	130 155	(h.)
11	08	09	378	251	315	23	13	18	21	17	19	63	48	55	591	403	497	101	148	
03 07	05 05	04 06	1612 644	2155 435	1831 539	57 15	22 11	43 13	26 29	28 23	27 26	354 50	686 41	488 45	2563 879	3380 617	2893 747	147 99	112 141	
07	05	06	659	453	555	46	11	13	29	23	26	55	48	51	905	645	774	99	139	(i.)
121 30	117 27	119 28	1108 395	993 277	1051 335	389 77	293 45	341 61	36 25	40 28	38 27	540 116	404 77	472 96	2541 818	2152 586	2347 700	101 97	119 186	
34	30	32	421	302	361	89	54	71	46	28	27	181	80	110	880	641	759	98	134	
136 24	144 22	140 23	1103 601	978 409	1042 505	189 22	136 16	193 19	42 21	34 19	38 23	589 53	523 62	546 55	2233 795	1997 554	2118 675	105 107	113 146	(k.)
26	25	26	612	421	517	26	18	22	22	19	20	73	57	65	827	584	706	109	143	
27 33	28 28	29 31	531 325	547 270	539 300	472 143	347 84	410 113	47 37	50 45	48 41	876 270	839 228	859 252	2328 991	2194 814	2262 901	103 97	109 118	
63	28	31	332	286	309	155	93	124	38	45	42	299	251	274	1042	864	932	97	117	(m.)
159 16	148 14	154 15	2055 631	2080 497	2057 565	99 56	69 41	85 49	51 20	32 22	42 24	628 101	581 73	460 87	3384 886	2948 690	3183 789	117 102	134 131	
18	10	17	653	517	585	57	41	49	26	21	24	107	77	92	922	718	821	102	131	
154 25	297 23	208 24	1292 786	1043 644	1540 718	841 234	764 177	870 208	28 31	22 14	26 23	260 73	457 61	339 97	4298 1420	4062 1158	4550 1294	163 109	141 133	(n.)
26	25	25	791	652	724	241	181	213	31	14	23	75	63	69	1440	1181	1320	109	138	

STATEMENT No. 13.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1		2		3		4		5		6		7				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			CAUSE OF DEATH.										
						From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Burdwan.	Burdwan.	1. Calcutta	200,857	147,744	447,601	707	358	1,155	17	17	34	2,824	1,868	4,722		
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta				No information received.										
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,290	16,031	32,321	37	28	65	...	...	...	891	730	1,621
		Country Areas.														
		4. Khundghose	33,829	33,836	67,665	23	21	44	...	...	...	379	242	621
		5. Indas	38,210	38,874	77,084	43	25	68	...	...	...	912	604	1,516
		6. Selimabad	41,074	43,628	84,702	29	42	71	...	...	...	409	267	676
		7. Gangooria	66,375	64,825	131,200	49	48	97	1	...	1	812	625	1,437		
		8. Sahibgunge	39,005	42,801	81,806	39	36	75	...	...	...	445	290	735
		9. Bhatooria or Poorbustholly	39,442	42,235	81,677	15	15	30	...	...	...	330	27	600
		10. Muntessur	39,564	43,617	83,181	3	4	7	...	...	...	336	208	542
		11. Katugram	38,706	43,358	82,064	107	84	191	...	...	...	564	398	962
		12. Mungleote	37,220	40,435	77,655	58	46	104	4	5	9	537	430	967		
		13. Bood-bood	45,969	45,832	91,801	52	83	135	...	...	...	620	435	1,055
		14. Ausgram	55,642	59,751	115,393	40	24	64	14	20	34	548	388	936		
		15. Sonamookhy	38,835	40,602	79,437	41	34	75	...	...	...	455	271	726
		16. Kaksa	19,980	21,802	41,782	28	33	61	...	...	...	396	354	750
		17. Niamutpore or Assensole	36,111	35,342	71,453	99	40	139	...	...	...	332	244	576
		18. Goghat	60,302	69,944	130,246	38	89	127	...	...	...	1,037	757	1,794
		19. Kotulpore	54,039	56,216	110,255	170	176	346	...	...	...	691	472	1,163
		20. Roynah	51,646	50,359	102,005	68	86	154	...	...	...	575	442	1,017
		21. Burdwan	11,254	10,844	22,098	...	...	...	...	1	1	178	102	280
		22. Culna	58,415	63,065	121,480	13	16	29	...	...	...	251	183	434
		23. Cutwa	39,463	43,636	83,099	45	33	78	...	...	...	376	267	643
		24. Raneegunge	65,054	67,228	132,282	107	58	165	7	2	9	299	169	468		
		25. Jehanabad	63,303	65,806	129,109	28	28	56	...	...	...	720	525	1,245
		Total of Country Areas			979,528	1,022,896	2,002,424	1,005	930	2,025	26	28	54	11,228	7,950	19,178
		District Total			995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	1,132	958	2,090	26	28	54	12,110	8,080	20,799
Bankoora.	Bankoora.	26. Town—Bankoora	8,695	8,090	16,794	84	73	157	8	2	10	59	36	95		
		Country Areas.														
		27. Onda	60,312	61,040	121,351	54	65	119	1	1	2	230	121	351		
		28. Chhatna	32,236	31,779	64,015	32	17	49	...	1	1	176	164	340		
		29. Gungajulghatti	76,903	78,161	155,064	55	38	93	...	...	...	206	184	390
		30. Bankoora	11,094	11,192	22,286	117	111	228	8	3	11	86	58	144		
		31. Bishenpore	72,450	74,802	147,252	178	171	349	11	16	27	427	297	724		
		Total of Country Areas	252,995	256,983	509,978	436	402	838	20	21	41	1,125	774	1,899		
		District Total	261,690	265,082	526,772	520	475	995	28	23	51	1,184	810	1,994		
Beerboom.	Beerboom.	32. Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	1	...	1	1	2	3	89	80	169		
		Country Areas.														
		33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar	45,651	46,455	92,106	71	43	113	4	18	22	1,510	1,336	2,846		
		34. Rajnugger	14,902	16,023	30,925	16	12	28	...	...	...	178	159	337
		35. Doobraipore	66,467	70,788	137,255	87	62	149	...	...	...	557	383	940
		36. Kusbah	58,482	62,001	120,483	22	20	42	6	1	7	1,098	931	2,029		
		37. Sakoolipore	28,572	32,270	60,842	86	78	164	14	15	29	610	437	1,047		
		38. Lahpore	34,300	37,636	71,936	70	68	138	17	16	33	412	310	722		
		39. Barwan	30,636	33,537	64,173	50	60	110	3	2	5	390	243	633		
		40. Mowressur	49,904	54,817	104,721	20	13	33	17	9	26	1,029	849	1,878		
		Total of Country Areas	329,933	356,987	686,920	422	363	785	61	61	122	5,674	4,653	10,327		
		District Total	334,550	361,371	695,921	423	363	786	63	63	125	5,763	4,733	10,496		
Midnapore.	Midnapore.	41. Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,381	31,491	36	18	49	1	5	6	158	118	271		
		Country Areas.														
		42. Narainahur	65,248	64,305	129,553	23	20	43	21	13	34	148	74	217		
		43. Dantoon	54,988	55,404	110,392	24	12	36	3	...	3	169	123	292		
		44. Gopeebullupore	58,602	60,708	119,310	6	10	16	...	...	...	105	83	188
		45. Jhargan	22,546	23,014	45,560	14	10	24	...	2	2	68	27	95		
		46. Bheempore	36,556	37,715	74,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	114	258
		47. Salbuni	25,234	25,638	50,872	8	2	10	...	5	5	215	114	329		
		48. Keshpore	63,619	65,310	128,929	5	4	9	1	6	7	513	341	854		
		49. Daspore	65,534	70,825	136,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	576	1,569
		50. Debra	63,178	67,569	130,747	26	14	50	14	2	16	663	524	1,187		
		51. Sabong	105,723	109,083	214,806	36	33	69	32	33	65	791	452	1,243		
		52. Panchoopore	76,700	82,206	158,906	24	24	48	2	3	5	508	281	789		
		53. Musliundpore	32,136	32,053	64,189	5	7	12	3	3	6	97	93	190		
		54. Sootabatta	37,838	35,708	73,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	15	43
		55. Nundigram	54,432	54,395	108,827	17	19	36	14	5	19	110	73	183		
		56. Contal	62,768	60,099	122,867	25	21	46	3	8	11	198	145	343		

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.
From Bowel Com- plaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
805	786	1,651	40	4	53	13	10	23	56	18	74	25	...	25	143	32	175	1	
14	4	18	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	2	5	4	9	9	6	15	3
10	10	20	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	4
54	37	91	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	5	9	5	9	14	5
12	14	26	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	13	17	30	15	23	38	6
87	35	122	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	3	7	5	6	11	13	14	27	7	
3	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	8	6	4	10	8
152	101	253	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	7	13	8	9	17	9
52	53	105	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	2	...	4	4	3	7	10
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	6	7	2	3	5	11
2	...	2	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	12
4	1	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	4	5	6	10	13	
10	5	15	1	3	4	2	...	2	4	...	4	9	3	12	16	6	22	14	
10	4	14	2	...	2	1	...	1	8	4	12	5	11	16	16	15	31	15	
31	18	49	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	10
12	7	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	2	3	5	17
9	11	20	3	1	4	2	1	3	17	5	22	13	13	26	35	20	55	13	
32	27	59	2	1	3	3	...	3	3	1	4	4	11	15	12	13	25	19	
107	91	198	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	6	12	8	11	19	20
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	21
110	115	225	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	10	21	16	11	26	22
78	66	144	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	11	4	11	15	23
16	6	22	2	3	5	3	...	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	10	5	15	24	
230	202	432	3	3	6	...	...	...	8	4	12	5	11	16	16	8	34	25
1,026	809	1,835	32	28	60	19	17	36	55	22	77	89	120	209	195	187	382		
1,040	813	1,853	32	28	60	21	19	40	57	23	79	94	124	218	204	193	397		
48	30	78	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	26
22	9	31	2	1	3	2	1	3	7	1	8	5	14	19	16	17	33	27	
16	16	32	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	3	3	5	6	11	28	
42	22	64	2	8	10	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	6	6	12	18	29
58	40	98	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1	5	2	7	30
39	22	61	1	1	2	2	...	2	6	2	8	14	15	29	23	18	41	31	
177	109	286	6	11	17	4	2	6	23	6	29	22	36	58	55	55	110		
225	130	354	7	11	18	4	2	6	24	7	31	29	36	65	57	56	113		
8	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	32
3	4	7	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	4	7	7	5	12	33	
4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	34
5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	35
8	6	14	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	6	9	36
7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	37
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	38
28	59	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	4	6	10	39
107	88	195	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	8	4	40
160	163	323	5	5	10	3	...	3	2	...	2	10	21	31	20	26	46		
108	104	332	6	5	11	5	...	5	2	...	2	10	22	32	21	27	48		
75	33	108	2	...	2	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	1	3	10	5	15	41	
83	19	102	2	...	2	2	...	2	3	2	5	8	4	12	15	6	21	42	
73	33	106	2	...	2	2	...	2	5	6	10	6	9	15	15	14	29	43	
30	18	48	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	6	7	5	6	11	7	15	22	44	
34	23	57	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	6	2	8	45
12	13	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	5	5	12	46
15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	10	9	19	47
37	36	73	1	...	1	7	1	8	14	3	17	6	13	20	11	12	23	48	
32	31	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	5	1	6	7	49
72	42	114	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	8	2	10	50
103	90	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	16	26	42	17	34	51	51
29	26	55	4	6	10	2	2	4	9	7	16	16	32	31	36	67	52	52	
86	40	126	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	18	29	8	9	17	16	31	37	53
9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	8	20	12	10	22	54
45	38	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	8	4	12	15	13	28	55
52	40	92	2	...	2	3	6	9	4	2	6	15	6	21	24	14	38	56	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		15			16			17			18					
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)													
			From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan.	1. Calcutta	2,270	1,550	3,820	6,916	4,641	11,557	2'65	2'42	2'58	'05	'11	'07		
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.													
		3. Town—Burdwan	20	16	45	980	784	1,764	2'27	1'74	2'01	...	...	...
		Country Areas.														
		4. Khundghoso ... ..	.....	.....	.....	416	275	691	'67	'62	'65	...	...	...
		5. Indas	46	87	83	1,060	712	1,772	1'12	'64	'88	...	...	...
		6. Selimabad	9	12	21	467	350	817	'70	'06	'83	...	...	...
		7. Gangooria	9	10	19	971	732	1,703	'73	'74	'73	'01	...	'07		
		8. Sahibgunge	5	6	11	498	339	837	'99	'84	'01	...	...	...
		9. Bhatkoria or Poorbustholly	6	10	16	511	414	925	'38	'35	'36	...	...	...
		10. Muntassur	3	7	10	398	273	671	'07	'09	'08	...	...	...
		11. Katugram	11	17	28	507	1,191	2'75	1'93	2'32	...	...	...	...
		12. Munglocote	2	7	9	606	490	1,096	1'55	1'13	1'33	'10	'12	'11		
		13. Bood-bood	12	19	31	699	493	1,192	1'13	'72	'93	...	...	...
		14. Ausgram	13	6	19	641	449	1,090	'71	'40	'55	'25	'33	'29		
		15. Sonamookhy	43	32	75	565	356	921	1'05	'83	'94	...	...	...
		16. Kaksia	55	44	99	511	451	962	1'40	1'54	1'47	...	...	...
		17. Niamutpore or Assensole	27	24	51	492	327	819	2'74	1'98	2'06	...	...	...
		18. Goghat	2	2	4	1,121	829	1,950	'57	'57	'56	...	...	...
		19. Kotulpore	13	16	29	918	704	1,622	3'14	3'13	3'13	...	...	...
		20. Roynah	36	30	66	794	660	1,454	1'30	1'70	1'50	...	...	...
		21. Burdwan	1	.....	1	186	107	293	...	...	...	...	'09	'04
		22. Culna	29	21	50	418	346	764	'22	'25	'23	...	...	...
		23. Outwa	39	24	63	542	401	943	1'14	'75	'93	...	...	...
		24. Raneegunge	16	8	24	455	248	703	1'64	'86	1'24	'10	'02	'06		
		25. Jehanabad	10	6	16	1,004	770	1,773	'44	'42	'43	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	387	338	725	13,957	10,242	24,199	1'11	'90	1'01	'02	'02	'02		
		District Total	416	354	770	14,037	11,026	25,063	1'16	'92	1'02	'02	'02	'02		
BURDWAN.	Bankoora.	26. Town—Bankoora	43	51	94	244	193	437	9'60	9'01	9'34	'92	'24	'50		
		Country Areas.														
		27. Onda	6	5	* 11	329	218	547	'89	1'06	'98	'01	'01	'01		
		28. Chhatna	55	41	96	284	245	529	'99	'53	'76	...	'03	'01		
		29. Gungulghatti	94	69	163	463	275	738	'71	'48	'60	...	...	...
		30. Bankoora	71	75	146	845	289	1,134	10'54	9'91	10'23	'72	'26	'40		
		31. Bishenpore	32	18	50	710	542	1,252	2'45	2'28	2'37	'15	'21	'18		
		Total of Country Areas	258	208	466	2,071	1,560	3,631	1'72	1'56	1'64	'07	'08	'08		
		District Total	301	259	560	2,315	1,762	4,077	1'98	1'79	1'88	'10	'08	'09		
		BURDWAN.	Beerbhoom.	32. Town—Soory	37	17	54	137	101	238	'21	...	'11	'21	'45	'33
				Country Areas.												
				33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar	219	229	448	1,814	1,634	3,448	1'55	'86	1'18	'08	'36	'28
34. Rajnagar	58			59	117	259	232	491	1'06	'74	'90	...	...	...
35. Dootraipore	122			126	248	773	592	1,365	1'30	1'15	1'23	...	...	...
36. Kusbah	63			72	135	1,195	1,086	2,281	'37	'31	'34	'10	'01	'05		
37. Sakoolipore	148			136	284	765	672	1,437	2'90	2'35	2'61	'47	'46	'46		
38. Labhpore	36			39	75	538	434	972	2'04	1'80	1'91	'49	'42	'45		
39. Barwan	63			57	120	528	422	950	1'63	1'49	1'55	'09	'05	'07		
40. Mowressur	5			1	6	1,179	963	2,142	'40	'23	'31	'34	'16	'24		
Total of Country Areas	714			719	1,433	7,051	5,985	13,036	1'27	1'01	1'14	'18	'17	'17		
District Total	751			736	1,487	7,188	6,086	13,274	1'28	1'00	1'12	'18	'17	'17		
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	41. Town—Midnapore	52	30	91	332	208	540	2'23	'84	1'55	'06	'32	'19		
		Country Areas.														
		42. Narainghur	4	4	8	239	136	375	'35	'31	'33	'20	'26	'26		
		43. Dantoon	21	15	36	805	292	1,097	'42	'21	'31	'05	...	'08		
		44. Gopeebullubpore	8	5	13	156	131	287	'10	'16	'13	...	...	...
		45. Jhargan	8	5	13	119	89	208	'62	'48	'52	...	'08	'04		
		46. Bheempore	14	12	26	177	144	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47. Seibuni	11	10	21	259	151	410	'31	'07	'19	...	'19	'09		
		48. Keshpore	5	9	14	572	408	980	'09	'07	'08	'01	'10	'06		
		49. Daspore	2	2	4	1,028	615	1,643	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50. Debra	9	8	17	1,001	592	1,593	'67	'24	'45	'06	'03	'14		
		51. Sabong	15	27	42	1,014	669	1,683	'34	'30	'32	'49	'30	'39		
		52. Panchsoreah	13	12	25	607	382	989	'31	'27	'29	'02	'03	'03		
		53. Masulundpore	2	6	8	159	173	332	'15	'31	'16	'09	'09	'09		
		54. Sootahatti	6	4	10	85	35	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55. Nundigram	13	16	29	214	159	373	'31	'34	'33	'25	'09	'17		
		56. Contal	38	40	78	350	268	618	'55	'34	'45	'04	'13	'03		

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26			
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all Causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
9'41	12'84	10'54	2'88	5'32	3'08	'47	'21	'38	7'57	10'40	8'53	23'06	31'41	25'81	203	140	1			
10'60	45'53	50'15	'85	'24	'55	'55	'37	'40	1'78	'99	1'39	60'15	48'90	54'57	102	125	3			
11'20	7'15	9'17	'29	'20	'29	'11	'05	'08	...	...	...	12'29	8'12	10'21	99	151	4
23'80	15'53	19'66	1'41	'95	1'18	'13	'23	'18	1'20	'05	1'07	27'74	18'31	22'08	98	148	5			
9'05	6'11	7'58	'29	'32	'30	'19	'34	'27	'21	'27	'24	11'36	8'02	9'64	94	133	6			
12'23	9'04	10'95	1'31	'53	'92	'10	'21	'20	'13	'15	'14	14'82	11'29	12'08	102	132	7			
11'38	6'77	8'97	'04	'04	'04	'09	'06	'07	'07	'00	'08	7'50	6'22	6'37	91	146	8			
8'36	6'60	7'45	3'85	2'30	3'09	'20	'21	'20	'15	'23	'10	12'93	9'80	11'32	93	123	9			
8'40	4'72	6'51	1'31	1'21	1'26	'10	'07	'08	'07	'16	'12	10'05	6'25	8'06	93	146	10			
14'50	9'17	11'72	.....	.....	.....	'05	'18	'11	'28	'39	'34	17'69	11'69	14'51	89	130	11
14'42	10'63	12'45	'05	.....	'02	'08	'04	'06	'05	'17	'11	16'28	12'11	14'11	92	123	12		
13'61	9'59	11'62	'08	'02	'05	'10	'11	'10	'26	'41	'33	15'20	10'87	13'05	101	141	13			
9'84	6'40	8'11	'17	'08	'13	'28	'10	'19	'23	'10	'16	11'52	7'51	9'44	93	142	14			
11'71	6'67	9'13	'25	'09	'17	'41	'36	'38	'10	'78	'94	14'54	8'76	11'59	95	158	15			
19'81	16'61	18'16	1'55	'84	1'18	'05	'09	'07	2'75	2'06	2'39	25'57	21'17	23'30	93	113	16			
9'74	6'90	8'34	'33	'19	'26	'05	'08	'06	'74	'07	'71	13'62	9'25	11'46	102	150	17			
15'64	10'82	13'16	'13	'15	'14	'52	'28	'40	'02	'02	'02	16'90	11'85	14'31	95	135	18			
12'78	8'39	10'54	'59	'48	'53	'22	'23	'22	'24	'28	'26	16'98	12'52	14'71	97	139	19			
11'13	8'77	9'97	2'07	1'80	1'94	'15	'21	'18	'69	'59	'64	15'37	13'10	14'25	102	120	20			
15'81	9'40	12'05	'44	'27	'36	'17	'09	'16	'08	...	'04	16'52	9'86	13'25	104	173	21			
4'29	2'90	3'57	1'88	1'82	1'85	'25	'17	'21	'40	'34	'41	7'15	5'48	6'28	93	120	22			
9'52	6'11	7'73	1'87	1'51	1'73	'10	'25	'17	'98	'55	'75	13'73	9'18	11'34	90	135	23			
4'59	2'51	3'53	'24	'08	'16	'15	'07	'11	'24	'11	'18	6'99	3'68	5'31	97	183	24			
11'37	7'09	9'05	3'63	3'07	3'35	'25	'27	'26	'15	'09	'12	15'86	11'86	13'82	96	128	25			
11'47	7'77	9'57	1'04	'79	'91	'19	'18	'19	'30	'33	'36	14'24	10'01	12'08	96	136				
12'16	8'35	10'22	1'04	'77	'91	'20	'18	'19	'41	'34	'37	14'99	10'61	12'76	96	135				
6'74	4'44	5'05	5'52	3'70	4'64	'23	'11	'17	4'94	6'29	5'59	28'06	23'83	26'02	107	126	26			
3'81	1'98	2'89	'36	'14	'25	'26	'27	'27	'09	'08	'09	5'45	3'57	4'50	98	150	27			
5'45	5'16	5'31	'49	'50	'49	'15	'18	'17	1'70	1'29	1'49	8'81	7'70	8'26	101	120	28			
2'65	1'77	2'19	'54	'28	'41	'07	'15	'11	1'22	'88	1'05	5'24	3'51	4'37	98	146	29			
7'75	5'18	6'46	5'22	3'57	4'39	'45	'17	'31	6'39	6'70	6'55	31'00	25'82	28'44	99	119	30			
5'89	3'07	4'01	'53	'29	'41	'31	'24	'27	'44	'24	'33	9'79	7'24	8'50	97	130	31			
4'44	3'01	3'72	'60	'42	'56	'21	'21	'21	1'01	'80	'91	8'18	6'10	7'13	98	132				
4'52	3'05	3'78	'85	'52	'69	'21	'21	'21	1'15	'07	1'06	8'84	6'64	7'73	98	131				
19'27	18'24	18'77	1'73	'29	'99	'21	'22	'21	8'01	3'87	5'99	29'67	23'03	26'44	105	135	32			
33'07	27'01	29'92	'06	'08	'07	'15	'10	'12	4'79	4'63	4'71	39'73	33'04	36'25	92	111	33			
11'87	9'92	10'87	'26	'12	'19	'20	...	'09	3'87	3'68	3'77	17'31	14'47	15'84	93	111	34			
8'38	5'41	6'84	'07	.....	'03	'03	'01	'02	1'83	1'77	1'80	11'62	8'36	9'94	94	130	35		
18'79	14'78	16'71	'05	'09	'07	'05	'07	'07	1'07	1'14	1'11	20'45	16'45	18'37	93	115	36			
17'24	13'54	15'31	'23	'12	'17	...	'12	'06	6'00	4'21	4'59	25'86	20'82	23'23	92	113	37			
12'00	8'23	10'08	'08	.....	'04	...	'02	'01	1'04	1'03	1'04	15'08	11'53	13'51	91	123	38		
12'40	7'39	9'78	'91	1'75	1'35	'13	'17	'15	2'05	1'69	1'86	17'23	12'58	14'80	98	125	39			
20'01	15'63	18'01	2'14	1'72	1'87	'02	'05	'03	'10	'01	'05	23'62	17'72	20'55	92	122	40			
17'19	13'03	15'03	'48	'45	'47	'06	'07	'06	2'16	2'01	2'08	21'37	16'76	18'97	92	118				
17'28	13'09	15'08	'56	'45	'47	'06	'07	'06	2'24	2'03	2'13	21'48	16'84	19'07	92	118				
9'80	7'34	8'60	4'65	2'14	3'42	'62	'32	'47	3'22	2'53	2'88	20'60	13'52	17'14	105	160	41			
2'19	1'15	1'67	'50	'29	'40	'22	'09	'16	'06	'06	'06	3'66	2'11	2'89	101	178	42			
2'96	2'31	2'64	1'21	'59	'94	'26	'25	'25	'36	'27	'32	5'35	3'64	4'51	103	150	43			
1'76	1'36	1'56	'50	'29	'39	'11	'24	'18	'13	'08	'10	2'61	2'15	2'38	98	119	44			
2'75	1'17	1'95	1'50	'99	1'25	'26	'08	'17	'13	'21	'17	5'27	2'99	4'12	98	172	45			
3'91	3'02	3'47	'32	'34	'33	'19	'13	'16	'38	'31	'35	4'84	3'81	4'32	97	122	46			
8'52	4'44	6'46	'59	'42	'51	'39	'35	'37	'43	'39	'41	10'28	5'88	8'06	98	171	47			
9'58	6'16	7'84	'69	'65	'67	'20	'21	'21	'09	'16	'19	10'66	7'37	8'99	97	140	48			
15'15	8'13	11'50	'48	'43	'46	'01	'08	'05	'03	'02	'02	15'03	8'68	12'04	92	167	49			
16'90	9'10	12'51	1'35	'72	1'02	'15	'03	'09	'16	'13	'15	18'82	10'28	14'38	92	169	50			
7'48	4'14	5'78	'97	'82	'89	'16	'31	'23	'14	'24	'19	9'59	6'13	7'83	97	151	51			
6'62	3'22	4'81	'37	'29	'33	'40	'41	'40	'16	'13	'15	7'91	4'38	6'03	88	158	52			
3'01	2'96	2'99	1'12	1'24	1'18	'49	'65	'57	'06	'18	'12	4'94	5'36	5'15	100	92	53			
'99	'58	'80	'82	'23	'28	'43	'38	'41	'21	'15	'18	1'97	1'36	1'08	108	157	54			
2'02	1'34	1'68	'82	'60	'71	'27	'23	'26	'23	'29	'26	8'93	2'92	3'42	100	134	55			
3'15	2'41	2'79	'82	'66	'74	'38	'23	'30	'00	'66	'63	5'57	4'46	5'03	104	130	56			

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.	From Cholera.	From Small-pox.	From Fevers.
			Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	Midnapore.—(Contd.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)				
		57. Rughunathpore	27,544 27,035 54,579	21 20 41	1 .. 1	52 65 117
		58. Ekra	29,875 28,023 57,898	34 27 61	.. .. 2	85 63 148
		59. Keikeree	18,231 17,772 36,003	.. ..	2 .. 2	29 26 55
		60. Pataspore	40,503 40,620 81,123	20 20 40	.. ..	41 22 63
		61. Bhucwanpore	41,659 45,153 86,812	4 2 6	2 5 7	103 118 221
		62. Gurbetta	72,199 73,065 145,264	67 27 94	4 2 6	1,068 831 1,899
		63. Midnapore	69,234 71,917 141,151	65 50 115	2 2 4	405 211 616
		64. Tumlook	37,691 39,650 77,341	30 26 56	21 6 27	132 143 275
		65. Chundrakona	52,671 53,806 106,477	92 55 147	.. ..	1,921 1,471 3,392
		66. Ghatal	50,384 52,558 102,942	18 21 39	.. ..	405 286 691
		Total of Country Areas ..	1,241,081 1,268,388 2,509,469	584 425 1,009	143 102 245	9,249 6,277 15,527
		District Total ..	1,257,191 1,283,769 2,540,960	720 438 1,058	144 107 251	9,407 6,391 15,798
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,111 17,647 34,758	41 34 75	2 .. 2	331 265 596
		Country Areas.				
		68. Hooghly	15,870 16,907 32,777	22 18 40	1 2 3	210 141 357
		69. Baloghur	28,917 32,638 61,555	3 3 6	5 5 10	122 97 219
		70. Pundooah	36,514 40,818 77,332	2 8 10	.. ..	363 170 533
		71. Dhumeakhal	55,335 61,166 116,501	23 13 36	.. ..	533 255 788
		72. Khanakool	63,544 71,809 135,353	4 2 6	.. ..	872 505 1,377
		73. Bansbaria	19,742 21,567 41,309	24 19 43	2 1 3	458 427 885
		Total of Country Areas ..	219,962 244,104 464,066	78 63 141	8 8 16	2,504 1,595 4,099
		District Total ..	237,076 261,751 498,827	119 97 216	10 8 18	2,835 1,800 4,635
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore	12,438 12,002 24,440	37 21 58	.. 1 1	173 137 310
		Country Areas.				
		75. Hurrupal	54,822 56,867 111,689	9 1 10	.. ..	366 119 485
		76. Kistnugur	32,616 36,064 68,680	12 9 21	.. ..	292 146 438
		77. Chunditola	46,110 48,031 94,141	38 32 65	.. ..	473 285 758
		78. Serampore	7,323 6,700 14,023	28 17 45	.. ..	219 173 392
		79. Baidyabaty	39,713 40,578 80,291	21 18 39	.. ..	403 261 664
		Total of Country Areas ..	180,584 188,840 369,424	103 77 180	.. ..	1,093 684 1,777
		District Total ..	193,022 20,042 393,864	140 98 238	.. 1 1	1,866 1,121 2,987
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah	54,098 48,686 102,784	313 145 458	15 13 28	1,037 707 1,744
		Country Areas.				
		81. Doonjoor	38,990 40,038 79,028	60 57 117	1 3 4	269 174 443
		82. Sankral	20,456 19,547 39,993	44 31 75	.. ..	105 76 181
		83. Juggubullubpore	37,564 42,079 79,643	10 2 12	.. 2 2	195 109 304
		84. Ampta	50,814 53,560 104,374	8 15 23	.. 2 2	305 235 540
		85. Oolokriah	34,031 35,875 70,906	31 19 50	.. ..	68 38 106
		86. Bagnan	27,411 30,627 58,038	38 20 58	1 .. 1	121 77 198
		87. Shampore	20,388 31,035 51,423	39 36 75	.. 1 1	160 87 247
		Total of Country Areas ..	238,660 259,421 498,081	242 180 422	2 8 10	1,223 796 2,019
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	24-Pargannas.	District Total ..	292,758 303,107 595,865	535 325 860	17 21 38	2,260 1,503 3,763
		88. Town—Areadaha	14,348 12,915 27,263	60 53 113	3 3 6	277 267 544
		Country Areas.				
		89. Tollykunge	60,983 56,511 117,494	38 28 66	5 1 6	334 254 588
		90. Sonapore	17,753 17,798 35,551	57 56 113	.. ..	277 211 488
		91. Areadaha	341 5 346	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
		92. Oryaparah	29,079 28,152 57,231	63 65 128	.. 1 1	244 174 418
		93. Bistopore	36,815 37,514 74,329	76 66 132	.. ..	227 159 386
		94. Achceepore	29,088 29,444 58,532	81 60 141	3 2 5	221 132 353
		95. Dum-Dum	18,442 15,849 34,291	25 13 38	.. ..	253 212 465
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	24-Pargannas.	96. Deykunge	16,585 16,025 32,610	40 24 64	.. ..	156 139 295
		97. Taberiah	41,058 40,940 81,998	101 100 201	6 .. 6	301 189 490
		98. Diamond Harbour	24,530 24,342 48,872	6 10 16	1 .. 1	224 121 345
		99. Dobipore	21,128 22,029 43,157	65 62 127	.. ..	260 188 448
		100. Bankipore	48,372 50,130 98,502	87 63 150	.. ..	483 310 793
		101. Sultanpore	38,515 39,859 78,374	35 38 73	.. ..	319 234 553
		102. Muthurapore	21,955 21,528 43,483	18 14 32	.. ..	205 169 374
		103. Baripore	31,754 30,854 62,608	27 16 43	.. ..	372 263 635
		104. Protabuggur	15,444 14,219 29,663	37 20 57	3 1 4	216 180 396
		105. Moolah	20,622 18,143 38,765	104 68 172	5 2 7	89 69 158
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	24-Pargannas.	106. Hurwa	22,589 20,283 42,872	73 51 124	.. ..	229 196 425
		107. Huanabad	21,080 17,798 38,878	32 18 50	.. ..	136 91 227
		108. Kalarooah	39,178 39,015 78,193	51 21 72	1 1 2	209 111 320
		109. Magurah	24,743 28,735 53,478	35 29 64	4 2 6	249 180 429
		110. Kaligunge	71,710 66,850 138,560	91 43 134	.. 1 1	533 431 964
		111. Asaconee	43,599 40,677 84,276	27 6 33	.. ..	340 277 617
		112. Baraset	39,880 38,339 78,219	37 29 66	3 5 8	192 163 355
		113. Nyabatty	43,296 42,792 86,088	53 40 93	.. ..	280 193 473
		114. Nayabgunge (Barrackpore) ..	35,828 32,801 68,629	24 24 48	.. 1 1	265 179 444
		115. Joynuggur	35,026 32,718 67,744	81 67 148	.. ..	218 150 368
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	24-Pargannas.	116. Bussacghat	36,112 36,055 72,167	81 61 142	.. ..	330 215 545
		117. Satkhira	46,316 47,141 93,457	13 9 22	3 .. 3	470 245 715
		118. Kalinga	54,853 58,748 113,601	77 62 139	4 1 5	539 299 838
		Total of Country Areas ..	996,682 935,192 1,931,874	1,584 1,146 2,730	44 16 60	7,922 5,716 13,638
		District Total ..	1,003,030 948,107 1,951,137	1,594 1,301 2,795	47 21 68	8,189 5,933 14,122

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																Numbers.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
15	14	29	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	4	7	5	4	9	57
48	41	89	.....	5	.....	5	...	...	2	...	2	8	5	13	15	7	22	58
3	11	16	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	7	9	2	7	9	59
46	27	73	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	4	15	9	8	17	60
52	37	89	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	6	2	8	18	16	34	26	18	44	61
192	133	325	.....	2	.....	2	...	...	3	3	6	13	13	26	15	20	35	62
81	30	120	.....	5	.....	5	...	...	8	10	18	5	2	7	18	17	35	63
43	50	93	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	11	12	23	6	9	15	17	23	40	64
113	100	213	.....	1	.....	1	...	...	4	...	4	2	8	10	7	8	15	65
41	37	78	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	6	3	9	66
1,218	950	2,198	32	14	46	18	27	45	78	87	165	187	186	373	315	314	629		
1,323	948	2,306	34	14	48	21	30	51	81	88	169	190	187	376	325	319	644		
14	22	36	.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	4	3	7	67
4	1	5	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	6	68
23	24	47	.....	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	3	8	69
18	9	27	.....	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	8	10	70
...	...	...	.....	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	6	11	71
141	94	235	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	24	36	13	25	38	72
67	59	126	.....	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	7	73
253	187	440	10	7	17	2	2	4	3	3	6	18	15	33	33	47	80		
267	209	476	10	8	18	3	2	5	6	4	10	18	36	54	37	50	87		
45	55	100	.....	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	3	5	6	4	10	74
122	50	172	4	4	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	9	14	12	15	27	75	
135	97	232	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	4	7	76
96	63	159	6	...	9	...	1	1	3	...	3	6	5	11	15	9	24	77	
78	72	150	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	2	4	4	3	7	78	
176	102	278	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	7	10	79
607	381	991	14	8	22	4	3	7	5	1	6	18	22	40	41	34	75		
652	439	1,091	14	9	23	5	3	8	8	1	9	20	25	45	47	38	85		
818	246	564	8	8	16	5	...	5	11	6	17	10	5	15	34	19	53	80	
59	49	108	9	1	10	4	...	4	3	1	4	7	4	11	23	6	29	81	
30	17	47	.....	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	3	6	9	82
11	15	26	.....	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	9	15	8	12	20	83
40	39	79	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	41	20	17	37	84
11	10	21	.....	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	17	13	9	22	22	17	39	85
17	12	29	.....	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	8	13	21	11	16	27	86
32	20	52	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	3	5	8	87
200	162	362	13	6	19	6	1	7	15	11	26	62	61	123	96	79	175		
518	408	926	21	14	35	11	1	12	26	17	43	72	66	138	130	98	228		
82	88	170	4	4	8	1	...	1	1	3	4	4	2	6	10	9	19	88	
52	36	88	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	8	13	89	
15	8	23	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	1	3	4	5	3	8	6	7	13	90
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
13	4	17	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	92
32	24	56	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	7	8	13	5	18	10	15	25	93	
41	44	86	3	2	5	...	1	1	3	...	4	14	11	25	20	15	35	94	
59	64	123	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	10	7	17	12	11	23	95
3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	8	11	13	11	23	96
...	1	1	.....	4	4	2	1	3	...	3	6	8	5	13	10	13	23	97
33	21	54	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	3	9	10	11	21	12	15	27	98
1	2	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	19	8	27	17	10	27	99
27	15	42	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	6	9	15	13	13	26	100
22	10	32	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	...	5	7	1	8	101
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	7	6	9	15	102
2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	3	8	7	4	10	103	
4	2	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13	4	17	16	5	21	104
21	10	31	.....	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	13	17	6	16	22	105
2	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	106
7	...	7	1	7	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	4	9	107
28	15	43	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	8	10	18	108
5	5	10	2	3	5	...	1	1	5	4	9	41	9	50	48	17	65	109	
2	2	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	2	8	110
32	26	58	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	3	6	8	9	10	111
17	7	24	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	9	3	12	14	6	20	112
20	6	26	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	5	3	8	113
30	23	53	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	6	4	6	10	114
8	9	17	...	2	2	...	...	...	7	3	10	3	3	6	4	3	8	115
24	15	41	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	1	7	10	13	23	17	18	35	116
10	6	16	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	4	5	8	8	16	11	17	27	117
534	364	898	28	41	67	8	10	18	55	58	113	231	174	405	320	283	603		
666	452	1,068	30	45	75	9	10	19	56	61	117	235	176	411	330	293	622		

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

		14			15			16			17			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)												
		From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small Pox.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
AREAS.														
BURDWAN.—(Continued.)	Midnapore.—(Contd.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)												
		57. Rughunathpore ...	10	9	19	104	112	216	76	78	75	103	...	01
		58. Ekra ...	5	4	9	187	142	329	113	96	105	05
		59. Kodgeroe ...	77	82	159	113	128	241	11	...
		60. Patasporo ...	11	9	20	127	86	213	49	49	49
		61. Bhugwanpore ...	39	25	64	286	205	491	99	94	96	04	11	07
		62. Gurbetta ...	106	94	200	1,452	1,102	2,559	92	86	64	05	02	04
		63. Midnapore ...	84	63	147	655	387	1,042	93	69	81	02	09	06
		64. Tumlook ...	12	14	26	265	262	527	79	65	72	55	15	34
		65. Chundrakona ...	26	32	58	2,159	1,067	3,826	174	104	139
		66. Ghatal ...	14	7	21	484	354	838	35	40	37
		Total of Country Areas ...	548	514	1,062	12,087	8,683	20,670	47	33	40	11	08	09
		District Total ...	600	553	1,153	12,119	8,791	21,210	40	34	41	11	08	09
	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly ...	63	54	122	460	378	838	239	192	215	11	...	06
		Country Areas.												
		68. Hooghly ...	1	1	2	248	165	413	138	106	122	06	11	09
		69. Balakhur ...	6	2	8	164	134	298	10	09	00	17	15	16
		70. Pundooah ...	8	3	11	333	193	531	76	19	12
		71. Dhuneakhally ...	2	4	6	563	278	841	41	21	30
		72. Khanakhool ...	65	37	102	1,005	663	1,768	90	62	94
		73. Bansbaria ...	55	43	98	610	552	1,162	121	88	104	10	04	07
		Total of Country Areas ...	137	90	227	8,013	1,990	5,003	35	26	30	03	03	03
		District Total ...	205	144	349	3,473	2,368	5,841	50	37	43	04	03	03
Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore ...	10	11	21	271	229	500	297	174	237	...	08	04	
	Country Areas.													
	75. Hurrupal ...	2	3	5	451	188	639	116	91	98	...	...	...
	76. Kristonugger ...	1	...	1	443	256	699	36	24	30	...	...	...
	77. Chunditola ...	12	4	16	629	393	1,022	71	66	69	...	...	...
	78. Serampore ...	23	13	36	352	278	630	383	253	320	...	...	...
	79. Biadybatty ...	5	4	9	612	388	1,000	52	44	48	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...	43	24	67	2,487	1,503	3,990	57	40	48	...	...	...
	District Total ...	53	35	88	2,758	1,732	4,490	72	48	60	...	04	02	
	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah ...	46	28	74	1,763	1,158	2,921	578	331	468	27	27	28
Country Areas.														
81. Doonjoor ...		24	10	34	445	299	744	173	142	157	02	07	05	
82. Sankrail ...		12	10	22	194	140	334	215	158	187	...	...	02
83. Juggutbullubpore ...		5	7	12	229	147	376	26	14	14	...	04	01	
84. Ampta ...		24	19	43	463	327	790	15	25	20	...	08	01	
85. Ooloberia ...		6	5	11	141	89	230	90	52	75	...	...	01
86. Bagnan ...		6	8	14	194	133	327	139	65	99	03	...	01	
87. Shampore ...		6	6	12	240	155	395	132	116	124	...	03	01	
Total of Country Areas ...		83	65	148	1,846	1,290	3,136	101	69	84	008	03	02	
District Total ...	129	93	222	3,009	2,448	5,457	189	107	147	05	06	06		
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pargunnah.	88. Town—Areadaha ...	88	74	162	520	494	904	418	410	414	20	23	22
		Country Areas.												
		89. Tollygunge ...	27	16	43	461	343	804	62	49	56	08	01	05
		90. Sonapore ...	13	3	16	368	285	653	321	314	317
		91. Areadaha	11	...	841	205	212	221	...	06	01
		92. Ooryaparah ...	19	15	30	341	264	605	122	93	105
		93. Bistopore ...	25	15	40	370	289	659	205	150	177
		94. Acheepore ...	30	31	61	396	285	681	272	208	238	10	06	08
		95. Dum-Dum ...	59	38	97	331	332	713	135	82	110
		96. Deygunge ...	17	9	26	228	183	411	241	142	191
	97. Taberiah ...	8	10	18	426	313	739	245	144	191	...	...	07
	98. Diamond-Harbour ...	3	2	5	255	153	408	24	41	82	04	...	02	
	99. Debipore ...	4	4	8	379	285	664	907	261	294	...	...	...
	100. Bankipore ...	16	9	25	600	397	997	179	125	152	...	...	...
	101. Sultanpore ...	7	5	12	397	305	702	90	103	97	...	...	...
	102. Muthurapore ...	38	5	43	290	199	489	81	73	73	...	...	...
	103. Barripore ...	6	11	17	414	291	705	85	62	68	...	...	...
	104. Protabhanga ...	9	3	12	280	217	497	239	140	192	05	07	08	
	105. Mutlah ...	2	1	3	220	142	362	504	416	466	24	13	19	
	106. Hurwa ...	52	12	64	561	385	946	323	251	289	...	...	...
	107. Hurnabad ...	1	2	3	176	115	291	147	101	126	...	...	...
	108. Kalaroah ...	...	2	2	276	145	421	180	82	91	02	08	02
	109. Magurah ...	4	11	15	324	231	555	141	122	133	16	08	12	
110. Kaligunge ...	29	13	42	706	510	1,216	126	71	101	...	01	07		
111. Assasonee ...	17	7	24	392	294	686	91	22	68	...	...	...
112. Baraset ...	10	11	21	282	244	527	93	76	84	07	13	10		
113. Nyhatty ...	71	35	106	415	231	646	122	83	108	...	...	...
114. Nawabgunge ...	7	10	17	291	217	508	96	73	69	...	03	01		
115. Joynguger ...	18	12	30	346	253	604	227	104	216	...	...	...
116. Buseerhat ...	21	2	23	463	305	768	234	169	196	...	...	...
117. Sakthira ...	18	15	33	549	301	850	119	22	66	...	06	08		
118. Kalinga ...	26	17	43	467	401	868	140	105	123	07	01	04		
Total of Country Areas ...		517	321	838	10,841	7,850	18,711	155	122	139	04	01	08	
District Total ...		605	365	1,000	11,381	8,344	19,725	158	125	143	04	02	08	

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel complaints.			From injuries.			From all other causes.			Total Ratio of Mor- tality from all causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1'88	2'40	2'14	'54	'51	'53	'18	'14	'16	'35	'33	'34	3'77	4'14	3'95	102	92	57
2'84	2'24	2'55	1'16	1'46	1'53	'50	'21	'38	'16	'14	'15	6'28	5'06	5'68	107	131	58
1'59	1'40	1'52	'29	'16	'41	'10	'39	'24	4'22	4'61	4'41	6'20	7'20	6'69	102	88	59
1'01	'54	'77	1'13	'86	'89	'21	'10	'20	'27	'22	'24	3'13	2'11	2'62	100	107	60
8'64	2'61	3'12	1'16	'81	'98	'58	'39	'43	'87	'55	'71	6'40	4'54	5'46	99	139	61
14'79	11'37	13'07	2'05	1'82	2'23	'20	'27	'24	1'46	1'28	1'37	20'11	15'12	17'61	99	131	63
5'84	2'93	4'36	1'16	'54	'84	'25	'23	'21	1'21	'87	1'04	9'46	5'37	7'38	96	109	63
3'78	3'66	3'67	1'14	1'20	1'20	'45	'57	'51	'81	'35	'33	7'03	6'67	6'81	95	101	64
36'46	27'33	31'85	2'14	1'85	2'00	'13	'14	'14	'43	'50	'54	40'98	30'98	35'93	95	129	65
8'03	5'46	6'72	'81	'70	'76	'11	'05	'08	'27	'13	'20	9'69	6'76	8'14	96	130	66
7'45	4'94	6'18	1'00	'74	'87	'25	'24	'25	'44	'40	'42	9'73	6'70	8'23	98	141	
7'48	4'98	6'21	1'05	'76	'90	'2	'24	'25	'47	'43	'45	9'87	6'84	8'34	98	141	
19'34	15'01	17'14	'81	1'24	1'03	'23	'17	'20	3'97	3'06	3'51	26'87	21'42	24'10	90	122	67
13'61	8'34	10'89	'25	'05	'15	'25	'11	'18	'06	'05	'08	15'62	9'75	12'60	94	150	68
3'87	4'02	3'59	'79	'71	'77	'17	'09	'13	'20	'06	'13	5'06	4'18	4'87	90	122	69
8'29	4'16	6'11	'49	'22	'31	'05	'19	'12	'21	'07	'14	9'11	4'85	6'86	80	108	70
9'03	4'16	6'76	...	...	...	'09	'09	'09	'03	'06	'05	10'17	4'54	7'21	90	202	71
13'72	7'05	10'18	2'20	1'34	1'73	'20	'34	'28	1'02	'51	'75	17'22	9'25	13'00	89	165	72
23'19	19'79	21'42	3'39	2'73	3'05	'20	'13	'16	2'78	1'99	2'37	30'89	25'50	28'12	19	110	73
11'38	6'53	8'33	1'15	'76	'94	'15	'19	'17	'62	'36	'48	13'69	8'15	10'78	90	151	
11'95	7'10	9'41	1'12	'79	'95	'15	'19	'17	'86	'55	'69	14'64	9'04	11'70	91	147	
13'90	11'41	12'68	3'61	4'58	4'09	'43	'33	'40	'80	'91	'85	21'78	10'08	20'45	104	118	74
5'58	2'00	3'80	2'22	'87	1'35	'21	'26	'24	'03	'05	'04	8'22	3'30	5'75	95	239	75
8'95	3'98	6'32	4'13	2'64	3'34	'09	'10	'10	'03	...	'01	13'58	6'98	10'08	80	173	76
10'25	5'93	8'05	2'08	1'31	1'68	'32	'18	'25	'26	'08	'16	13'04	8'18	10'85	96	160	77
20'90	25'82	27'95	10'65	10'74	10'69	'54	'40	'49	3'14	1'94	2'60	48'00	41'49	44'92	109	126	78
10'14	6'43	8'26	4'43	2'51	3'46	'17	'07	'12	'12	'09	'11	15'41	9'50	12'45	98	167	79
9'37	5'21	7'24	3'36	2'03	2'68	'22	'18	'20	'23	'12	'18	13'77	7'95	10'80	95	105	
9'66	5'58	7'58	3'37	2'18	2'76	'24	'18	'21	'27	'17	'22	14'28	8'62	11'39	96	159	
19'14	16'18	17'83	5'87	5'63	5'78	'62	'43	'54	'85	'64	'75	32'58	26'50	29'87	124	152	80
6'89	4'34	5'60	1'51	1'22	1'36	'59	'14	'36	'61	'24	'43	11'41	7'46	9'41	97	148	81
5'13	3'88	4'52	1'46	'86	1'17	'14	'30	'22	'58	'51	'54	9'48	7'16	8'34	105	138	82
5'19	2'55	3'78	'29	'35	'32	'21	'28	'24	'13	'16	'14	6'09	3'44	4'68	88	155	83
6'00	3'94	4'89	'78	'65	'71	'51	'28	'38	'47	'31	'38	7'93	5'40	6'61	85	123	84
1'90	1'05	1'51	'32	'27	'30	'61	'47	'55	'17	'13	'15	4'14	2'48	3'29	95	158	85
4'41	2'50	3'40	'62	'39	'49	'40	'52	'46	'21	'20	'24	7'08	4'33	5'62	89	145	86
5'44	2'80	4'08	1'09	'64	'86	'10	'16	'13	'20	'19	'19	8'16	4'99	6'53	94	154	87
5'12	3'06	4'05	'83	'62	'72	'40	'30	'35	'84	'25	'29	7'73	4'07	6'29	92	143	
7'71	4'95	6'31	1'76	1'34	1'55	'44	'32	'38	'44	'30	'37	12'32	8'07	10'16	96	147	
19'30	20'67	19'95	5'71	6'81	6'23	'69	'69	'69	6'13	5'72	5'94	38'24	38'25	37'19	111	105	88
5'47	4'40	5'00	'85	'63	'74	'08	'14	'11	'44	'28	'30	7'56	6'08	6'84	108	134	89
15'60	11'85	13'72	'54	'44	'64	'33	'39	'36	'73	'16	'45	20'72	16'01	18'36	100	129	90
8'21	6'18	7'22	...	'14	...	'06	'31	'19	...	'39	'51	11'48	9'37	10'46	105	129	91
6'14	4'26	5'20	'80	'64	'75	'43	'40	'41	'67	'40	'53	10'18	7'20	8'68	99	139	92
7'44	4'48	5'96	1'38	1'25	1'46	'07	'50	'59	1'01	1'05	1'03	13'33	9'67	11'51	101	138	93
13'71	13'37	13'56	3'19	4'03	3'58	'27	'31	'29	2'11	2'39	2'24	20'65	20'94	20'79	116	114	94
9'40	8'21	8'80	'18	...	'08	'72	'61	'68	1'02	'53	'77	13'74	10'81	12'26	98	124	95
7'33	4'61	5'47	...	'02	'01	'24	'31	'28	'19	'24	'21	10'37	7'64	9'01	100	136	96
9'13	4'97	7'05	'36	'20	'28	'48	'61	'55	'12	'08	'10	10'39	6'28	8'34	101	166	97
12'30	8'53	10'38	1'59	'95	1'25	'80	'45	'62	'18	'18	'18	17'93	12'93	15'38	91	152	98
9'98	6'18	8'05	'02	'03	'03	'26	'25	'26	'33	'17	'25	12'41	7'91	10'12	96	151	99
8'28	7'88	7'35	'70	'40	'55	'23	'35	'20	'18	'13	'15	10'30	8'32	9'34	105	180	100
9'53	7'85	8'61	1'00	'46	'73	'31	'04	'18	1'73	'23	'98	13'20	9'24	11'24	102	145	101
11'71	8'29	9'97	'09	'06	'07	'18	'20	'23	'18	'86	'27	13'03	9'54	11'25	103	142	102
13'98	13'29	13'65	'12	'07	'10	'45	'21	'37	'54	'14	'37	18'13	15'26	16'75	109	120	103
4'31	4'55	4'41	'19	'13	'16	'77	'33	'68	'09	'00	'08	10'66	9'37	10'12	136	154	104
10'13	9'66	9'91	'92	'49	'72	'26	'78	'61	1'41	'59	1'02	15'98	14'05	15'06	111	126	105
6'27	5'11	5'75	'09	...	'05	'23	'22	'22	'04	'11	'07	8'11	6'40	7'37	122	153	106
5'33	2'78	4'04	'17	...	'08	'20	'25	'22	...	'05	'02	7'04	8'63	5'32	98	190	107
10'06	7'12	8'62	1'13	'63	'88	'16	'21	'18	'16	'46	'30	13'09	9'73	11'44	104	140	108
7'43	7'14	7'29	'06	'08	'07	'68	'28	'48	'40	'21	'31	9'84	8'45	9'20	119	138	109
7'79	10'88	3'77	'04	'07	'05	'13	'07	'11	'39	'26	'34	8'99	11'02	9'76	163	133	110
4'87	4'26	4'56	'81	'87	'74	'22	'26	'24	'25	'28	'27	7'16	6'36	6'78	103	115	111
6'00	4'51	5'27	'39	'16	'27	'32	'14	'23	1'63	'81	1'23	9'58	6'56	8'08	101	147	112
6'55	5'27	5'94	'55	'18	'37	'13	'09	'11	'19	'30	'24	8'12	6'61	7'40	109	134	113
5'97	4'58	5'31	'53	'70	'77	'11	'18	'14	'50	'30	'43	9'71	7'88	8'83	109	134	114
9'30	5'96	7'63	'23	'24	'23	'47	'49	'48	'58	'05	'31	12'82	8'45	10'64	94	151	115
10'14	5'19	7'65	'56	'31	'43	'43	'36	'39	'38	'31	'35	11'85	6'58	9'09	100	132	116
6'17	5'08	5'61	'78	'10	'14	'20	'27	'23	'47	'29	'38	8'50	6'83	7'63	98	116	117
8'01	6'11	7'08	'52	'38	'46	'32	'30	'31	'52	'34	'43	10'98	8'59	9'72	106	138	
5'17	6'31	7'26	'80	'47	'54	'33	'30	'31	'60	'41	'51	11'34	8'80	10'10	106	136	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Nudda.	Towns.													
		119. Kishnaghur	12,871	13,879	26,750	14	19	33	3	1	4	130	120	250	
		120. Nudda	3,902	4,061	8,863	5	3	8	...	...	...	67	74	141
		121. Santipore	13,205	15,430	28,635	2	3	5	1	...	1	164	102	326	
		122. Ranaghat	4,266	4,606	8,871	28	18	46	...	...	...	29	20	49
		123. Koomtea	4,674	4,571	9,245	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	11
		124. Meherpore	2,623	2,939	5,562	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	13	24
		125. Commercolly	2,479	2,772	5,251	2	4	6	1	...	1	50	24	74	
		Total of Towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	53	47	100	5	1	6	459	416	875	
		Country Areas.													
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Nudda.	126. Kishnaghur	33,067	34,020	67,087	23	16	39	1	...	1	159	155	314	
		127. Hauskhally	19,425	20,009	40,034	23	17	40	...	...	...	63	43	106
		128. Kishengungo	14,373	15,338	29,710	1	2	3	1	2	3	56	80	86	
		129. Chupra	26,480	28,617	55,097	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	29	82
		130. Nakasheepara	26,806	29,090	55,902	35	33	68	...	...	...	100	73	173
		131. Kaligunge	24,432	26,201	50,633	19	17	36	...	...	...	167	97	264
		132. Tehatta	46,097	48,578	94,675	18	18	36	3	2	5	264	144	408	
		133. Meherpore	7,075	7,205	14,340	5	...	5	...	...	...	71	39	110
		134. Karimpore	46,754	50,586	97,340	10	9	19	15	22	37	349	165	514	
		135. Gangnee	47,438	48,320	95,757	3	2	5	1	...	1	147	90	237	
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Nudda.	136. Dowlutpore	45,982	51,697	97,679	21	25	46	5	3	8	617	356	973	
		137. Nowpara	40,923	44,132	85,055	35	16	51	1	...	1	132	74	206	
		138. Kooshtea	6,868	7,194	14,062	3	4	7	1	...	1	73	37	110	
		139. Commercolly, including Koksa	39,419	41,584	81,003	13	24	37	2	...	2	147	127	274	
		140. Bhalooka	17,700	19,388	37,088	10	12	22	2	1	3	123	79	202	
		141. Bhadoolia	28,482	30,009	58,491	11	5	16	...	...	...	141	74	215
		142. Alundanga	43,544	45,791	89,335	15	7	22	...	3	3	171	100	271	
		143. Choodangah	10,484	10,190	20,674	2	2	4	...	...	...	86	79	165
		144. Damurhoda	29,134	29,804	58,938	1	...	1	...	...	...	178	98	276
		145. Kalopole	17,577	17,296	34,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	80	190
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Nudda.	146. Jeobunnugger	17,482	18,121	35,603	2	2	4	...	...	...	105	51	156
		147. Moheshpore	49,190	51,140	100,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	108	333
		148. Goweripotha	24,615	29,141	53,756	7	7	14	...	...	...	205	142	347
		149. Bongong	6,923	8,262	15,185	16	10	26	3	...	3	67	45	102	
		150. Suraha	31,147	35,216	66,363	3	1	4	...	...	...	138	65	203
		151. Gaighatta	19,827	23,240	43,067	12	14	26	...	...	...	90	52	142
		152. Gopalnugger	19,549	20,520	40,069	12	5	17	...	...	...	70	41	111
		153. Santipore	10,474	11,326	21,800	7	2	9	1	...	1	148	120	268	
		154. Ranaghat, including Boernugger or Oolow	34,068	36,823	70,891	26	24	50	...	2	2	176	143	319	
		155. Chagdah	28,554	29,771	58,325	12	3	15	...	...	...	54	42	96
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Nudda.	156. Jagooli	19,217	19,220	38,446	1	1	2	...	...	...	47	37	84
		Total of Country Areas	833,105	886,513	1,719,618	347	278	625	36	35	71	4,522	2,815	7,337	
		District Total	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	400	325	725	41	36	77	4,981	3,231	8,212	
		157. Town—Jessore	4,639	5,513	10,152	23	18	41	...	...	...	68	53	121
		Country Areas.													
		158. Goodkhally	90,553	30,972	61,525	40	50	90	3	5	8	164	121	285	
		159. Monirampur, including Nowpara	71,819	71,102	142,921	236	198	434	60	36	96	554	436	990	
		160. Kaligunge	44,008	43,000	88,214	24	21	45	3	3	6	188	90	278	
		161. Keshubpore	42,562	42,298	84,860	72	61	133	5	8	13	344	176	520	
		162. Bagherpara	20,029	20,670	58,705	30	26	56	9	6	15	181	101	282	
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Jessore.	163. Jenidah	41,987	43,607	85,594	18	10	28	3	8	11	230	141	371	
		164. Kotchandpore	20,096	19,144	39,240	1	...	1	5	8	13	119	86	205	
		165. Hurrenakoonda	18,905	18,550	37,454	4	11	15	7	4	11	54	37	91	
		166. Sakopa	59,057	65,106	124,163	32	43	75	18	21	39	151	88	239	
		167. Magorah, including Sreepore	70,956	77,547	148,503	140	111	251	11	8	19	408	301	709	
		168. Muhammadpore	39,593	42,294	81,887	16	9	25	7	4	11	124	64	188	
		169. Sulkhia	21,604	23,726	45,330	98	76	174	18	14	32	160	112	272	
		170. Narail	65,749	66,779	132,528	30	23	53	13	6	19	147	90	237	
		171. Kallia	33,547	33,939	67,486	5	2	7	4	2	6	103	73	176	
		172. Lohagurah, including Alfordangah	47,760	51,269	99,029	17	12	29	19	9	28	215	119	334	
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Moorshedabad.	173. Khoorna, including Footollah	54,841	55,582	110,443	39	34	73	38	21	59	365	233	598	
		174. Bytaghatta	18,986	14,287	33,273	4	4	8	...	2	2	129	108	237	
		175. Dymriah, including Tulla	53,740	53,214	106,954	34	37	71	2	2	4	486	309	795	
		176. Delooty, including Chaudkhally	47,557	28,794	76,351	30	12	42	3	1	4	186	148	334	
		177. Bagerhat, including Fokeorlat and Kuchooa	71,303	67,257	138,560	132	97	229	11	12	23	746	517	1,263	
		178. Molnaha	23,829	24,668	48,497	20	14	34	13	8	21	301	118	419	
		179. Rampal	25,139	20,021	45,160	52	28	80	...	...	...	219	150	369
		180. Morrelgunge	39,788	27,508	67,296	29	26	55	1	1	2	265	162	427	
		181. Jessore	73,479	72,427	145,906	108	61	169	8	6	16	444	251	695	
		Total of Country Areas	1,040,487	1,020,382	2,060,869	1,226	960	2,186	261	197	458	6,293	4,025	10,308	
District Total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	1,249	984	2,233	261	197	458	6,361	4,078	10,439			
PRESIDENTY.—(Continued.)	Moorshedabad.	182. Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	42	28	70	17	16	33	196	148	344	
		Country Areas.													
		183. Burwa	36,326	39,637	75,963	16	24	40	46	36	74	532	438	970	
		184. Nowadah	20,295	22,169	42,464	3	3	6	9	4	13	276	187	463	
		185. Hurthurpara	27,434	30,370	57,704	13	8	21	30	27	57	301	196	497	
		Total of Country Areas	1,040,487	1,020,382	2,060,869	1,226	960	2,186	261	197	458	6,293	4,025	10,308	
		District Total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	1,249	984	2,233	261	197	458	6,361	4,078	10,439	
		186. Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	42	28	70	17	16	33	196	148	344	
		Country Areas.													
		187. Burwa	36,326	39,637	75,963	16	24	40	46	36	74	532	438	970	
188. Nowadah	20,295	22,169	42,464	3	3	6	9	4	13	276	187	463			
189. Hurthurpara	27,434	30,370	57,704	13	8	21	30	27	57	301	196	497			

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
6	1	7	6	1	7	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	3	6	12	4	18	119	
2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	5	10	120
1	1	2	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	6	11	121	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	4	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	123
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	124
2	6	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	8	5	125
16	9	25	8	9	17	2	2	4	8	2	10	9	8	17	27	21	48		
14	4	18	3	4	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	11	11	22	16	16	32	126
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	2	7	3	10	127
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	8	5	8	128
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	5	6	129
1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	10	13	4	10	14	130
13	11	24	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	9	14	5	11	16	131
16	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	12	20	32	18	23	38	132
7	4	11	3	3	6	2	5	7	9	4	13	12	42	54	28	54	80	133	
2	1	3	5	5	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	16	22	9	22	31	134
30	24	54	6	5	11	...	4	4	14	5	19	18	24	42	37	38	75	135	
20	11	31	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	12	19	11	18	29	136	
1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	5	137
15	19	34	3	5	8	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	8	15	138
...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	6	3	9	139
...	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	14	13	24	140
4	3	7	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	8	14	13	11	24	141
1	2	3	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	5	8	13	8	9	17	142
2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	16	10	26	22	11	33	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	2	5	7	2	9	144
2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	9	17	9	12	21	145
2	2	4	2	3	5	...	1	1	7	6	13	12	9	21	21	19	40	146	
1	1	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	8	7	15	147
1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	9	6	4	10	148
1	2	3	...	4	4	1	1	2	7	4	11	6	9	15	14	18	32	149	
2	2	4	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	7	11	7	11	18	150	
8	2	10	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	10	8	8	16	151
1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	5	10	152
13	6	19	4	3	7	...	...	...	3	3	6	9	16	25	16	22	38	153
11	12	23	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	8	15	8	10	18	154
1	1	2	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	3	8	155
181	131	312	40	68	108	13	17	30	86	34	120	188	271	459	327	388	715		
197	140	337	48	75	123	15	19	34	94	30	130	197	279	476	354	400	763		
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4	157
10	1	11	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	8	12	8	9	17	158	
4	1	5	5	5	10	5	2	7	7	3	10	5	8	13	22	18	40	159	
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	9	14	10	10	20	160
3	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	5	2	7	7	15	22	13	21	34	161
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	10	162
3	1	4	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	12	15	8	18	26	163
9	4	13	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	3	4	3	9	12	4	16	20	164	
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	12	13	25	11	4	15	26	22	48	165	
6	3	9	4	3	7	...	...	...	3	1	4	10	8	18	17	12	29	166
6	5	11	1	3	4	2	...	2	12	7	19	4	5	9	19	15	34	167	
2	6	8	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	4	168
6	6	12	3	5	8	2	...	2	14	8	22	9	3	12	28	16	44	169	
7	1	8	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	170	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171
3	6	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	16	5	21	4	2	6	22	9	31	172
4	2	6	...	4	4	2	...	2	7	7	14	11	10	21	20	21	41	173	
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	174
6	16	22	2	2	4	...	2	2	3	5	8	4	10	14	9	19	28	175	
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	20	25	1	26	41	5	46	176
4	9	13	...	2	2	...	1	1	13	6	19	8	5	13	21	14	35	177	
7	3	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	1	4	3	1	4	178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	17	1	18	32	4	26	179
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	13	...	13	18	6	24	180
4	1	5	4	9	13	1	...	1	11	4	15	6	13	19	22	26	48	181	
92	70	162	32	53	85	16	13	29	142	82	224	159	138	297	349	286	635		
92	70	162	33	53	86	16	13	29	143	82	225	161	138	299	353	286	639		
7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	4	7	11	182
1	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	11	19	9	14	23	183
3	...	3	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	8	11	9	13	22	184
8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	4	15	19	11	17	28	185

		15			16			17			18		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)											
		From all other Causes.			Total deaths from all Causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Towns.													
	119. Kishnaghur	117	73	190	282	119	500	1'08	1'36	'23	'23	'07	'14
	120. Nuddea	8	5	13	87	88	175	1'28	'60	'90	...	...	...
	121. Santipore	11	5	16	184	177	361	'15	'19	'17	'07	...	...
	122. Ranaghat	4	2	6	62	43	105	0'56	3'90	5'18	...	...	...
	123. Kooshtea	3	...	3	15	3	18	'21	...	'10	...	...	...
	124. Meherpore ... ..	...	1	1	18	14	32	'38	...	'17	...	...	...
	125. Commerccolly ... ..	...	...	...	57	37	94	'80	1'44	1'14	'40	...	'19
	Total of Towns ...	143	86	229	703	580	1,283	1'20	'95	1'07	'11	'03	'06
Country Areas.													
	126. Kishnaghur	60	44	113	282	235	517	'69	'47	'58	'03	...	'01
	127. Hauskhally	5	5	10	84	68	152	1'18	'82	'99	...	...	...
	128. Kishengunge	11	4	15	84	47	131	'00	'13	'10	'06	'13	'10
	129. Chupra	3	1	4	58	35	93	'03	'01	'01	...	...	...
	130. Nakasheepara	5	2	7	144	120	264	1'30	1'13	1'21	...	...	...
	131. Kalungge	6	4	10	194	129	327	'77	'64	'71	...	...	...
	132. Tohatta	50	33	83	861	236	507	'30	'87	'33	'06	'04	'05
	133. Meherpore	7	1	8	109	49	158	'70	'34	'34	...	...	...
	134. Karimpore	5	3	8	412	257	669	'21	'17	'19	'32	'13	'34
	135. Gangnoe	42	18	60	204	133	337	'06	'04	'05	'02	...	0'1
	136. Dowlutpore	6	2	8	716	448	1,164	'45	'48	'47	'10	'05	'08
	137. Nowpara	6	5	11	205	124	329	'85	'36	'59	'02	...	'01
	138. Kooshtea	4	...	4	86	44	130	'43	'55	'49	'14	'07	'07
	139. Commerccolly, including Koksa	11	9	20	195	187	382	'32	'57	'16	'05	'02	'02
	140. Bhalooka	8	12	20	149	108	257	'56	'61	'59	'11	'05	'08
	141. Bhadoolia	1	3	4	166	94	260	'34	'16	'27	...	...	...
	142. Alumdanga	4	3	7	205	133	338	'34	'16	'25	'06	'03	'03
	143. Chooodangah	31	19	50	128	111	239	'19	'19	'19	...	...	...
	144. Damurkooda	4	3	7	207	113	320	'03	...	'01	...	...	...
	145. Kaloopole	3	1	4	120	83	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
	146. Jehebunnugger	3	2	5	121	69	190	'11	'11	'11	...	...	...
	147. Moheshpore	13	6	19	261	135	396	...	...	...	...	...	...
	148. Gowripotha	2	4	6	223	161	384	'28	'21	'26	...	...	...
	149. Bongong	3	3	6	86	63	149	2'31	1'21	1'71	'43	...	'19
	150. Sursha	2	3	5	158	89	247	'09	'02	'06	...	...	...
	151. Gaighatta	8	7	15	119	84	203	'60	'60	'60	...	...	...
	152. Gopalnugger	11	5	16	109	61	170	'61	'24	'32	...	...	...
	153. Santipore	9	7	16	171	134	305	'66	'17	'41	'00	...	'04
	154. Ranaghat, including Beer- nugger or Oolow	4	8	12	235	205	440	'76	'05	'70	...	'05	'02
	155. Chagda	2	3	5	87	70	157	'42	'10	'25	...	...	...
	156. Jagooli	7	6	13	61	48	109	'05	'03	'05	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...	345	226	571	5,758	3,873	9,631	'41	'31	'36	'04	'03	'04
	District Total ...	488	312	800	6,461	4,463	10,914	'45	'34	'39	'04	'03	'04
157. Town—Jessore ... ..		...	1	1	95	72	167	4'95	5'12	5'02	...	...	...
Country Areas.													
	158. Goodkhally	61	30	91	295	216	511	1'60	1'61	1'60	'09	'16	'13
	159. Monirampore, including Now- para	22	13	35	898	702	1,600	3'28	2'78	3'03	'83	'05	'67
	160. Kalisrungee	4	0	10	220	180	350	'53	'48	'51	'06	'06	'06
	161. Keshubpore	7	11	18	444	277	721	1'69	1'44	1'56	'11	'18	'15
	162. Bagherpara	1	...	1	225	159	384	1'03	'87	'95	'31	'20	'25
	163. Jhonida	5	2	7	264	180	444	'42	'22	'32	'07	'18	'12
	164. Kotchadpore	10	5	15	142	115	257	'04	...	'02	'24	'41	'33
	165. Hurrenakoonda	1	2	3	83	70	153	'21	'59	'40	'37	'21	'29
	166. Salkopa	9	3	12	237	174	411	'54	'66	'60	'80	'32	'31
	167. Magorah, including Sreepore	21	23	44	608	458	1,121	1'97	1'48	1'69	'15	'10	'12
	168. Muhammadpore	12	9	21	184	106	290	'40	'21	'30	'17	'09	'13
	169. Sulkhia	6	12	18	285	220	505	4'63	3'20	3'83	'63	'59	'70
	170. Narail	9	11	20	233	152	385	'45	'34	'39	'19	'08	'14
	171. Kallin	3	3	6	124	84	208	'14	'05	'19	'11	'05	'08
	172. Lohagurah, including Alfa- dangah	9	8	17	285	193	448	'35	'23	'29	'39	'15	'28
	173. Khoolla, including Footollah	12	6	18	478	317	795	'71	'61	'66	'69	'37	'53
	174. Bytaghatta	6	5	11	142	120	262	'21	'27	'24	...	...	'06
	175. Dogramrah, including Tulla	15	11	26	502	394	896	'63	'70	'67	'03	'03	'08
	176. Delooty, including Chand- khally	11	10	21	275	178	453	'95	'44	'56	'06	'03	'05
	177. Bagerhat, including Fokeerhat and Kochooa	12	9	21	928	658	1,584	1'85	1'44	1'65	'15	'17	'16
	178. Molnahat	17	17	34	367	161	528	1'09	'56	'82	'54	'32	'48
	179. Rampal	4	2	6	297	184	481	2'06	1'39	1'77	...	...	...
	180. Morrelgunge	1	2	3	315	199	514	'72	'84	'81	'02	'08	'02
	181. Jessore	5	4	9	581	351	932	1'46	'94	1'15	'10	'11	'10
	Total of Country Areas ...	263	204	467	8,474	5,748	14,222	1'17	'94	1'06	'24	'19	'22
	District Total ...	263	205	468	8,569	5,820	14,389	1'18	'96	1'07	'24	'19	'23
182. Town—Moorshedabad ...		7	8	15	273	214	487	1'79	1'22	1'51	'72	'70	'71
Country Areas.													
	183. Burwa	15	16	31	621	535	1,156	'44	'60	'59	1'32	'65	'97
	184. Nowadah	2	2	4	301	213	514	'09	'18	'11	'44	'18	'31
	185. Hurriharpara	1	...	1	348	250	598	'43	'26	'34	1'09	'68	'88

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
10.10	8.6	9.34	.46	.07	.26	.93	.28	.59	9.09	5.25	7.10	21.90	15.70	18.69	92	129	119
17.17	14.91	15.90	.51	.20	.33	1.28	1.00	1.12	2.05	1.06	1.41	22.20	17.73	19.74	78	99	120
12.41	10.49	11.38	.07	.06	.06	.37	.34	.38	.83	.32	.55	13.93	11.47	12.60	85	104	121
0.70	4.34	5.52	...	...	...	.23	.05	.45	.93	.43	.67	14.53	9.33	11.83	92	144	122
1.71	.65	1.18	...	...	...	.21	.	.10	.64	...	.32	2.78	.65	1.73	102	433	123
4.19	4.42	4.31	1.90	...	.89	.38	.	.17	...	.38	.17	6.86	4.76	5.75	89	106	124
20.16	8.05	14.09	.80	2.16	1.52	.80	1.08	.55	...	...	...	22.90	13.34	17.90	89	153	125
10.42	8.40	9.39	.36	.18	.26	.61	.42	.51	3.24	1.74	2.45	15.97	11.79	13.74	89	138	
4.86	4.55	4.60	.42	.11	.26	.42	.47	.47	2.08	1.29	1.68	8.52	6.90	7.70	97	120	126
3.24	2.08	2.61	...	...	...	.36	.14	.24	.25	.24	.24	5.04	3.29	4.14	85	144	127
3.89	1.95	2.89	.83	.26	.53	.20	.32	.26	.76	.26	.50	5.84	3.06	4.40	94	178	128
2.00	1.01	1.48	...	...	...	.03	.17	.10	.11	.03	.07	2.19	1.22	1.68	93	160	129
3.73	2.50	3.09	...	.06	.03	.14	.34	.25	.18	.06	.12	5.37	4.12	4.72	92	120	130
6.83	3.70	5.21	.04	.01	.01	.20	.41	.31	.24	.15	.19	8.10	4.92	6.45	93	153	131
5.72	2.06	4.30	.28	.32	.30	.28	.47	.38	1.08	.07	.87	7.83	4.85	6.30	95	152	132
10.03	5.96	7.67	2.26	.96	1.00	1.41	.27	.83	.98	.13	.55	15.40	6.74	11.01	97	222	133
7.46	3.28	5.28	.14	.07	.11	.55	1.06	.82	.10	.05	.08	8.81	5.08	6.87	92	160	134
3.09	1.86	2.47	.04	.02	.03	.18	.15	.32	.88	.37	.62	4.30	2.75	3.51	98	153	135
13.41	6.88	9.96	.65	.46	.55	.80	.73	.76	.13	.03	.08	15.57	8.66	11.91	89	159	136
3.22	1.67	2.42	.48	.36	.42	.26	.40	.34	.14	.11	.12	5.00	2.80	3.86	93	165	137
10.62	5.14	7.82	.14	.27	.21	.58	.13	.35	.58	...	.28	12.52	6.11	9.24	95	186	138
3.72	3.05	3.38	.38	.15	.41	.17	.19	.18	.27	.21	.24	4.94	4.49	4.71	95	104	139
6.04	4.07	5.44	.05	.02	.03	.15	.24	.45	.45	.61	.53	8.39	5.67	6.92	91	138	140
4.94	2.46	3.67	...	.08	.01	.45	.36	.41	.03	.09	.06	5.82	3.13	4.44	95	176	141
3.90	2.28	3.10	.09	.06	.08	.25	.38	.32	.00	.06	.08	4.70	3.03	3.87	99	154	142
8.20	7.75	7.98	.09	.19	.14	.76	.88	.82	2.95	1.86	2.41	12.20	10.89	11.56	103	115	143
6.10	3.28	4.68	.06	.03	.05	.75	.36	.55	.13	.10	.11	7.10	3.79	5.42	98	183	144
6.25	4.02	5.14	...	...	...	.39	.11	.25	.17	.05	.11	6.82	4.79	5.82	102	144	145
6.00	2.81	4.38	.11	.11	.11	.51	.66	.58	.17	.11	.14	6.92	3.80	5.33	96	175	146
4.67	2.11	3.31	.04	.03	.03	.42	.37	.39	.26	.11	.18	5.30	2.63	3.94	96	193	147
8.32	4.87	6.45	.04	.03	.03	.32	.24	.27	.08	.13	.11	9.04	5.52	7.14	84	138	148
8.23	5.44	6.71	.14	.12	.13	.86	.48	.66	.43	.36	.39	12.42	7.62	9.81	84	136	149
4.43	1.84	3.05	.03	.05	.04	.44	.51	.48	.06	.08	.07	5.07	2.52	3.72	88	177	150
4.53	2.23	3.29	.10	...	.04	.35	.47	.41	.40	.30	.34	6.06	3.61	4.71	85	142	151
3.58	1.99	2.77	.40	.00	.24	.40	.98	.39	.58	.24	.39	5.57	2.97	4.24	95	179	152
14.13	10.29	12.29	.09	...	.04	.47	.44	.45	.85	.61	.73	16.32	11.83	13.99	92	128	153
5.16	3.88	4.40	.38	.16	.26	.46	.59	.53	.11	.21	.16	6.89	5.56	6.20	93	114	154
1.80	1.41	1.64	.38	.40	.39	.28	.33	.30	.07	.10	.08	3.04	2.35	2.60	96	124	155
2.44	1.92	2.18	.05	.05	.05	.26	.15	.20	.36	.31	.33	3.17	2.49	2.83	99	127	156
5.42	3.17	4.26	.21	.14	.18	.39	.43	.41	.41	.25	.33	6.91	4.36	5.60	94	140	
5.67	3.45	4.53	.22	.14	.18	.40	.43	.42	.55	.33	.44	7.36	4.75	6.02	94	145	
14.65	15.08	14.84	...	...	...	.86	...	.49	...	.28	.12	20.17	20.49	20.48	132	132	157
5.30	3.90	4.63	.32	.03	.17	.26	.29	.27	1.99	.96	1.47	9.65	6.97	8.30	92	136	158
7.71	6.13	6.92	.05	.01	.03	.30	.25	.27	.30	.18	.24	12.50	9.87	11.19	101	127	159
4.21	2.06	3.15	...	...	...	.22	.22	.22	.08	.13	.11	5.13	2.98	4.06	102	176	160
8.08	4.16	6.12	.07	...	.03	.30	.40	.40	.16	.26	.21	10.43	6.54	8.49	101	160	161
6.23	3.40	4.80	...	...	...	.13	.20	.17	.02	...	.01	5.04	3.18	4.12	87	162	162
5.47	3.23	4.33	...	.02	.01	.10	.41	.30	.11	...	.08	6.28	4.12	5.18	96	146	163
5.92	4.40	5.22	.14	...	.07	.10	.83	.50	.49	.20	.38	7.06	6.00	6.54	104	123	164
2.86	1.99	2.42	.47	.21	.34	.42	.64	.53	.05	.10	.08	4.39	3.77	4.09	101	118	165
2.55	1.25	1.87	.01	.04	.03	.44	.33	.38	.16	.04	.06	4.01	2.67	3.31	96	136	166
6.59	3.88	5.17	.08	.03	.06	.23	.15	.19	.29	.29	.29	9.34	5.99	7.54	91	144	167
3.13	1.51	2.20	.15	.11	.12	.47	.35	.41	.30	.21	.25	4.64	2.50	3.54	83	173	168
7.40	4.72	6.00	.09	.12	.11	.04	.12	.00	.27	.50	.39	13.10	9.27	11.14	91	129	169
2.23	1.34	1.78	.09	.08	.09	.42	.23	.33	.13	.16	.15	3.54	2.27	2.90	98	153	170
3.07	2.15	2.60	.20	.02	.11	.05	.08	.07	.08	.08	.08	3.69	2.47	3.08	98	147	171
4.50	2.32	3.37	.06	.11	.09	.46	.17	.31	.18	.15	.17	5.96	3.17	4.52	93	174	172
6.85	4.19	5.41	.07	.03	.05	.36	.37	.37	.22	.10	.16	8.71	5.79	7.19	90	150	173
6.80	7.55	7.12	.10	.06	.09	.05	.	.03	.31	.34	.33	7.48	8.39	7.87	132	174	174
8.11	5.91	7.03	.11	.30	.20	.16	.36	.26	.27	.21	.24	9.34	7.54	8.45	102	127	175
3.91	5.52	4.40	.08	.07	.08	.80	.18	.61	.23	.37	.28	5.78	6.64	6.09	177	143	176
10.46	7.68	9.11	.65	.13	.09	.20	.20	.25	.16	.13	.15	12.98	9.78	11.43	106	140	177
12.63	4.78	8.63	.29	.12	.20	.12	.04	.08	.71	.08	.70	15.40	6.52	10.88	96	227	178
8.71	7.49	8.17	...	...	...	.87	.10	.57	.15	.09	.13	11.81	9.19	10.65	125	161	179
6.66	5.88	6.34	.02	.07	.04	.45	.21	.25	.02	.07	.04	7.91	7.23	7.63	114	158	180
5.90	3.45	4.69	.05	.01	.03	.29	.35	.32	.06	.05	.06	7.00	4.84	6.38	101	165	181
6.03	3.94	4.08	.08	.06	.07	.35	.28	.30	.25	.10	.22	8.09	5.63	6.88	103	147	
6.04	3.98	5.02	.08	.06	.07	.33	.27	.30	.25	.20	.22	8.14	5.68	6.93	103	147	
8.37	6.49	7.44	.29	.30	.30	.17	.80	.23	.29	.35	.32	11.67	9.38	10.54	102	127	182
14.84	11.47	12.99	.02	...	.01	.24	.35	.32	.41	.40	.40	17.09	13.40	15.21	91	116	183
13.59	8.43	10.90	.14	.18	.16	.44	.58	.51	.09	.09	.09	14.83	9.61	12.10	91	141	184
10.60	6.47	8.43	.10	.06	.08	.40	.56	.48	.03	...	.01	12.08	8.25	10.36	91	139	185

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4			5			6			7				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
RAJSHAHIE.—(Continued.)	Moorshedabad.—(Continued.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)														
		186. Jellinghee	51,056	57,170	108,226	35	18	53	31	22	53	278	230	608		
		187. Gowas	30,208	43,379	82,587	19	9	28	12	3	5	460	345	814		
		188. Dowlutbazar	21,630	24,149	45,779	25	20	45	47	39	86	307	250	553		
		189. Moorshedabad	52,397	55,933	108,330	129	86	215	51	45	96	561	437	998		
		190. Bagwanola														
		191. Budroehat	20,153	22,010	42,163	47	36	83	9	14	23	185	172	357		
		192. Kulliankunge														
		193. Soojakunge } or Berhampore	20,553	19,027	39,580	41	25	66	111	107	218	402	276	678		
		194. Gorabazar	22,508	24,510	47,117	58	40	107	5	13	18	210	151	361		
		195. Gokurni														
		196. Korgong, including Nulhaty, Ram-porehat, and Palsa } or Kandy	123,091	138,608	261,699	75	61	136	58	40	107	1,545	1,322	2,867		
		197. Bhurtpore	59,179	66,039	125,218	56	30	86	24	18	42	562	411	973		
		198. Junnipore, including Rughnathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Shumshoogunge, and Dewansarai														
		Total of Country Areas ...	621,943	685,501	1,307,444	717	550	1,267	471	390	861	7,051	5,398	12,449		
		District Total ...	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	759	578	1,337	488	406	894	7,247	5,546	12,793		
RAJSHAHIE.—(Continued.)	Dinapore.	199. Town—Dinapore	7,700	5,342	13,042	3	6	9	...	...	...	225	148	373
		Country Areas.														
		200. Dinapore or Kotwally ...	1,964	641	2,605	1	2	3	...	...	...	153	99	252
		201. Rajarampore	106,618	96,488	1,97,106	81	41	122	1	2	3	433	296	729		
		202. Beorgunge	78,182	71,915	1,50,097	25	14	39	...	2	2	504	309	813		
		203. Kaliakunge	48,481	46,247	94,728	2	...	2	...	...	...	297	149	446
		204. Hemtabad	45,713	41,376	87,089	4	3	7	...	...	...	100	56	156
		205. Bungsihari	40,038	38,250	78,288	17	22	39	...	...	...	257	172	429
		206. Gungarampore	38,079	36,517	75,196	12	10	22	...	...	...	188	102	290
		207. Patocoran	34,911	31,055	66,866	13	9	22	...	...	...	176	78	254
		208. Putneetolla	62,104	60,596	122,700	33	31	64	...	...	...	529	311	840
		209. Porsia	25,521	23,282	48,803	1	1	2	...	...	...	195	115	310
		210. Chintamun	20,567	24,335	50,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	103	289
		211. Hubrah	32,037	30,270	62,307	8	3	11	8	7	15	178	104	282		
		212. Nowabgunge	24,023	22,730	46,753	7	6	13	...	...	...	242	169	411
		213. Goraghat or Ranceogunge ...	8,760	8,175	16,935	4	2	6	6	6	12	147	117	264		
214. Peergunge	46,464	42,832	89,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	138	359		
215. Raneesunkoil	40,944	37,752	78,696	9	4	13	...	...	...	215	91	306		
216. Thakoorgaon	113,135	106,730	219,865	95	58	153	...	...	...	152	81	233		
Total of Country Areas ...	768,731	720,151	1,488,882	312	206	518	15	17	32	4,173	2,490	6,663				
District Total ...	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	315	212	527	15	17	32	4,398	2,638	7,036				
RAJSHAHIE.—(Continued.)	Maladah.	217. Town—English Bazar... ..	6,460	6,309	12,859	76	51	130	...	...	...	106	107	213
		Country Areas.														
		218. Gorgoriba... ..	31,628	33,920	65,548	95	90	184	9	4	13	527	374	901		
		219. Khurba	45,600	46,411	92,011	27	18	45	65	44	109	625	501	1,126		
		220. Gajole	28,282	27,034	55,316	96	83	179	...	...	...	561	484	1,045
		221. Kaliachuk	56,784	62,591	119,375	105	40	154	2	3	5	728	405	1,133		
		222. Gomasthapore	25,009	23,900	48,909	42	16	58	1	1	2	821	202	523		
		223. Sheebgunge	49,914	55,803	105,717	64	26	90	8	8	16	808	586	1,394		
		224. Nawabgunge	25,725	27,470	53,195	42	32	74	...	...	...	814	169	483
		225. English Bazar	35,023	37,820	72,843	163	161	324	2	...	2	455	297	752		
		226. Maladah	26,062	26,901	52,963	66	55	121	2	...	2	388	279	667		
		Total of Country Areas ...	324,627	338,040	662,667	720	539	1,259	91	60	151	4,767	3,167	7,924		
		District Total ...	331,087	345,939	677,026	796	593	1,389	91	60	151	4,878	3,264	8,187		
		RAJSHAHIE.—(Continued.)	Natalpore.	227. Town—Natore	4,939	4,735	9,674	9	4	13	1	...	1	124	105	229
				Country Areas.												
				228. Godakari	17,444	17,039	34,483	10	7	17	128	74	202
229. Tanore	45,044			45,988	91,032	13	13	26	...	...	...	396	315	711
230. Manda	46,443			45,885	92,328	50	36	86	...	...	...	454	298	752
231. Bhandakara	39,136			37,979	77,115	18	18	36	...	...	...	220	170	390
232. Bhagmari	64,918			63,769	128,687	47	31	78	...	...	...	853	170	533
233. Pootia	70,770			72,317	143,087	50	30	80	1	1	2	420	233	653		
234. Charnat	35,016			35,808	70,824	36	30	66	1	1	2	198	67	185		
235. Lalpore or Billmarah ...	66,045			69,299	135,344	37	17	54	...	...	...	354	213	567
236. Buralgram	62,242			65,369	127,611	25	20	45	2	2	4	174	109	283		
237. Singra	79,403			79,723	159,126	17	14	31	...	...	...	309	187	497
238. Beaulah	56,385			58,922	115,307	30	11	41	...	...	...	415	257	672
239. Natore	62,203			67,775	129,978	22	22	44	4	1	5	397	217	614		
Total of Country Areas ...	645,647			655,408	1,301,055	345	249	594	17	12	29	3,684	2,170	5,854		
District Total ...	650,586			660,143	1,310,729	354	253	607	15	12	29	3,808	2,275	6,083		

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14
CAUSES OF DEATH.																		
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															Numbers.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	5	7	3	7	10	..	..	..	8	7	15	17	26	43	28	40	68	186
1	..	1	2	4	6	..	..	2	1	2	3	8	25	33	13	31	44	187
16	17	33	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	6	15	21	8	15	23	188
29	28	57	4	1	5	..	1	1	2	1	3	14	20	34	20	23	43	189
5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	19	7	12	19	190
9	5	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	3	4	7	4	7	11	191
1	2	3	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	8	5	6	11	192
7	5	12	1	3	4	2	..	2	1	2	3	18	10	28	22	24	46	193
14	10	24	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	2	2	3	8	11	6	11	17	194
20	28	48	5	7	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	17	32	49	25	42	67	195
120	111	231	20	29	49	13	4	17	22	23	45	112	199	311	167	255	422	
127	118	245	20	29	49	13	4	17	22	23	45	116	200	322	171	262	433	
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	3	5	199
2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	200
15	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	201
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	5	202
..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	8	18	11	8	19	203
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	13	4	11	15	204
4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	7	15	8	7	15	205
4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	6	4	10	206
..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	4	7	11	22	33	12	22	34	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	34	56	30	41	71	208
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	9	13	4	9	13	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	9	6	8	14	210
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	2	3	5	211
..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	4	18	13	6	19	212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	7	213
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	214
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3	215
28	20	48	3	2	5	6	1	7	10	14	24	91	115	206	110	132	242	
28	20	48	4	2	6	6	1	7	10	14	24	92	118	210	112	135	247	
11	3	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	2	4	217
6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15	8	7	15	16	14	30	218
19	9	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8	3	11	10	5	15	219
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	8	11	4	9	13	220
1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	5	7	5	12	10	9	19	221
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8	3	6	9	222
4	2	6	3	..	3	..	1	1	15	6	21	8	12	20	26	19	45	223
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	6	16	11	6	17	224
14	8	22	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	5	6	7	8	15	9	16	25	225
6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	4	8	6	5	11	226
51	30	81	4	1	5	3	4	7	30	26	56	58	58	116	95	89	184	
62	33	95	4	1	5	3	5	8	31	27	58	59	58	117	97	91	188	
6	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	2	4	227
6	1	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	2	6	5	4	9	228
1	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	5	5	10	15	10	25	23	25	48	229
10	5	15	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	18	36	20	20	40	230
2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	6	11	11	9	20	231
1	1	2	1	9	10	..	1	1	12	11	23	13	8	21	28	29	57	232
8	3	11	3	11	14	..	..	..	21	23	44	18	24	42	43	58	100	233
..	..	..	3	3	6	..	1	1	9	2	11	4	8	12	16	14	30	234
18	6	24	..	4	4	..	..	..	15	3	18	8	12	20	23	19	42	235
4	..	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	10	4	14	9	10	19	19	17	36	236
1	..	1	8	3	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	18	33	21	21	42	237
2	1	3	..	4	4	1	..	1	1	1	2	11	27	38	18	32	50	238
5	2	7	1	8	9	..	1	1	18	9	27	6	9	15	25	27	52	239
58	21	79	14	46	60	9	7	16	95	61	156	126	161	287	244	275	519	
64	22	86	14	47	61	9	7	16	97	61	158	126	162	288	246	277	523	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

			15			16			17			18				
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Contd.)													
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
RAJSHAHYE—(Continued.)	Moorshedabad—(Continued.)	Country Areas.—(Continued.)														
		186. Jellinghee	22	14	36	401	329	820	67	31	48	20	33	48		
		187. Gowas	2	1	3	506	380	885	48	20	33	05	06	06		
		188. Dowlutbazar	8	2	10	411	340	750	115	82	98	217	161	187		
		189. Moorshedabad	24	23	47	814	642	1,456	246	153	108	07	80	88		
		190. Bagwangola														
		191. Budreohat														
		192. Kalliangunge														
		193. Soojagunge } or Berhampore	17	16	33	270	255	525	233	163	196	44	63	54		
		194. Gorahazar } or Berhampore	23	17	40	590	437	1,027	198	131	166	540	561	550		
		195. Gokurn	4	7	11	283	228	511	256	190	227	22	53	38		
		196. Korgong, including Nulhaty, Ram-porehat, and Palsa } or Kandy	136	128	264	1,843	1,589	3,432	60	44	104	17	35	80		
		197. Bhurtpore	26	30	56	688	510	1,198	95	45	68	40	27	33		
		198. Jungipore, including Rughunathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Shumsheergunge, and Dewanseral	33	32	65	1,073	1,266	2,339	158	126	143	36	10	25		
		Total of Country Areas ...	313	288	601	8,839	6,992	15,831	115	80	96	75	56	66		
		District Total ...	320	296	616	9,112	7,206	16,318	117	81	98	75	57	65		
RAJSHAHYE—(Continued.)	Dinagore.	199. Town—Dinagore ...	30	22	52	260	179	439	38	112	60	...	...	...
		Country Areas.														
		200. Dinagore or Kotwally ...	1	...	1	157	165	262	50	312	115	...	...	...
		201. Rajarampore	33	38	71	563	392	955	80	42	61	009	02	01		
		202. Beergunge ... ..	...	...	...	534	326	860	31	19	25	...	02	01
		203. Kallagunge	1	7	8	311	165	476	94	...	...	...	...	...
		204. Hemtabad	2	6	8	110	76	186	98	67	68	...	...	...
		205. Bungsihari	19	30	49	303	233	536	42	57	48	...	...	...
		206. Gungarampore ... ..	...	...	...	210	116	326	31	27	29	...	...	...
		207. Patceam	4	3	7	209	114	323	37	28	32	...	...	...
		208. Putneetolla	4	5	9	596	389	985	53	51	52	...	...	...
		209. Porsha	2	...	2	202	125	327	63	64	64	...	...	...
		210. Chintamun	1	2	3	193	113	306	...	...	...	...	...	...
		211. Hubrah	1	...	1	197	117	314	24	69	17	24	23	23		
		212. Nowabgunge	2	5	7	265	186	451	29	26	27	...	...	...
		213. Gorgahat or Ranegunge ...	10	4	14	169	132	300	45	24	35	63	73	70		
214. Poergunge	4	6	10	230	146	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
215. Raneeunkoil ... ..	...	1	1	225	97	322	21	10	16	...	...	...	
216. Thakoorgaon	2	4	6	251	144	395	83	54	69	...	...	...	
Total of Country Areas ...	86	111	197	4,724	2,976	7,700	40	28	34	01	02	02				
District Total ...	116	133	249	4,984	3,155	8,139	40	29	35	01	02	02				
RAJSHAHYE—(Continued.)	Maldah.	217. Town—English Bazar ...	12	17	29	207	183	390	1176	843	1010	...	...	...
		Country Areas.														
		218. Gorgoriba	17	23	40	670	520	1,190	3003	292	295	28	11	19		
		219. Khurba	4	4	8	750	585	1,335	50	38	48	142	94	118		
		220. Gajole	3	2	5	667	520	1,186	330	307	323	07	...	08		
		221. Kalachuk	7	7	14	853	473	1,326	184	78	120	03	04	04		
		222. Gomasthapore	13	11	24	380	236	616	167	66	118	03	04	04		
		223. Sheebgunge	5	5	10	975	586	1,561	128	46	85	16	14	15		
		224. Nowabgunge	8	5	13	375	213	588	163	116	139	...	...	...
		225. English Bazar	14	23	37	657	475	1,132	522	425	472	05	...	02		
		226. Maldah	33	35	68	501	377	878	247	230	239	07	...	03		
		Total of Country Areas ...	104	119	223	5,828	3,994	9,822	221	159	189	28	17	22		
		District Total ...	116	136	252	6,035	4,177	10,212	240	171	205	27	17	17		
		RAJSHAHYE—(Continued.)	Rajshahye.	227. Town—Nattore	11	11	22	153	123	276	182	84	134	20	...	10
				Country Areas.												
				228. Godagari	5	1	6	154	87	241	57	44	40
229. Tanore	4			4	8	437	258	695	28	28	28	...	...	...
230. Manda	22			18	40	557	379	936	107	78	98	02	04	08		
231. Bandalkara	8			5	13	259	205	464	45	47	46	...	02	01		
232. Baghmara	2			2	4	430	244	674	72	48	60	01	03	02		
233. Pootia	9			11	20	582	336	918	70	41	55	04	01	02		
234. Charnhat	1			1	2	180	108	288	102	83	93	02	03	02		
235. Lalpore or Bilmurah	13			20	33	446	278	724	55	34	39	04	02	03		
236. Burailgram	10			4	14	384	162	546	40	30	31	03	03	03		
237. Singra	20			14	34	870	197	1,067	21	17	19	02	...	01		
238. Beaulah	39			22	61	487	323	810	35	30	28	...	...	...
239. Nattore	10			10	20	403	279	682	35	33	36	01	01	03		
Total of Country Areas ...	143			112	255	4,401	2,839	7,240	53	37	45	02	01	02		
District Total ...	154			123	277	4,644	2,962	7,606	54	38	46	02	01	02		

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
7.22	4.02	5.54	.03	.08	.06	.54	.69	.62	.42	.24	.33	9.50	5.77	7.53	91	149	186
11.96	7.95	9.85	.02	.....	.01	.33	.71	.53	.05	.02	.03	12.90	8.06	10.83	91	150	187
14.18	10.00	12.29	.73	.70	.72	.36	.62	.50	.36	.08	.21	10.00	14.45	16.00	89	117	188
10.70	7.81	9.21	.55	.50	.52	.38	.41	.39	.45	.41	.43	15.53	11.47	13.44	93	125	189
9.17	7.81	8.48	.24	.22	.23	.34	.54	.45	.84	.72	.78	13.39	11.58	12.45	91	105	190
19.55	14.50	17.12	.43	.26	.35	.10	.36	.27	1.11	.89	1.01	28.70	22.96	25.94	108	135	191
9.29	6.15	7.66	.04	.08	.06	.22	.24	.23	.17	.28	.23	12.52	9.29	10.84	92	124	192
12.55	9.53	10.95	.05	.03	.04	.17	.17	.17	1.10	.92	1.00	14.97	11.46	13.11	88	115	193
9.49	6.22	7.77	.23	.15	.19	.10	.17	.13	.43	.45	.44	11.62	7.72	9.56	89	134	194
10.50	6.73	8.51	.22	.19	.21	.10	.20	.24	.23	.22	.24	13.12	8.87	10.88	89	132	195
11.33	7.87	9.52	.19	.16	.16	.26	.37	.32	.50	.42	.45	14.21	10.10	12.10	90	120	196
11.23	7.83	9.44	.19	.16	.17	.26	.36	.32	.49	.41	.45	14.11	10.17	12.05	91	126	197
29.22	27.70	28.59	.....	.....	.....	.25	.56	.38	3.89	4.11	3.98	33.70	33.50	33.66	144	145	198
77.90	154.44	96.73	1.01	1.56	1.15	...	4.68	1.15	.50	.....	.38	79.93	163.80	100.37	303	149	200
4.30	3.06	3.69	.14	.11	.13	...	.04	.02	.32	.30	.36	5.59	4.06	4.84	104	143	201
6.44	4.29	5.41	.....	.01	.000	.06	...	.03	.....	...	.....	6.83	4.53	5.72	108	163	202
6.12	3.22	4.70	.....	.02	.01	.22	.17	.20	.02	.15	.08	6.41	3.58	5.02	104	188	203
2.18	1.35	1.79	.....	.....	.....	.08	.26	.17	.01	.14	.09	2.40	1.83	2.13	110	144	204
6.41	4.49	5.47	.04	.05	.05	.19	.18	.19	.47	.78	.62	7.56	6.09	6.84	104	130	205
4.88	2.79	3.55	.10	.....	.05	.15	.10	.13	.....	...	.....	5.42	3.17	4.33	105	181	206
5.94	2.44	3.79	.11	.06	.08	.34	.68	.50	.11	.09	.10	5.98	3.56	4.83	109	183	207
8.51	5.13	6.84	.....	.01	.008	.18	.67	.57	.06	.08	.07	9.59	6.41	8.02	102	148	208
7.64	4.93	6.35	.....	.....	.....	.15	.38	.26	.07	.....	.04	7.91	5.36	6.70	109	161	209
7.00	4.22	5.67	.....	.....	.....	.22	.32	.27	.03	.08	.05	7.20	4.03	6.00	108	170	210
5.45	3.43	4.48	.....	.....	.....	.06	.09	.07	.03	.....	.01	6.03	3.86	4.99	107	168	211
10.07	7.93	8.79	.04	.....	.02	.54	.26	.40	.08	.21	.14	11.03	8.17	9.64	105	142	212
16.80	14.31	15.58	.....	.12	.05	.11	.24	.17	1.14	.48	.82	19.20	16.14	17.72	107	127	213
4.75	3.22	4.02	.....	.....	.....	.10	.04	.07	.08	.14	.11	4.95	3.40	4.21	108	157	214
5.25	2.41	3.88	.....	.....	.....	.02	.02	.02	.....	.02	.01	5.49	2.56	4.09	106	231	215
1.34	.75	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.01	.000	.01	.....	.03	.02	2.21	1.34	1.79	106	174	216
5.42	3.45	4.47	.03	.02	.03	.14	.18	.16	.11	.15	.13	6.41	4.13	5.17	106	159	217
5.66	3.63	4.63	.03	.02	.03	.14	.18	.16	.14	.18	.16	6.41	4.34	5.41	107	158	218
16.40	16.72	16.56	1.70	.46	1.08	.30	.31	.31	1.85	2.65	2.25	32.04	28.50	30.32	100	113	219
16.06	11.02	13.74	.18	.17	.18	.50	.41	.45	.53	.07	.61	21.18	15.33	18.15	93	128	220
13.70	10.79	12.23	.41	.19	.30	.21	.10	.16	.08	.17	.13	16.44	12.90	14.50	98	128	221
19.83	16.01	17.98	.03	.03	.03	.14	.33	.23	.10	.07	.09	23.58	19.56	21.62	104	126	222
12.82	6.47	9.49	.01	.....	.008	.17	.14	.15	.12	.11	.11	15.02	7.65	11.10	90	180	223
12.83	8.42	10.67	.....	.....	.....	.11	.25	.18	.51	.45	.48	15.19	9.83	12.57	104	161	224
17.38	9.42	13.18	.08	.03	.05	.52	.34	.42	.10	.08	.09	19.53	10.50	14.76	89	166	225
12.20	6.15	9.07	.....	.03	.01	.42	.21	.31	.31	.18	.24	14.57	7.75	11.05	93	176	226
12.42	7.05	9.63	.30	.21	.30	.25	.42	.34	.30	.60	.50	18.75	12.55	15.54	92	138	227
14.56	11.67	13.19	.22	.12	.17	.22	.20	.21	1.23	1.46	1.34	18.79	15.77	17.36	111	132	228
14.68	9.31	11.94	.15	.08	.12	.29	.26	.27	.32	.35	.33	17.95	11.78	14.80	95	146	229
14.70	9.45	12.02	.18	.09	.14	.29	.26	.27	.35	.39	.38	18.22	12.09	15.09	95	144	230
25.10	22.17	23.67	1.21	.21	.72	.40	.42	.41	2.22	2.32	2.27	30.67	25.97	28.53	104	194	231
7.33	4.29	5.82	.34	.02	.20	.28	.23	.25	.28	.05	.17	8.82	5.04	6.94	101	177	232
8.79	6.71	7.75	.02	.02	.02	.51	.54	.52	.08	.08	.08	9.70	5.61	7.63	97	169	233
9.77	6.49	8.14	.21	.10	.16	.43	.43	.43	.47	.39	.43	11.99	8.25	10.13	101	146	234
5.02	4.47	5.05	.05	.05	.05	.28	.23	.25	.20	.13	.16	6.61	5.39	6.01	103	126	235
5.43	2.80	4.13	.01	.01	.01	.40	.45	.42	.03	.03	.03	6.62	3.83	5.23	101	176	236
5.93	3.22	4.56	.11	.04	.07	.59	.80	.69	.12	.15	.13	7.51	4.64	6.06	97	168	237
3.59	1.59	2.68	.....	.....	.....	.45	.38	.42	.02	.02	.02	5.14	2.87	3.99	97	174	238
5.51	3.07	4.17	.27	.07	.16	.34	.27	.30	.19	.28	.24	6.12	3.98	5.32	96	163	239
2.79	1.65	2.21	.06	.....	.03	.80	.25	.28	.16	.06	.10	3.75	2.31	3.01	94	153	240
3.87	1.85	2.87	.01	.....	.006	.26	.26	.26	.25	.17	.21	4.65	3.47	3.56	90	187	241
7.38	4.76	6.07	.03	.01	.02	.23	.59	.40	.69	.40	.55	8.63	5.90	7.34	104	150	242
5.41	3.20	4.26	.08	.02	.05	.40	.39	.40	.16	.14	.15	6.47	4.10	5.24	91	144	243
5.70	3.31	4.49	.08	.03	.06	.37	.41	.39	.22	.17	.19	6.95	4.33	5.63	99	168	244
5.85	3.44	4.64	.09	.03	.06	.37	.41	.39	.23	.18	.21	7.13	4.48	5.79	99	167	245

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.	From Cholera.	From Small-pox.	From Fevers.
			Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.	Males. Females. Total.
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Rungpore.	240. Town—Rungpore ...	3,578 2,522 6,100	2 1 3	1 1 2	129 58 187
		Country Areas.				
		241. Nisbutgunge ...	75,066 71,392 1,46,458	10 8 18	...	153 77 230
		242. Durwancoo ...	61,890 57,634 1,19,524	13 9 22	...	90 36 126
		243. Juldhiaka ...	86,605 81,668 1,68,273	25 14 39	...	88 52 140
		244. Dimlah ...	71,293 67,381 1,38,674	...	8 8	73 20 93
		245. Phoorunbaree ...	85,314 80,047 1,65,361	1 4 5	...	290 130 420
		246. Burobaree ...	72,139 71,120 1,43,259	5 9 14	...	171 104 275
		247. Nagessuree ...	91,977 90,943 1,82,920	07 65 132	...	230 114 344
		248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Bugwe, Foolcoomar and Palashbaree ...	1,20,011 1,22,082 2,42,093	55 41 96	1 ... 1	362 189 551
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Bogra.	249. Koergunge ...	50,905 48,737 99,642	22 11 33	...	383 25 408
		250. Molunga ...	57,219 55,017 1,12,236	...	2 ... 2	293 74 367
		251. Peergunge ...	38,942 36,892 75,834	2 1 3	1 1 2	278 139 417
		252. Bhowanogunge ...	32,500 29,887 62,387	3 8 11	...	265 123 388
		253. Chilmaree ...	34,268 33,223 67,491	...	...	247 118 365
		254. Sadoollapoor ...	60,794 59,800 1,20,594	6 12 18	2 4 6	725 451 1,176
		255. Gohmdgunge ...	92,546 88,728 1,81,274	8 8 16	6 3 9	200 165 365
		256. Mygunge, or Rungpore, or Kaliagunge ...	59,079 57,843 1,16,922	2 1 3	8 5 13	427 191 618
		Total of Country Areas ...	10,01,448 10,52,424 21,43,872	210 191 410	20 21 41	4,265 2,215 6,480
		District Total ...	10,95,026 10,54,940 21,49,972	221 192 413	21 22 43	4,394 2,276 6,670
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Pubna.	257. Town—Bogra ...	3,343 2,529 5,872	4 ... 4	...	79 47 126
		Country Areas.				
		258. Bogra, including Gohail ...	1,06,749 1,06,870 2,13,619	40 42 82	1 1 2	638 430 1,068
		259. Shariakandy, including Mudhupur ...	59,019 56,853 1,15,872	31 28 59	...	292 108 400
		260. Shiebgunge ...	28,754 27,951 56,705	1 ... 1	...	173 105 278
		261. Panchbeabee ...	33,272 31,185 64,457	21 16 37	...	201 141 342
		262. Khetlai ...	19,076 19,556 38,632	18 13 31	1 1 2	318 324 642
		263. Budulgahee ...	18,732 18,911 37,643	3 1 4	...	225 131 356
		264. Adumdigee ...	41,295 42,262 83,557	5 4 9	...	366 301 667
		265. Shorepore, including Dhunut ...	37,644 36,380 74,024	41 27 68	3 1 4	316 222 538
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Darjeeling.	Total of Country Areas ...	3,44,521 3,39,074 6,83,595	160 131 291	3 3 6	2,554 1,831 4,385
		District Total ...	3,47,864 3,41,603 6,89,467	164 131 295	3 3 6	2,638 1,878 4,516
	Jaligoree.	266. Town—Pubna ...	7,851 7,870 15,720	9 1 10	4 1 5	196 148 344
		Country Areas.				
		267. Doolai ...	76,240 77,606 153,846	49 39 88	1 8 9	291 158 449
		268. Muthurah ...	47,365 47,032 94,397	39 19 58	...	113 48 161
		269. Chatmohur ...	62,330 64,298 126,628	63 38 101	10 1 11	561 353 914
		270. Shazadpore ...	98,630 102,617 201,247	5 1 6	...	559 370 929
		271. Oolapara ...	70,903 71,862 142,765	6 2 8	1 1 2	396 221 617
		272. Raingunge ...	41,282 41,142 82,424	6 11 17	3 ... 3	316 218 534
		273. Pubna ...	81,224 83,084 164,308	73 47 120	3 ... 3	552 361 913
		274. Serajgunge ...	107,593 103,450 211,043	44 32 76	10 5 15	427 255 682
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Darjeeling.	Total of Country Areas ...	594,663 601,201 1,195,864	285 189 474	28 14 42	3,215 1,979 5,194
		District Total ...	602,514 609,080 1,211,594	294 190 484	32 15 47	3,411 2,127 5,538
	Jaligoree.	Country Areas.				
		275. Darjeeling ...	19,798 14,684 34,482	1 1 2	1 1 2	94 50 144
		276. Dumsong ...	...	...	...	...
		277. Kaliumpong ...	...	...	...	...
		278. Kursong ...	7,577 4,668 12,245	9 2 11	...	28 7 35
		279. Hasqua ...	...	...	...	...
		280. Phansedewah ...	25,082 22,303 47,385	5 3 8	1 ... 1	106 65 171
		281. Mutteegurrah ...	...	...	...	...
		282. Naksurbaree ...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	53,057 41,055 94,112	15 6 21	2 2 4	228 123 351
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Jaligoree.	District Total ...	53,057 41,055 94,112	15 6 21	2 2 4	228 123 351
	Jaligoree.	283. Town—Fukeergunge ...	8,837 2,444 6,218	1 ... 1	...	85 58 143
		Country Areas.				
		284. Silligoree ...	33,125 31,437 64,562	7 3 10	...	130 82 212
		285. Fukeergunge ...	24,468 23,717 48,185	2 ... 2	...	441 300 741
		286. Mytagoree ...	4,853 4,678 9,531	...	1 1	45 27 72
		287. Boda ...	73,118 68,389 141,507	...	...	164 77 241
		288. Falagran ...	29,988 28,181 58,169	2 ... 2	7 10 17	141 70 211
		289. Falacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		290. Alipore (Dhorguri) ...	47,605 43,075 90,680	...	7 5 12	114 84 198
		Total of Country Areas ...	213,050 190,328 412,378	11 6 17	18 23 41	1,023 610 1,633
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Jaligoree.	District Total ...	218,893 201,772 418,665	12 6 18	20 23 43	1,108 680 1,788

TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
30	7	46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	240
7	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	241
3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	5	8	...	10	242
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	2	7	9	243
31	14	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	244
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	3	1	4	5	7	12	245
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13	4	9	13	246
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	11	2	13	6	10	16	19	12	31	247
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	9	17	10	27	21	16	37	248
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	3	3	6	7	10	17	249
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	3	...	3	8	4	12	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	3	9	8	4	12	251
22	13	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	9	16	8	9	17	252
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	10	7	17	253
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	9	3	12	15	4	19	254
13	5	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	10	17	7	12	19	255
40	11	51	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	6	6	12	256	
131	49	180	3	3	6	5	3	8	37	32	69	83	79	162	128	117	245		
170	56	226	4	3	7	5	3	8	37	32	69	83	80	163	129	118	247		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	257
...	1	1	...	5	5	1	1	2	3	2	5	9	17	26	13	25	38	258	
2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	10	4	14	8	9	17	20	14	34	259
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	5	6	11	7	9	16	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	11	7	18	13	9	22	261
1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	6	7	5	12	9	11	20	262
1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	10	263	
...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	23	37	17	26	43	264
9	4	13	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	3	5	7	8	15	10	13	23	265	
13	7	20	5	15	20	5	2	7	21	17	38	64	77	141	95	111	206		
13	7	20	5	15	20	5	2	7	22	17	39	64	77	141	96	111	207		
7	2	9	1	1	2	4	...	4	1	1	2	5	2	7	11	4	15	266	
2	1	3	3	3	6	1	...	1	2	7	9	11	7	18	17	17	34	267	
6	2	8	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	5	7	12	268	
30	21	51	2	2	4	1	...	1	10	16	26	6	5	11	19	17	36	269	
27	6	33	2	1	3	2	2	4	15	18	33	11	11	22	30	32	62	270	
4	...	4	1	7	8	1	...	1	4	9	13	7	9	16	13	25	38	271	
21	16	37	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	6	7	13	9	9	18	272	
12	5	17	4	5	9	...	1	1	3	3	6	20	16	36	27	25	52	273	
30	14	44	3	7	10	1	...	1	9	5	14	13	6	19	20	18	44	274	
141	65	206	15	28	43	7	4	11	47	55	102	77	63	140	116	150	296		
148	67	215	16	29	45	11	4	15	48	56	104	82	65	147	157	154	311		
6	3	9	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	10	...	...	...	7	6	13	275
9	2	11	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	276
12	2	14	1	1	2	3	...	3	2	3	5	9	2	11	15	6	21	277	
27	7	34	2	2	4	6	1	7	9	8	17	9	2	11	26	13	39	278	
27	7	34	2	2	4	6	1	7	9	8	17	9	2	11	26	13	39	279	
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	280
7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	9	8	2	10	281
8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	2	1	3	10	8	18	282
4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	3	6	6	3	9	283
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	25	10	16	26	284
18	10	28	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	7	5	12	10	5	15	285	
11	11	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	4	286
50	31	81	3	...	3	2	...	2	14	7	21	29	27	56	48	34	82	287	
53	33	84	3	...	3	2	...	2	14	8	22	29	27	56	48	35	83	288	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15			16			17			18				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)												
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
RAJSHAHY.—(Continued.)	Rungpore.	240. Town—Rungpore	23	16	39	105	84	279	55	39	49	27	37	32	
		Country Areas.													
		241. Nisbutgunge	11	4	15	185	89	274	13	11	12	
		242. Durwanee	1	2	3	109	58	126	21	15	18	
		243. Juldhaka	34	14	48	150	87	237	23	17	23	
		244. Dimlah	99	41	140	205	85	290	11	06	
		245. Phoorunbaree	31	12	43	329	153	482	01	04	03	
		246. Burobaree	10	7	17	191	130	321	06	12	09	
		247. Nagesauree	3	1	4	319	192	511	72	71	72	
		248. Alipore, including Sunder- gunge or Bugwa Poolcoomar and Palashbaree	20	11	31	463	257	720	45	33	39	08	...	04	
		249. Koergunge	64	42	106	476	308	784	43	22	33	
		250. Molunga	2	1	3	811	80	291	03	...	01	
		251. Peergunge	6	8	14	295	153	448	05	02	03	02	02	02	
		252. Bhowaneeunge	13	3	16	211	156	467	09	26	17	
		253. Chilmaree	9	2	11	267	128	395	
		254. Sadoollapore	12	10	22	769	481	1,241	09	20	14	03	06	04	
		255. Gobindgunge	12	18	30	336	201	537	08	09	08	06	03	04	
		256. Mygungo, or Rungpore, or Kaliagunge	26	34	60	509	248	757	03	01	02	13	08	11	
			Total of Country Areas ...	353	210	563	5,116	2,806	7,922	20	18	19	01	01	01
			District Total ...	376	226	602	5,311	2,890	8,201	20	18	19	01	02	02
Bogra.	257. Town—Bogra	3	1	4	87	48	135	110	...	08	...	...	...
	Country Areas.														
	258. Bogra, including Gohail	8	7	15	699	515	1,214	37	39	38	...	009	004		
	259. Shariakandy, including Mu- dhupur	4	2	6	340	213	552	72	49	50	...	...	...
	260. Sheebgunge	4	2	6	185	116	301	03	...	01	...	...	...
	261. Panchbeesee	8	2	10	243	168	411	63	51	57	...	...	...
	262. Khetlal	26	26	52	372	375	747	04	06	09	...	05	02		
	263. Budulgachee ... ..	...	3	3	235	140	375	16	05	10	...	...	...
	264. Adumdihee	8	9	17	396	340	736	12	09	10	...	...	...
	265. Sherepore, including Dhunut	16	8	23	424	275	699	108	74	91	07	02	05		
		Total of Country Areas ...	73	59	132	2,903	2,142	5,045	46	38	42	008	008	008	
		District Total ...	76	60	136	2,990	2,190	5,180	47	38	42	008	008	008	
Pubna.	266. Town—Pubna	30	30	66	263	186	449	114	12	03	50	12	31		
	Country Areas.														
	267. Doolai	23	16	39	333	239	622	64	50	57	01	10	05		
	268. Muthurah	2	7	9	165	83	248	82	40	61	...	...	...
	269. Chatmohur	17	24	41	709	454	1,163	102	50	79	16	10	06		
	270. Shazadpore	7	7	14	628	416	1,044	05	...	02	...	...	...
	271. Oolapara	2	1	3	422	249	671	07	02	04	01	...	004		
	272. Raigunge	6	6	12	361	255	616	14	26	20	07	...	08		
	273. Pubna	35	30	65	702	468	1,170	89	56	73	03	...	01		
	274. Serajgunge	23	20	43	590	344	934	40	30	36	09	04	07		
		Total Country Areas ...	115	111	226	3,930	2,508	6,438	47	31	39	04	02	03	
		District Total ...	151	141	292	4,193	2,694	6,887	48	31	39	05	02	03	
Darjeeling.	Country Areas.														
	275. Darjeeling } Hill Territory...	7	3	10	116	64	180	05	06	05	05	06	05		
	276. Dumsong }														
	277. Kalimpong }														
	278. Kuraioung	3	...	3	53	13	66	118	42	59	...	21	08		
	279. Hasqua }														
	280. Phansedewah } Terai ...	14	11	25	153	87	240	19	13	13	03	...	02		
	281. Mutteekurrah }														
	282. Nuksubaree }														
		Total of Country Areas ...	24	14	38	322	164	486	28	14	22	03	04	04	
		District Total ...	24	14	38	322	164	486	28	14	22	03	04	04	
Jalpaiguri.	283. Town—Fukeorgunge	1	6	7	91	60	157	26	...	15	52	...	31		
	Country Areas.														
	284. Silligoree	16	11	27	158	89	247	21	09	15	...	57	27		
	285. Fukeorgunge	18	25	43	493	338	821	08	...	04	16	...	08		
	286. Mynagoree	6	1	7	59	34	93	...	21	10	...	...	...
	287. Boda	24	21	45	200	114	314	...	...	...	...	...	...
	288. Patagram	36	16	52	214	113	327	06	07	06	23	35	39		
	289. Falacotta } Western														
	290. Allipore (Dhorguri.) } Doars }	11	1	12	147	101	248	...	...	...	14	11	13
		Total of Country Areas ...	111	75	186	1,261	739	2,000	05	03	04	008	16	12	
		District Total ...	113	81	193	1,352	855	2,207	05	03	04	09	16	12	

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26		
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.			
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other Causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.											
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
36.05	22.90	30.65	10.80	2.77	7.54	.27	.39	.32	6.42	6.34	6.39	54.49	33.30	45.78	141	232	240						
2.03	1.07	1.57	.09	.....	.04	.05	.03	.02	.14	.05	.10	2.46	1.24	1.87	105	207	241				
1.45	.62	1.05	.04	.05	.05	.03	.13	.08	.01	.03	.02	1.76	1.00	1.39	107	187	242						
1.01	.63	.83	.01	.....	.005	.02	.08	.05	.39	.17	.28	1.73	1.06	1.40	106	172	243				
1.02	.29	.67	.43	.20	.32	.02	.02	.02	1.34	.60	1.00	2.87	1.26	2.09	105	241	244						
3.39	1.62	2.53	.02	...	.01	.05	.08	.07	.36	.14	.26	3.85	1.91	2.91	106	216	245				
2.37	1.46	1.91	.01	.01	.01	.05	.12	.09	.13	.09	.11	2.64	1.82	2.24	101	146	246						
2.50	1.25	1.88	.....	.....	.....	.20	.13	.16	.03	.01	.02	3.46	2.11	2.79	101	166	247		
2.99	1.54	2.26	.03	.....	.01	.17	.13	.15	.16	.09	.12	3.82	2.10	2.96	99	180	248				
7.52	5.02	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.13	.20	.17	1.25	.86	1.06	9.35	6.31	7.86	104	154	249		
3.3.	1.34	2.77	.10	.01	.06	.13	.07	.10	.03	.01	.02	3.69	1.45	2.59	103	263	250						
7.14	3.76	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.20	.10	.15	.15	.21	.18	7.57	6.14	5.90	105	192	251		
8.15	4.11	6.21	.07	.43	.56	.24	.30	.27	.40	.10	.25	9.56	5.21	7.48	108	199	252						
7.27	3.55	5.40	.02	.03	.02	.29	.21	.25	.26	.06	.16	7.84	3.85	5.85	103	208	253						
11.92	7.54	9.75	...	...	...	.24	.06	.15	.19	.16	.18	12.50	8.04	10.39	101	158	254		
3.13	1.74	2.45	.14	.05	.09	.07	.13	.10	.12	.20	.16	3.63	2.26	2.96	104	167	255						
7.22	3.30	5.28	.67	.18	.43	.10	.10	.10	.44	.58	.51	8.61	4.28	6.47	102	206	256						
3.90	2.10	3.02	.12	.04	.08	.11	.11	.11	.32	.19	.26	4.68	2.66	3.69	104	182							
4.01	2.15	3.10	.15	.05	.10	.11	.11	.11	.34	.21	.28	4.85	2.73	3.81	104	184							
23.63	18.58	21.45	....	.....	.....	.29	..	.17	.89	.39	.68	26.02	18.97	22.99	132	181	257		
5.97	4.10	5.04	.....	.009	.004	.12	.23	.17	.07	.06	.07	6.54	4.81	5.68	99	135	258				
4.94	2.95	3.97	.03	.01	.02	.33	.24	.29	.06	.03	.05	5.91	3.74	4.85	103	163	259						
6.02	3.75	4.90	.....	.....	.....	.24	.32	.24	.13	.07	.10	6.43	4.15	5.31	102	169	260		
6.04	4.53	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.39	.28	.34	.24	.06	.15	7.50	5.38	6.37	106	144	261		
16.67	16.66	16.61	.05	.....	.02	.47	.56	.51	1.36	1.32	1.34	19.50	19.17	19.33	97	99	262				
12.01	7.27	9.66	.05	.05	.05	.32	.22	.27	...	.16	.68	12.54	7.77	10.20	104	167	263				
8.86	7.12	7.98	...	...	...	.41	.61	.51	.19	.21	.20	9.58	8.04	8.80	97	116	264		
9.19	6.10	7.67	.23	.10	.17	.26	.35	.31	.39	.21	.31	11.26	7.55	9.44	103	154	265						
7.42	5.40	6.42	.03	.02	.02	.27	.32	.30	.21	.17	.19	8.42	6.31	7.38	101	136							
7.53	5.49	6.54	.03	.02	.02	.27	.32	.30	.21	.17	.19	8.50	6.41	7.51	102	137							
24.90	18.79	21.86	.89	.26	.57	1.40	.50	.95	4.58	3.80	.19	33.49	23.80	28.54	99	141	266						
3.81	2.03	2.91	.02	.01	.01	.22	.21	.23	.30	.20	.25	5.02	3.07	4.04	98	160	267						
2.38	1.02	1.70	.12	.04	.08	.19	.14	.12	.04	.14	.09	3.48	1.76	2.62	101	198	268						
9.00	5.49	7.21	.62	.32	.47	.30	.26	.28	.27	.37	.32	11.37	7.06	9.14	97	156	269						
5.66	3.60	4.61	.27	.05	.16	.30	.31	.30	.07	.06	.06	6.36	4.05	5.18	96	150	270						
4.95	2.69	3.81	.05	.....	.02	.16	.30	.23	.02	.01	.01	5.27	3.04	4.14	98	169	271				
7.65	5.17	6.41	.50	.38	.44	.21	.21	.21	.14	.14	.14	8.74	6.19	7.47	100	141	272						
6.79	4.34	5.55	.14	.06	.10	.33	.30	.31	.43	.36	.39	8.64	5.63	7.12	98	150	273						
3.96	2.46	3.23	.27	.13	.20	.24	.17	.20	.21	.19	.20	5.20	3.32	4.28	104	162	274						
5.40	3.20	4.34	.23	.10	.17	.24	.24	.24	.19	.18	.18	6.60	4.17	5.38	99	156							
5.66	3.49	4.57	.24	.10	.17	.26	.25	.25	.25	.23	.24	6.95	4.42	5.68	99	156							
4.74	3.40	4.17	.30	.2	.20	.35	.40	.37	.35	.20	.29	5.85	4.35	5.22	135	181	275						
3.69	1.40	2.85	1.18	.42	.89	.62	.21	.40	.39	...	.24	6.90	2.78	5.38	162	407	276				
4.12	2.91	3.56	.46	.08	.29	.58	.26	.43	.54	.49	.52	5.95	3.90	5.00	110	175	277						
4.29	2.92	3.69	.50	.16	.35	.49	.31	.41	.45	.33	.40	6.06	3.93	5.13	127	406	278						
4.29	2.92	3.69	.50	.16	.35	.49	.31	.41	.45	.33	.40	6.06	3.93	5.13	127	196	279						
22.15	23.73	22.76	.52	.40	.47	...	.40	.16	.26	2.45	1.11	23.71	27.00	24.99	157	138	280				
3.62	1.65	2.66	.21	.09	.15	.24	.06	.15	.48	.34	.41	4.76	2.83	3.82	105	177	281						
18.05	12.44	16.37	.32	.21	.26	.40	.33	.37	.73	1.05	.89	19.74	14.25	17.04	103	142	282						
8.86	5.91	7.42	.82	.43	.63	1.23	.65	.95	1.23	.21	.74	12.15	7.42	9.80	106	173	283						
2.24	1.12	1.70	.02	.....	.01	.13	.23	.18	.32	.30	.31	2.73	1.06	2.21	107	175	284				
4.71	2.48	3.63	.60	.35	.48	.33	.17	.25	1.20	.56	.89	7.16	4.01	5.63	106	180	285						
2.39	1.95	2.18	.23	.25	.24	.08	...	.04	.23	.02	.13	3.08	2.34	2.73	111	145	286				
4.80	3.06	3.96	.23	.15	.19	.22	.17	.19	.52	.37	.45	5.91	3.96	4.97	107	100	287						
5.10	3.31	4.24	.23	.15	.20	.22	.17	.19	.51	.40	.46	6.23	4.23	5.27	107	158	288						

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
		AREAS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COOCH-BEHAR.—(Contd.)	DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.												
COOCH-BEHAR.—(Contd.)	GOWALPARA.	291. Town.—Gowalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061	15	7	22	14	17	31	77	68	145
		Country Areas.												
		292. Gowalpara, including Nibari, Lukhipore, Damrah, Gurchi, and Kamarputtee	42,280	40,398	82,678	87	93	180	10	10	20	600	452	1,052
		293. Fukeergaon	21,600	19,681	41,281	46	60	115	.....	.....	.....	152	101	253
		294. Saimarah	46,157	43,044	90,105	110	165	275	5	3	8	286	225	491
		295. Doobree or Gowroopore	36,382	33,935	70,317	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	185	99	284
		296. Agmoney or Jhupsaharee	19,959	19,192	39,151	7	3	10	8	7	15	230	183	413
		297. Putimaree and Singmaree	30,615	28,801	59,416	26	27	53	6	4	10	230	174	404
		298. Karubaree, including Kakree-parah	9,433	9,272	18,705	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	233	140	373
		Total of Country Areas	206,426	195,227	401,653	284	362	646	29	24	53	1,896	1,374	3,270
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	299	369	668	43	41	84	1,973	1,442	3,415
		Towns.												
		299. Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	97	33	130	1	.....	1	90	89	179
		300. Manickgunge	5,750	5,792	11,542	5	4	9	2	5	7	292	303	595
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	102	37	139	3	5	8	382	392	774
Dacca.	Dacca.	Country Areas.												
		301. Lalbagh	68,714	72,880	141,594	210	70	280	7	6	13	578	303	941
		302. Sobhar	86,864	86,845	167,709	13	12	25	3	3	6	181	114	295
		303. Kapasia	55,433	50,802	106,235	28	16	44	5	.....	5	340	200	540
		304. Roypoor	78,005	76,505	155,110	23	8	31	9	3	12	116	69	185
		305. Roopgunge	60,009	60,161	120,770	59	44	103	7	2	9	353	228	581
		306. Nawabgunge	61,792	72,118	136,910	68	60	128	6	1	7	261	204	465
		307. Moonsheeungunge	100,830	110,620	211,450	191	182	373	9	6	15	511	392	933
		308. Sreenuggur	112,831	135,593	248,424	210	233	443	4	2	6	517	352	869
		309. Jafferungunge	74,849	79,304	154,153	41	55	96	13	12	25	324	245	569
		310. Harirampore	37,682	40,039	77,721	26	15	41	2	2	4	146	120	266
		311. Naraingunge	57,090	52,434	109,533	76	58	134	1	1	2	217	159	376
		312. Manickgunge	70,322	72,308	142,630	21	11	32	8	13	21	818	720	1,538
		Total of Country Areas	862,630	909,609	1,772,239	966	764	1,730	74	51	125	4,392	3,166	7,558
		District Total	905,776	947,218	1,852,993	1,068	801	1,869	77	56	133	4,774	3,558	8,332
Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Country Areas.												
		313. Bhoosna	56,993	58,196	115,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	113	287
		314. Awapoor	49,192	52,954	102,146	6	5	13	5	.....	5	312	224	556
		315. Sudderpore	29,333	33,323	62,656	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	92	49	141
		316. Deorah	54,529	62,002	116,531	31	21	62	2	.....	2	78	36	109
		317. Muksoodpore	66,892	69,207	136,099	24	24	48	2	.....	2	230	139	378
		318. Gopalgunge or Gopeenathpore	48,955	49,711	97,666	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	75	32	107
		319. Gosalundo	46,435	43,290	89,725	71	61	132	6	2	8	81	50	134
		320. Belgachee	44,176	43,161	87,337	14	6	20	2	.....	2	77	35	112
		321. Paigsa	61,402	61,671	123,076	8	5	13	5	5	10	224	119	343
		322. Furreedpore	40,094	39,157	79,251	9	10	19	1	.....	1	277	186	463
		Total of Country Areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	160	134	303	27	7	34	1,024	983	2,007
		District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	160	134	303	27	7	34	1,024	983	2,007
		Towns.												
		323. Burrisal	5,709	1,845	7,694	25	12	37	.....	.....	.....	62	38	100
		324. Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	54	54	108
		Total of Towns	8,939	4,096	13,035	26	12	38	.....	.....	.....	116	92	208
Dacca.	Backergunge.	Country Areas.												
		325. Burrisal, including Lakhuttia	73,800	71,738	145,538	210	158	368	9	5	14	741	592	1,245
		326. Jhulokatty	66,636	70,795	137,430	101	57	158	23	13	36	397	206	603
		327. Nulchitty	44,754	44,710	89,464	99	74	173	.....	2	2	256	145	401
		328. Backergunge	98,315	94,073	192,388	251	181	432	12	1	13	232	116	337
		329. Mohidgunge	71,497	67,179	138,676	189	110	299	2	5	7	572	346	918
		330. Gournuddee	79,515	80,296	159,811	41	26	67	1	1	2	229	123	352
		331. Kotaleepara	40,960	43,235	84,195	19	4	23	.....	.....	.....	77	47	124
		332. Madareepore	84,079	87,252	171,331	33	29	62	.....	2	2	104	58	162
		333. Moofatgunge or Palong	120,451	127,255	247,706	147	116	263	27	15	42	467	335	792
		334. Kewaree	83,902	89,536	173,438	71	46	117	3	1	4	416	236	642
		335. Perore	45,901	44,959	90,860	124	96	220	4	9	13	395	225	620
		336. Mutiara	52,320	46,808	99,128	87	15	102	13	1	14	210	116	326
		337. Bowful	60,155	58,740	118,895	11	11	22	.....	.....	.....	54	32	86
		338. Mirzagunge	69,284	65,518	134,802	29	25	54	1	1	2	114	46	162
		339. Goolmakhally	35,900	31,893	67,793	104	57	161	2	.....	2	179	137	316
		340. Khalakhally	54,977	42,780	97,757	62	60	122	.....	1	1	315	192	507
		341. Dowlatkhan, including Man-purah	56,238	52,673	108,911	23	9	32	2	1	3	635	432	1,067
		342. Dhunya Monya	56,615	50,160	106,775	31	13	44	1	3	4	259	156	415
		Total of Country Areas	1,195,298	1,169,100	2,364,398	1,601	1,087	2,688	100	61	161	5,642	3,411	9,053
		District Total	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	1,627	1,099	2,726	100	61	161	5,758	3,506	9,264

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.	
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																	
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
41	150	56	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	3	..	3	..	...	.....	3	...	3	291
132	108	240	2	1	3	..	1	...	5	5	10	8	1	9	15	7	22	292		
25	24	49	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	4	17	14	5	19	293
109	95	204	.....	...	...	..	..	...	4	2	6	18	4	22	22	6	28	294
7	8	15	..	1	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	2	6	295
35	24	59	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	1	5	1	6	6	1	7	296
9	.....	9	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	2	5	7	2	5	7	297
12	6	18	.....	...	...	..	..	...	4	4	8	6	5	11	10	9	19	298
329	205	594	3	2	5	..	1	1	14	11	25	56	21	77	73	35	108	299		
370	280	650	3	2	5	..	1	1	17	11	28	56	21	77	76	35	111	300		
40	21	61	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	...	...	.....	8	2	10	301
6	4	10	...	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	3	2	5	302
46	25	71	1	..	1	1	2	3	7	2	9	2	...	2	11	4	15	303		
122	51	173	1	3	4	6	4	10	19	7	26	6	4	10	32	18	50	304		
20	11	31	1	3	4	4	..	...	4	3	7	3	3	6	8	9	17	305
28	8	36	1	..	1	1	..	...	..	..	..	12	2	14	14	2	16	306
9	3	12	..	2	2	4	..	4	2	..	2	3	1	4	9	3	12	307		
13	6	19	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	2	6	8	3	11	308		
25	27	52	1	8	9	..	..	...	1	1	2	5	2	7	7	11	18	309
61	54	115	2	2	4	1	1	2	18	4	22	3	5	8	24	12	36	310		
46	30	76	1	11	12	6	2	8	73	55	128	4	4	8	84	72	156	311		
8	2	10	1	5	6	..	3	3	..	0	6	2	6	8	3	20	23	312		
14	6	20	1	5	6	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	313		
3	..	3	3	2	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	11	314		
11	7	18	4	9	13	..	2	2	3	2	5	7	6	13	14	19	33	315		
369	205	574	17	51	68	19	14	33	123	79	202	50	39	89	209	183	392	316		
415	230	645	18	51	69	20	16	36	130	81	211	52	39	91	220	187	407	317		
2	2	4	.....	...	...	...	...	..	4	...	4	5	1	6	9	1	10	318
6	2	8	1	2	3	4	...	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	319
3	.....	3	1	3	4	1	...	...	..	..	..	5	1	6	7	4	11	320
3	1	4	..	1	2	..	...	...	6	9	15	3	2	5	9	11	20	321
6	4	10	1	2	3	..	...	...	3	1	4	4	2	6	4	5	9	322
2	2	4	.....	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	4	5	4	7	11	323
7	.....	7	2	3	5	..	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	2	6	4	10	324
3	.....	3	1	2	3	..	...	...	2	..	...	3	2	5	4	4	8	325
5	2	7	..	2	2	..	...	...	..	4	4	4	4	8	4	10	14	326
6	5	11	1	2	3	..	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	8	327
43	18	61	7	18	25	2	...	2	19	18	37	25	18	43	53	54	107	328		
43	18	61	7	18	25	2	..	2	19	18	37	25	18	43	53	54	107	329		
24	9	33	1	2	3	5	2	7	3	...	3	2	1	3	11	5	16	330		
2	.....	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	331
26	9	35	1	2	3	5	2	7	3	...	3	2	1	3	11	5	16	332		
27	14	41	1	3	4	2	2	4	16	10	26	21	8	29	40	23	63	333		
7	7	14	2	5	7	1	1	2	28	23	51	8	6	14	39	35	74	334		
2	1	3	..	3	3	3	..	3	10	7	17	10	2	12	20	12	32	335		
9	7	16	.....	1	4	8	3	6	22	..	..	10	9	19	16	13	29	336
29	19	48	.....	3	3	4	5	9	21	15	36	1	11	12	26	31	57	337	
8	3	11	.....	4	5	9	..	...	16	15	31	4	2	6	13	13	26	338
2	2	4	..	2	2	..	...	...	10	9	18	8	9	17	27	26	53	339
3	1	4	1	2	3	..	...	...	41	28	69	6	9	15	40	40	80	340
31	18	49	1	5	6	1	1	2	17	10	27	13	5	18	24	26	50	341		
10	1	11	4	4	8	1	1	2	15	15	30	12	3	15	29	23	51	342		
44	29	73	1	3	4	1	2	3	10	10	20	10	7	17	23	22	45	343		
2	.....	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	13	10	23	19	15	34	344	
1	.....	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	4	4	8	6	4	10	345
5	.....	5	.....	...	.....	1	..	1	11	7	18	5	2	7	17	9	26	346
8	4	12	.....	...	.....	..	1	1	9	1	10	7	6	13	18	8	24	347
16	16	32	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	25	22	47	11	4	15	26	26	52	348
3	6	9	1	2	3	2	...	2	3	6	9	7	4	11	13	12	25	349		
207	128	335	20	42	62	22	16	38	247	205	452	158	109	266	447	371	818	350		
238	137	375	21	44	65	27	18	45	250	205	455	180	109	289	453	376	834	351		

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the Registered Mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15			16			17			18				
		CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)						RATIO OF							
		From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From cholera.			From Small-pox.				
AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
COOCH-BEHAR.—(Continued.)	Gowalpara.	291. Town—Gowalpara	10	11	21	160	118	278	4'04	2'97	3'62	3'47	7'27	5'11	
		Country Areas.													
		292. Goalpara, including Nihari, Lukhipore, Damrah, Gureh, and Kamarputtee	66	63	129	910	733	1,643	2'05	2'30	2'17	'23	'24	'24	
		293. Fukeergoon	5	3	8	242	202	444	2'12	3'50	2'78	...	...	...
		294. Salmarah	12	4	16	524	498	1,022	2'38	3'75	3'05	'10	'06	'08	
		295. Doobree or Gowcepore	4	6	10	207	120	327	'19	'14	'17	...	...	...
		296. Akmoney or Jhupsabaree	14	12	26	300	230	530	'35	'15	'25	'40	'36	'38	
		297. Putimaree and Singimaree	10	5	15	283	215	498	'84	'93	'89	'19	'13	'16	
		298. Karubaree, including Kakreeparah	5	2	7	261	157	418	'10	...	'05	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	116	95	211	2,727	2,155	4,882	1'37	1'85	1'60	'14	'12	'13	
District Total	126	106	232	2,887	2,273	5,160	1'42	1'86	1'63	'20	'27	'26			
Towns.															
Dacca.	Dacca.	299. Dacca	102	75	177	338	220	558	2'59	1'03	1'87	'02	...	'01	
		300. Manickgunge	35	21	56	343	339	682	'86	'69	'78	'33	'86	'60	
		Total of Towns	137	96	233	681	559	1,240	2'36	'98	1'72	'06	'13	'09	
		Country Areas.													
		301. Lalbagh	214	131	345	1,163	639	1,802	3'05	'96	1'97	'10	'08	'09	
		302. Sobhar	18	9	27	252	158	410	'16	'13	'14	'03	'03	'03	
		303. Kapasia	71	35	106	480	261	747	'50	'31	'41	'00	...	'04	
		304. Roypooree	14	10	24	180	90	276	'29	'10	'19	'11	'03	'07	
		305. Roopgunge	26	10	36	463	293	750	'97	'73	'85	'11	'03	'07	
		306. Nawabgunge	77	59	136	444	362	806	1'61	'83	'93	'09	'01	'05	
Dacca.	Furzedpore.	307. Moonshীগুণ্ণে	161	145	306	987	791	1,778	1'89	1'64	1'76	'08	'05	'07	
		308. Sreenugur	25	15	40	886	704	1,590	1'86	1'71	1'78	'03	'01	'02	
		309. Jafforgunge	38	23	61	427	357	784	'54	'69	'62	'17	'15	'16	
		310. Narirampore	33	33	66	222	184	406	'68	'37	'52	'05	'04	'05	
		311. Harangunge	93	87	180	305	311	706	1'33	1'10	1'22	'01	'01	'01	
		312. Manickgunge	77	50	127	949	820	1,769	'29	'15	'23	'11	'17	'14	
		Total of Country Areas	847	607	1,454	6,857	4,976	11,833	1'11	'83	'97	'08	'05	'06	
		District Total	984	708	1,692	7,538	5,535	13,073	1'17	'84	1'00	'08	'05	'06	
		Country Areas.													
		Dacca.	Furzedpore.	313. Bhoosana	9	9	194	116	310
314. Awanpore	8			2	10	341	237	578	'16	'49	'12	'10	...	'04	
315. Sudderpore	7			13	20	114	66	180	'03	...	'01	'13	...	'06	
316. Deorah	3			2	5	121	71	192	'56	'33	'45	'03	...	'01	
317. Muksoodpore	12			8	20	287	180	467	'35	'34	'35	'02	...	'01	
318. Gopalgunge or Gopeenathpore	8			8	16	92	51	143	'06	'04	'05	...	...	...
319. Goshundo	2			2	4	173	119	292	1'52	1'40	1'47	'12	'04	'08	
320. Belgachee	1			.....	1	101	45	146	'31	'13	'23	'04	...	'02
321. Pangsa	13			4	17	250	145	404	'13	'07	'10	'08	'07	'07	
322. Furzedpore	11			14	25	308	219	527	'22	'25	'23	'02	...	'01	
Total of Country Areas	74	53	127	1,900	1,240	3,239	'33	'26	'20	'05	'01	'03			
District Total	74	53	127	1,900	1,240	3,239	'33	'26	'29	'05	'01	'03			
Towns.															
Backergunge.	Backergunge.	323. Burrisaul	23	5	28	145	69	214	4'31	6'36	4'81	...	...	...
		324. Dowlutkhan	1	1	2	58	55	113	'31	...	'18	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	24	6	30	203	124	327	2'90	2'92	2'91	...	...	...
		Country Areas.													
		325. Burrisaul, including Lakhutia	26	11	37	1,053	713	1,766	2'84	2'20	2'52	'12	'06	'09	
		326. Jhulokatty	27	16	43	594	334	928	1'51	'80	1'14	'34	'18	'26	
		327. Nulchitty	22	22	44	399	256	655	2'21	1'65	1'93	...	'04	'02	
		328. Backergunge	55	39	94	565	356	921	2'55	1'92	2'24	'12	'01	'06	
		329. Mehdigunge	7	11	18	633	525	1,158	2'64	1'63	2'15	'12	'07	'05	
		330. Gournuddoe	1	3	4	306	187	493	'51	'32	'41	'01	'01	'01	
Backergunge.	Backergunge.	331. Kotalecpura	20	6	26	131	72	203	'46	'39	'28	...	...	...
		332. Madareepore	10	13	23	177	129	306	'39	'33	'36	...	'02	'01	
		333. Moolfatgunge or Palong	37	37	74	758	551	1,309	1'21	'91	1'06	'25	'11	'16	
		334. Kewapoe	36	81	67	560	331	891	'84	'51	'67	'03	'01	'02	
		335. Perapore	30	16	46	628	397	1,023	2'72	2'13	2'42	'06	'23	'14	
		336. Muckbaree	8	6	14	293	160	453	'70	'32	'52	'24	'02	'13	
		337. Bowful	13	10	23	97	68	165	'18	'18	'18	...	...	...
		338. Mirzagunge	18	8	26	169	86	255	'41	'33	'40	'01	'01	'01	
		339. Goolakhally	8	10	18	315	193	508	2'89	1'81	2'29	'05	...	'02	
		340. Khalsakhally	23	38	60	443	303	746	1'49	1'40	1'45	...	'02	'01	
Backergunge.	Backergunge.	341. Dowlutkhan, including Manpurah	18	39	57	729	523	1,252	'39	'17	'28	'03	'01	'02	
		342. Dhunya Monya	6	15	21	313	205	518	'34	'25	'41	'01	'05	'03	
Total of Country Areas	364	331	695	8,361	5,389	13,750	1'38	'93	1'13	'06	'05	'06			
District Total	388	337	725	8,564	5,513	14,077	1'35	'93	1'14	'08	'05	'06			

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26			
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
3076	2889	2392	1105	637	923	80	...	49	269	467	346	4315	5010	4586	157	136	291			
1419	1118	1272	312	267	290	35	17	26	156	155	156	2152	1814	1987	105	124	292			
703	513	612	111	121	118	64	25	46	23	15	19	1120	1026	1075	109	119	293			
576	511	544	236	216	226	47	13	51	35	40	17	1135	1133	1134	105	105	294			
598	290	403	19	23	21	10	05	08	10	17	14	508	353	465	107	172	295			
1152	953	1054	175	125	150	30	06	17	70	62	66	1503	1198	1353	104	130	296			
751	604	679	29	...	15	06	17	11	32	17	25	923	746	838	106	131	297			
2470	1500	1994	127	64	96	106	97	101	53	21	37	2766	1693	2234	102	166	298			
918	703	814	159	135	147	35	17	26	56	48	52	1321	1103	1215	105	127				
938	729	837	176	141	159	36	17	27	50	53	56	1373	1150	1265	106	127				
240	279	258	106	66	88	21	06	14	272	235	257	903	601	806	117	153	299			
5078	5231	5155	104	69	86	52	34	43	608	362	485	5965	5852	5908	99	101	300			
885	1042	958	106	66	87	25	10	18	317	255	288	1578	1486	1535	114	122				
841	498	664	177	99	122	46	24	35	310	179	243	1692	876	1272	94	182	301			
223	131	175	35	12	23	69	10	10	22	10	16	311	181	244	93	159	302			
613	303	508	50	15	35	25	03	14	128	68	99	878	513	703	109	186	303			
147	90	119	11	03	07	11	03	07	17	13	15	229	125	177	103	187	304			
582	378	481	21	09	15	13	04	08	42	16	28	708	487	628	101	159	305			
402	282	339	38	37	38	10	15	13	120	81	93	683	501	581	80	122	306			
536	354	441	60	48	54	23	10	17	160	131	144	978	715	840	91	124	307			
458	259	359	40	22	30	74	53	62	22	31	16	785	579	640	83	125	308			
432	308	369	10	02	06	04	25	14	50	29	39	570	420	508	84	119	309			
387	299	342	37	14	25	02	19	11	87	82	84	588	459	522	84	120	310			
380	303	343	05	...	02	08	11	09	102	165	164	691	593	644	108	127	311			
1163	995	1078	15	09	12	19	26	23	109	69	88	1349	1134	1258	97	115	312			
508	348	426	47	22	32	24	20	22	98	66	87	793	547	667	94	138				
527	374	440	45	24	34	24	19	21	108	74	91	832	584	703	96	136				
305	194	249	03	03	03	15	01	08	15	...	07	340	199	269	98	167	313			
634	423	524	12	03	07	04	07	05	16	03	09	693	447	565	93	143	314			
313	147	225	10	...	04	23	12	17	23	39	31	388	198	284	88	172	315			
133	58	63	05	01	03	16	17	17	05	03	04	221	114	164	98	170	316			
357	2006	277	08	05	07	05	07	06	17	11	14	429	259	343	96	159	317			
153	65	109	04	04	04	08	14	11	16	16	16	187	101	146	101	180	318			
174	115	145	15	...	07	12	09	11	04	04	01	372	271	325	107	145	319			
174	81	128	06	...	03	09	09	09	02	01	01	228	104	167	102	224	320			
364	183	273	08	03	05	06	15	11	21	06	13	421	224	320	95	178	321			
690	475	584	14	12	13	09	10	10	27	35	31	768	569	666	102	140	322			
326	190	257	08	03	06	10	10	10	14	10	12	399	242	319	97	159				
326	190	257	08	03	06	10	10	10	14	10	12	399	242	319	97	159				
1009	2015	1301	413	477	429	189	265	208	396	265	364	2500	3600	2784	307	213	323			
1719	2442	2018	63	...	37	...	...	...	31	45	37	1847	2437	2111	142	105	324
1297	2246	1595	290	219	268	123	122	122	268	146	230	2270	3027	2508	218	164				
1004	696	854	36	19	28	54	32	43	35	15	25	1426	993	1213	103	147	325			
595	290	438	10	09	10	58	47	53	42	22	31	891	471	675	94	177	326			
572	324	448	40	02	03	44	26	35	49	49	40	891	572	732	100	155	327			
225	142	175	09	07	08	10	13	15	55	41	48	574	378	478	104	158	328			
800	515	661	04	28	34	47	50	49	09	16	12	1165	781	979	106	133	329			
287	153	220	10	03	07	32	38	35	01	03	02	384	232	309	99	163	330			
187	108	147	04	04	04	31	30	30	48	13	30	319	166	241	94	181	331			
123	68	94	63	01	02	31	29	30	11	14	13	210	147	178	96	137	332			
387	255	319	25	14	19	40	31	36	30	29	29	629	432	528	84	137	333			
495	252	370	11	01	06	28	30	28	42	34	38	667	369	512	93	171	334			
680	500	682	95	64	80	63	48	39	65	35	50	1363	883	1125	102	157	335			
401	248	328	03	...	02	43	47	45	15	12	14	569	341	456	111	183	336			
89	54	74	...	...	...	31	25	28	21	17	19	161	115	139	102	142	337
164	78	120	01	...	007	08	06	07	25	14	19	243	131	189	105	196	338			
498	372	439	18	...	07	47	38	38	22	31	26	877	614	754	114	163	339			
572	447	518	14	09	12	20	18	24	40	88	61	805	708	761	128	146	340			
1129	820	979	28	30	29	64	40	56	32	74	52	1296	998	1149	106	139	341			
457	311	388	05	11	08	22	23	23	10	20	19	552	408	485	112	152	342			
472	291	382	17	10	14	37	31	34	30	28	29	699	460	581	102	155				
478	298	389	19	11	15	38	32	35	32	28	30	711	469	592	103	155				

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
DAKKA.—(Continued.)	Mymensing.	Towns.													
		343. Jamalpore	7,810	7,002	14,812	13	8	21	5	2	7	150	144	294	
		344. Kishoregunge	6,682	6,955	13,637	30	29	59	8	2	10	83	62	145	
		345. Nussersabad	6,795	8,273	15,068	37	16	53	29	33	62	46	27	73	
		Total of Towns	20,787	17,230	38,017	80	53	133	42	37	79	279	233	512	
		Country Areas.													
		346. Madarigunge	86,495	83,334	169,829	22	6	28	1	...	1	121	67	188	
		347. Ghuffergaon	42,017	40,725	82,742	53	31	84	3	6	9	286	263	496	
		348. Netrakona, including Kenduah	181,286	170,094	351,380	63	51	114	7	3	10	555	329	884	
		349. Doorgapore	58,614	54,256	112,870	219	198	417	17	14	31	700	576	1,276	
DAKKA.—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	350. Foolpore	49,991	46,972	96,963	16	14	30	9	2	11	65	26	91	
		351. Dewangunge	43,316	41,906	85,222	18	8	26	28	13	41	188	130	318	
		352. Pingna	49,322	50,069	99,391	11	9	20	29	16	45	113	62	175	
		353. Mudhoopore	64,056	62,806	126,862	21	13	34	23	12	35	152	81	233	
		354. Nickly	47,490	49,545	97,035	20	7	27	16	2	18	154	75	229	
		355. Bazeedpore	77,991	78,800	156,791	53	32	85	17	7	24	179	86	265	
		356. Attia	151,800	158,088	309,888	36	19	55	23	14	37	447	334	781	
		357. Mymensing, including Mook- tagatchee	106,630	104,235	210,865	82	49	131	39	42	81	408	226	634	
		358. Jamalpore	81,513	79,197	160,710	28	22	50	12	30	42	391	235	626	
		359. Sherpore	78,277	75,945	154,225	125	64	189	7	12	19	123	68	191	
		360. Kishoregunge	47,477	48,660	96,137	44	41	85	11	6	17	283	237	520	
DAKKA.—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	Total of Country Areas ...	1,167,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	811	564	1,375	242	179	421	4,165	2,732	6,897	
		District Total ...	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	891	617	1,508	284	216	500	4,444	2,965	7,409	
	Cachar.	361. Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	27	14	41	...	...	...	93	47	140
		Country Areas.													
		362. Dhurmpasha	50,445	44,793	95,238	95	41	136	...	1	1	38	24	62	
		363. Sonamungge, including Laur	32,010	28,509	60,519	72	44	116	2	...	2	67	37	104	
		364. Chutuck	106,248	98,805	205,053	61	35	96	13	5	18	118	61	179	
		365. Parcool, including Sylhet ...	66,837	63,887	130,724	18	9	27	2	1	3	20	4	24	
		366. Tajpore	51,583	47,847	99,430	14	5	19	...	...	...	48	52	100
		367. Nubheegunge	55,303	51,703	110,006	29	28	57	6	7	13	60	28	88	
		368. Abidabad	46,108	43,458	89,566	32	35	67	...	...	...	41	15	56
		369. Sunkerpasha	88,459	40,405	78,864	27	14	41	2	...	2	104	58	162	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	370. Lushkerpore	88,300	89,273	177,573	6	3	9	...	...	...	29	14	43
		371. Noakholly	37,741	36,507	74,248	21	19	40	3	2	5	95	43	138	
		372. Rajnager	57,043	52,900	109,943	24	19	43	...	...	...	23	10	33
		373. Hingajeah	50,026	48,867	98,893	15	10	25	2	2	4	146	77	223	
		374. Latoo	137,685	130,708	268,393	32	17	49	1	...	1	172	90	262	
		375. Moolagool	24,397	23,080	47,477	73	32	105	...	...	...	90	55	145
		376. Jynteahpore	12,903	12,203	25,106	22	7	29	...	...	...	30	14	44
		377. Gohalinghat	16,978	15,560	32,538	20	13	33	...	...	...	93	93	186
		Total of Country Areas ...	871,016	831,677	1,702,693	561	331	892	31	18	49	1,174	675	1,849	
		District Total ...	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	588	345	933	31	18	49	1,267	722	1,989	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	Country Areas.													
		378. Katigora	25,257	22,907	48,224	42	39	81	4	1	5	90	45	135	
		379. Silchar or Cachar, including Luchhipore	50,510	40,622	91,132	47	48	95	19	9	28	103	59	162	
		380. Hylakandy	34,606	31,065	65,671	11	7	18	8	11	19	68	45	113	
		Total of Country Areas ...	110,373	94,654	205,027	100	94	194	31	21	52	261	149	410	
		District Total ...	119,373	94,654	205,027	100	94	194	31	21	52	261	149	410	
	Chittagong.	381. Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604	45	27	72	...	...	...	228	203	431
		Country Areas.													
		382. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	28,105	29,232	55,337	50	41	91	...	...	...	240	183	403
		383. Koomeriah	12,681	13,537	26,218	5	5	10	...	...	...	95	73	171
		384. Hathazarea	39,828	42,993	82,821	19	17	36	...	...	...	306	191	497
		385. Moulasool	56,654	64,326	120,980	130	124	254	3	...	3	522	422	944	
		386. Pyrookcherry	49,299	52,087	101,386	24	33	57	...	...	...	499	305	804
		387. Raofun	70,283	75,141	145,424	51	36	87	...	...	...	698	413	1,111
		388. Putteah	107,423	125,093	232,516	117	116	233	...	...	...	1,059	653	1,712
		389. Satkaneah	91,019	109,009	200,028	54	40	94	...	...	...	813	585	1,346
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	390. Chukureah	21,637	23,455	45,112	1	...	1	...	1	1	189	129	318	
		391. Musool	8,690	8,768	17,448
		392. Cox's Bazar	15,169	16,317	32,086	5	2	7	...	...	...	318	266	584
		393. Ramoo	13,484	14,228	27,712
		394. Oukhea	10,671	8,769	19,440	1	...	1	...	1	1	75	74	149	
		Total of Country Areas ...	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	457	414	871	3	2	5	4,817	3,423	8,039	
		District Total ...	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	502	441	943	3	2	5	5,045	3,625	8,670	

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14
CAUSES OF DEATH.																		
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															Numbers.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	343
7	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
21	11	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
8	.....	8	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	2	3	5	2	.....	6	9	7	16	346
41	31	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	5	4	9	347
43	23	66	.....	2	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	11	2	13	17	8	25	348
63	31	94	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	10	3	13	14	9	23	349
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	350
3	5	7	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	1	3	11	5	16	12	5	17	351
12	6	17	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	7	5	15	11	10	21	352
24	6	30	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	7	5	12	9	9	18	353
15	21	36	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6	4	2	6	354
2	5	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	1	4	5	8	8	16	355
12	4	16	3	1	4	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	10	16	26	15	20	35	356
43	13	56	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	8	5	13	7	6	13	16	12	28	357
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	5	6	5	6	11	358
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	2	11	7	6	13	17	8	25	359
14	15	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	1	4	360
283	160	443	9	11	20	11	7	18	41	22	63	87	70	157	148	110	258	
304	171	475	9	11	20	11	8	19	41	22	63	87	70	157	148	111	259	
20	26	46	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	361
3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	5	4	9	11	7	18	362
4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	3	.....	3	6	1	7	363
6	2	8	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	8	14	22	6	1	7	17	15	32	364
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	4	1	5	365
7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24	6	.....	6	20	10	30	366
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	2	.....	2	9	6	15	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	368
1	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	369
2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	370
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	371
2	3	5	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	.....	1	7	5	12	372
5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	17	28	4	1	5	15	18	33	373
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	374
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	375
1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	.....	1	1	6	9	15	376
35	19	54	11	7	18	3	.....	3	71	64	135	43	11	54	128	82	210	377
55	45	100	12	7	19	4	.....	4	72	65	137	43	11	54	131	83	214	
23	15	38	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	378
23	9	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	379
8	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	1	1	2	10	5	15	380
54	40	94	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	2	1	3	12	5	17	
54	40	94	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13	2	1	3	12	5	17	
4	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	381
4	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	10	25	35	2	1	3	13	27	40	382
2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	3	2	5	11	5	16	383
11	7	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	21	2	3	5	17	9	26	384
16	25	41	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	23	19	42	5	5	10	29	26	55	385
5	3	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	.....	3	3	8	9	17	386
1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	26	2	1	3	15	14	29	387
58	43	100	1	1	2	2	.....	2	25	20	45	1	1	2	20	22	51	388
15	5	20	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	32	29	61	4	7	11	38	37	75	389
8	13	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	44	3	47	.....	.....	.....	44	4	48	390
26	15	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	391
5	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	392
124	127	278	6	3	9	2	3	5	183	134	317	19	23	42	210	163	373	393
185	129	284	7	3	10	2	4	6	185	136	321	19	23	42	213	166	379	394

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												RATIO OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DAKSHIN (Continued)	Mymensing.	Towns.												
		343. Jamalpore	9	3	12	178	159	337	1'77	1'14	1'46	'08	'28	'48
		344. Kishoregunge	106	91	197	234	193	427	4'48	4'16	4'32	1'19	'28	'73
		345. Nussereabad	60	27	77	175	104	279	5'44	4'88	5'26	4'20	10'08	6'16
		Total of Towns	165	121	286	587	456	1,043	3'84	3'07	3'49	2'02	2'14	2'07
		Country Areas.												
		346. Madarigunge	11	24	35	172	104	276	'25	'07	'16	'01	...	'05
		347. Ghuffergon	70	42	112	458	314	772	1'23	'76	1'00	'06	'14	'10
		348. Netrakona, including Kenduah	97	68	165	782	502	1,284	'34	'20	'32	'03	'01	'02
		349. Doorgapore	23	14	37	1,036	842	1,878	3'73	3'64	3'69	'29	'25	'27
DAKSHIN (Continued)	Sylhet.	350. Poolpore	4	4	8	97	47	144	'32	'20	'30	'18	'04	'11
		351. Dewangunge	29	33	62	278	191	469	'41	'16	'30	'61	'31	'48
		352. Pingna	11	9	20	187	111	298	'22	'17	'20	'59	'31	'45
		353. Mudhoopore	21	15	36	250	136	386	'32	'20	'26	'35	'19	'27
		354. Nickly	14	19	33	223	126	349	'12	'14	'27	'33	'04	'18
		355. Bazeedpore	35	15	50	294	153	447	'66	'40	'54	'21	'08	'15
		356. Attia	68	35	103	501	426	1,017	'23	'12	'17	'15	'08	'11
		357. Mymensing, including Mook- tagatchee	76	41	117	684	383	1,067	'76	'47	'62	'36	'40	'38
		358. Jamalpore	17	20	37	454	317	771	'31	'27	'31	'14	'37	'26
		359. Sherpore	25	6	30	299	167	466	1'59	'84	1'22	'08	'15	'12
		360. Kishoregunge	222	200	422	577	500	1,077	'92	'84	'88	'23	'12	'17
DAKSHIN (Continued)	Cachar.	Total of Country Areas	713	504	1,217	6,302	4,309	10,671	'89	'49	'59	'20	'15	'18
		District Total	878	685	1,563	6,949	4,765	11,714	'75	'53	'64	'23	'18	'21
	Chittagong.	361. Town—Sylhet	50	49	99	193	187	380	2'89	1'85	2'43	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		362. Dhurmpasha	25	14	39	172	88	260	1'88	'91	1'42	...	'02	'01
		363. Sonamungge, including Laur	33	25	58	184	109	293	2'24	1'54	1'91	'06	...	'03
		364. Chutuck	131	60	197	346	184	530	'87	'35	'46	'12	'05	'08
		365. Parcool, including Sylhet ...	10	10	20	55	25	80	'28	'14	'20	'22	'01	'02
		366. Talpore	23	15	38	112	85	197	'27	'10	'19	...	...	...
		367. Nubbergunge	37	18	55	141	88	229	'52	'51	'51	'10	'12	'11
		368. Abidabad	24	28	52	99	78	177	'70	'80	'75	...	...	...
		369. Sunkerpasha	12	11	23	155	86	239	'70	'34	'51	'05	...	'02
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	370. Lushkerpore	14	9	23	62	28	90	'03	'03	'05	...	...	...
		371. Noakhally	38	20	58	148	87	235	'55	'51	'53	'07	'05	'06
		372. Kajnuggor	8	6	14	60	36	96	'40	'35	'39	...	...	...
		373. Hingajesh	4	3	7	170	100	270	'29	'20	'25	'03	'04	'04
		374. Latoo	73	49	122	298	179	477	'23	'12	'18	'007	...	'008
		375. Moolagool	48	23	71	209	115	324	2'09	1'38	2'21	...	...	...
		376. Jyntehpore	20	14	34	74	36	110	'70	'57	'115	...	...	...
		377. Gohalgahat	180	115	295	300	239	539	1'17	'83	1'01	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	680	429	1,089	2,589	1,554	4,143	'64	'39	'52	'03	'02	'02
		District Total	710	478	1,188	2,782	1,691	4,473	'66	'41	'54	'03	'02	'02
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	Country Areas.												
		378. Katigora	1	.....	1	161	100	261	1'66	1'69	1'67	'15	'04	'10
		379. Silchar or Cachar, including Lushkerpore	11	16	27	204	141	345	'93	1'18	1'04	'37	'22	'30
		380. Hylakandy	3	2	5	108	86	194	'31	'22	'27	'23	'35	'28
		Total of Country Areas	15	18	33	473	327	800	'90	'99	'94	'28	'22	'25
		District Total	15	18	33	473	327	800	'90	'99	'94	'28	'22	'25
	Chittagong.	381. Town—Chittagong	51	68	109	331	293	624	3'68	3'21	3'49	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		382. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	31	47	78	338	280	618	1'81	1'40	1'64	...	...	...
		383. Koomeriah	10	9	19	126	94	220	'39	'36	'38	...	...	...
		384. Hethazaree	20	11	31	373	235	608	'47	'39	'43	...	...	...
		385. Meerkasera	33	24	57	733	621	1,354	2'29	1'92	2'09	'05	...	'02
		386. Futeckcherry	8	5	13	544	354	898	'48	'03	'56	...	...	...
		387. Boofun	6	2	8	771	408	1,239	'72	'47	'59	...	...	...
		388. Futeeah	38	29	67	1,301	802	2,103	1'08	'92	1'00	...	...	...
		389. Bakaneah	23	7	30	943	622	1,565	'58	'36	'46	...	...	...
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	390. Chukureah	50	37	87	292	184	476	'04	...	'02	...	'04	'02
		391. Musoni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		392. Cox's Bazaar	100	95	201	480	384	864	'13	'05	'09	...	...	...
		393. Ramoo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		394. Cokhee	4	17	21	86	107	193	'09	...	'05	...	'11	'05
		Total of Country Areas	329	383	612	5,967	4,211	10,178	'87	'71	'87	'005	'003	'004
		District Total	380	341	721	6,298	4,504	10,802	'93	'74	'83	'005	'003	'004

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Com- plaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of morta- lity from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
2051 1242 676	2055 824	2054 1035 725	13 101 191	14 129 30	13 117 139	...	14 ...	06 ...	123 1586 735	142 1308 824	88 1444 764	2435 3501 2575	2270 2774 3177	2354 3131 2771	104 96 207	112 121 108	343 344 345
1342	1352	1346	101	63	84	...	05	02	793	702	752	2823	2646	2743	120	129	
139 606 506 1194 130 434 229 237 324 229 234	80 491 103 1091 55 810 123 128 151 108 211	110 571 255 1136 99 373 176 234 235 108 262	09 35 23 107 ...	...	04 86 18 83 ...	10 11 09 23 06	08 09 04 16 02	00 10 07 20 04	12 163 53 39 68	27 105 51 25 08	20 133 52 32 08	196 1007 431 1707 194	124 771 295 1551 100	163 922 365 1603 148	103 105 106 107 106	165 145 155 123 206	346 347 348 349 350
382 479 157 596	216 296 89 487	300 389 123 540	40 01 02 29	12 05 02 30	26 03 01 30	...	15 07 21 06	11 07 10 02	13 06 16 04	...	39 25 06 438	55 56 19 1215	367 400 206 1027	496 479 295 1120	102 102 103 97	173 143 190 115	357 358 359 360
356	238	298	24	13	19	12	09	11	61	49	55	545	376	461	102	147	
374	255	315	25	14	20	12	09	11	73	58	66	584	410	498	102	146	
998	624	831	214	345	273	32	13	23	536	650	587	2072	1817	1958	123	141	361
75 209 111 29 93 108 90 270 32 251 40 291 124 368 332 547	53 129 61 96 108 51 34 245 15 117 18 157 68 248 114 508	67 171 87 100 100 79 63 205 24 185 30 225 97 305 173 571	05 12 05 01 ...	02 07 01 01 ...	04 99 03 006 10 009 ...	21 18 15 05 10 04 ...	15 13 15 08 10 02 ...	18 11 15 03 13 02 ...	49 103 123 14 66 44 31 55 31 34 68 54 114 155 1060	31 87 66 15 31 38 39 32 30 58 32 70 61 11 07 37 193 155 739	40 95 96 82 39 254 219 32 12 61 12 07 45 216 856 573 906	340 574 525 82 216 254 219 32 70 392 237 204 136 438 295 1766	196 382 186 39 177 160 179 212 31 237 204 136 438 295 1479	272 484 255 61 104 208 190 303 50 87 278 177 682 438 1629	112 112 107 104 107 101 103 95 98 103 102 105 105 105 109	195 168 188 220 131 106 126 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377	
134	81	109	04	02	03	14	09	12	75	51	63	297	180	243	104	107	
143	86	115	06	05	05	14	09	12	80	56	68	310	201	260	105	165	
356	196	279	91	65	78	03	...	02	03	...	02	637	435	541	109	161	378
203	145	177	45	22	35	01	...	01	21	39	29	403	347	378	124	144	379
196	144	172	23	51	36	29	16	22	08	06	07	312	276	295	111	125	380
236	157	199	48	42	45	10	05	09	13	19	16	428	345	390	117	144	
236	137	199	48	42	45	10	05	08	13	19	16	428	345	390	117	144	
1807	2417	2091	32	23	20	21	33	20	417	630	529	2711	3488	3028	146	115	381
919 772 708 917 1012 993 985 884 872	557 539 444 636 585 549 522 488 540	723 652 600 780 793 745 735 669 704	15 15 27 28 10 01 54 16 36	06 14 16 38 03 03 33 04 55	10 15 21 38 06 02 43 09 46	49 86 43 51 16 21 26 41 203	92 36 29 40 17 18 10 33 17	72 61 31 45 16 10 21 37 230	118 78 50 58 16 05 35 25 106	160 66 25 38 31 54 68 99 136 193	140 72 37 37 09 02 23 08 14	1204 993 936 1203 1103 1096 1211 1025 1347	957 694 546 905 679 622 689 570 784	1116 839 734 1119 88 851 930 778 1055	89 93 92 88 94 93 85 84 92	120 134 158 158 163 164 160 142 168	382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390
838	677	756	68	88	53	13	15	14	280	241	260	1212	976	1092	99	119	391
745	843	791	49	125	84	09	45	26	39	193	111	854	1220	1025	114	80	392
919	552	725	28	21	25	40	27	33	62	48	55	1139	722	919	89	141	393
941	579	751	28	21	25	39	28	38	70	57	63	1174	761	958	91	140	394

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISIONS.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG.—(Continued.)	Naghalley.	395. Town—Sudharam ...	5,777	4,280	10,053	12	10	22	1	1	2	100	97	197
		Country Areas.												
		396. Ramgunge ...	33,548	30,931	64,479	96	54	150	5	3	8	239	212	451
		397. Lukhipoorah ...	54,285	50,732	1,05,017	87	63	150	4	2	6	325	492	1,117
		398. Sudharam ...	43,598	42,804	86,402	65	53	118	19	8	27	538	419	957
		399. Begungunge ...	71,523	67,965	1,39,488	92	58	150	1	...	1	257	171	428
		400. Ameergaon ...	66,164	67,179	1,33,343	116	90	206	...	...	...	702	514	1,216
		401. Bounnee ...	16,515	17,404	33,919	10	10	20	5	...	5	137	94	231
		402. Sundeeep ...	42,578	44,438	87,016	5	1	6	3	2	5	383	186	521
		403. Hatina ...	28,079	26,008	54,147	9	9	18	...	...	...	254	164	418
		Total of Country Areas	3,56,290	3,47,581	7,03,871	480	344	824	87	15	52	3,087	2,752	5,839
		District Total	3,62,067	3,51,867	7,13,934	492	354	846	38	16	54	3,817	2,340	6,156
CHITTAGONG.—(Continued.)	Tipperah.	404. Town—Commilla ...	7,909	4,949	12,948	75	48	123	...	...	...	91	80	171
		Country Areas.												
		405. Borkamptah ...	52,382	51,223	1,03,605	90	70	160	9	10	19	186	115	281
		406. Thorlah ...	1,07,149	1,06,401	2,13,550	78	51	129	...	1	1	105	66	171
		407. Daoodkandy ...	85,540	81,461	1,67,001	54	40	100	2	...	2	214	142	356
		408. Nursingpore or Tubkibugra ...	67,081	62,214	1,29,295	80	41	121	18	13	31	453	321	774
		409. Hajeeunge ...	35,272	32,312	67,584	108	80	184	4	4	8	224	154	378
		410. Luksham ...	50,059	40,386	90,445	117	87	204	...	...	...	352	289	641
		411. Jagannath Dighee ...	37,028	35,174	72,202	107	74	181	2	2	4	126	66	192
		412. Chaguluyah ...	57,786	56,916	1,14,702	110	81	191	...	...	...	332	179	511
CHITTAGONG.—(Continued.)	Patna.	413. Kusbah ...	64,837	65,268	1,30,105	60	44	104	1	2	3	82	40	122
		414. Gouripoorah ...	54,432	51,884	1,06,316	173	122	295	8	11	19	167	104	271
		415. Commilla ...	55,800	53,508	1,09,314	181	135	316	1	2	3	187	142	329
		416. Bramasuberiah ...	1,07,020	1,04,041	2,11,061	87	71	158	40	30	70	356	208	564
		Total of Country Areas	7,74,392	7,46,591	15,20,983	1,245	908	2,153	85	75	160	2,764	1,826	4,590
		District Total	7,82,391	7,51,540	15,33,931	1,320	950	2,276	85	75	160	2,855	1,906	4,761
		Towns.												
		417. Patna ...	78,028	80,872	1,58,900	123	81	204	29	30	59	549	585	1,134
		418. Barh ...	5,329	5,721	11,050	51	44	95	9	13	22	88	96	184
		419. Behar ...	5,091	4,958	10,049	72	95	167	7	6	13	44	50	94
		Total of Towns	88,448	91,551	1,79,999	246	220	466	45	49	94	681	731	1,412
PATNA.	Gya.	Country Areas.												
		420. Patna ...	11,465	13,411	24,876	10	12	22	4	10	14	99	93	192
		421. Bankipore ...	34,406	38,340	72,746	43	18	61	8	4	12	126	114	240
		422. Nowbulpore ...	40,803	42,487	83,290	53	29	82	2	3	5	32	34	66
		423. Mussoodhee ...	50,156	53,585	1,03,741	54	51	105	4	5	9	99	88	187
		424. Palesgunge, including Bikram ...	39,140	39,934	79,074	121	56	177	13	28	41	118	64	182
		425. Butearpore ...	29,011	29,045	58,056	55	58	113	2	3	5	67	34	101
		426. Hilsa ...	78,197	80,735	1,58,932	11	10	21	...	1	1	15	6	21
		427. Uttasera, including Sela ...	71,508	74,177	1,45,685	93	90	183	1	6	7	76	61	137
		428. Dinapore, including Khogai ...	30,060	31,240	61,300	64	59	123	17	12	29	211	190	401
PATNA.	Gya.	429. Muneer ...	37,082	42,355	80,437	67	56	123	5	8	13	111	80	191
		430. Futooah ...	37,497	40,072	77,569	121	78	199	21	12	33	150	162	310
		431. Barh ...	47,837	50,450	98,287	119	79	198	9	19	28	804	244	548
		432. Mokameh ...	39,202	39,962	79,164	56	30	86	22	19	41	139	128	267
		433. Behar ...	1,26,315	1,29,827	2,56,142	262	314	576	39	59	98	300	275	575
		Total of Country Areas	6,73,420	7,06,210	13,79,630	1,129	920	2,049	147	189	336	1,847	1,571	3,418
		District Total	7,61,877	7,97,761	15,59,638	1,375	1,140	2,515	192	238	430	2,528	2,302	4,830
		Towns.												
		434. Gya ...	33,071	33,772	66,843	91	107	198	39	41	80	681	547	1,178
		435. Jehanabad ...	9,095	11,027	20,122	35	26	61	...	5	5	46	40	86
		Total of Towns	42,166	45,699	87,865	126	133	259	39	46	85	677	517	1,264
PATNA.	Gya.	Country Areas.												
		436. Gya ...	1,03,660	1,00,129	2,03,789	203	210	413	76	56	134	1,387	1,157	2,544
		437. Sherghotty ...	72,980	79,982	1,52,962	63	58	121	10	9	19	319	306	625
		438. Harachutty ...	42,750	43,433	86,183	20	17	37	2	11	13	207	136	343
		439. Uttrce ...	37,509	38,253	75,762	70	61	131	5	7	12	155	119	274
		440. Jehanabad ...	1,17,517	1,16,014	2,33,531	414	312	726	34	25	59	582	451	1,033
		441. Urwul ...	48,593	51,274	99,867	134	125	259	1	7	8	158	129	288
		442. Aurungabad ...	1,01,470	1,14,217	2,15,687	57	54	111	15	12	27	300	142	442
		443. Nubbeenugger ...	43,633	47,307	90,940	102	106	208	22	14	36	195	173	368
		444. Nowadah ...	1,78,697	1,78,063	3,56,760	400	382	782	165	104	269	788	707	1,495
PATNA.	Gya.	445. Tikaroe ...	81,354	86,237	1,67,591	44	22	66	33	32	65	278	233	501
		446. Daoodnugger ...	40,761	43,886	84,647	547	568	1,115	28	18	46	1,191	801	1,992
		447. Rajowlie ...	43,249	44,337	87,586	92	85	177	...	2	2	108	92	200
		Total of Country Areas	9,11,963	9,49,922	18,61,885	2,146	1,900	4,106	390	299	689	5,516	4,435	9,951
		District Total	9,54,129	9,95,621	19,49,750	3,272	2,998	6,265	439	345	774	6,193	5,022	11,215

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild-beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	2	10	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	395
2	3	5	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	13	11	24	1	1	2	14	12	26	396
4	1	5	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	12	11	23	4	2	6	16	13	29	397
15	8	23	1	3	4	3	...	3	22	16	38	6	4	10	32	23	55	398	
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	26	22	48	2	3	5	31	28	59	399	
9	1	10	2	2	4	...	...	...	13	22	35	2	2	4	17	26	43	400
6	3	9	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	401
8	2	10	1	...	1	1	2	3	19	18	37	16	11	27	37	31	68	402	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	6	12	6	9	15	403
44	22	66	5	7	12	6	4	10	105	104	209	38	31	69	154	146	300		
54	24	78	5	7	12	6	4	10	105	105	210	38	32	70	154	148	302		
3	...	3	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	.....	4	...	4	404
13	8	21	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	4	6	4	10	14	405
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	.....	20	15	35	3	1	4	23	16	39	406
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	407
3	0	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	16	26	5	2	7	10	18	28	408
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	4	3	...	7	7	...	14	409
...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	3	11	1	1	2	10	6	16	410
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	8	26	4	1	5	22	12	34	411
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	412
7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	1	2	7	6	13	8	7	15	413
3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	1	1	1	...	2	5	...	5	414
9	10	19	7	7	14	2	2	4	5	6	11	5	...	1	19	15	34	415	
57	40	97	7	8	15	9	10	19	69	54	123	35	16	51	120	88	208		
60	40	100	7	8	15	12	10	22	70	54	124	35	16	51	124	88	212		
282	231	513	1	3	4	8	16	24	14	7	21	11	6	17	34	32	66	417	
55	61	116	...	...	...	6	4	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	6	14	418
10	6	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	419
347	298	645	2	4	6	15	21	36	15	9	24	12	7	19	44	41	85		
35	21	56	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	4	3	7	10	420
71	45	116	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5	10	5	9	14	10	15	25	421
1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	4	8	5	8	13	422
27	18	45	1	5	6	...	1	...	10	19	29	7	11	18	19	35	54	423	
10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	2	3	5	9	12	21	424
31	23	54	...	...	...	2	1	3	7	5	12	3	4	7	12	10	22	425
...	1	1	...	7	7	...	1	1	14	17	31	14	15	29	28	40	68	426	
13	14	27	2	11	13	4	...	4	18	9	27	21	20	41	45	40	85	427	
79	63	142	2	2	4	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	3	4	4	8	428	
31	15	46	1	6	7	...	1	1	6	4	10	2	5	7	9	16	25	429	
29	20	49	...	1	1	...	1	1	12	18	30	3	4	7	16	23	39	430	
97	101	198	...	6	6	7	6	13	8	17	25	10	13	23	25	42	67	431	
32	33	65	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	11	9	6	15	15	12	27	432
36	20	56	1	32	33	9	8	17	34	20	54	16	32	48	60	92	152	433	
492	378	870	5	72	77	28	18	46	130	135	265	97	131	228	260	356	616		
839	676	1,515	7	76	83	43	39	82	145	144	289	109	138	247	304	397	701		
139	72	211	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	434
9	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	435
148	75	223	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	3	10	
218	136	354	1	4	5	1	2	3	16	16	32	22	13	35	40	35	75	436	
69	21	90	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	9	7	16	13	11	24	437
55	34	89	...	3	4	...	...	...	17	7	24	15	12	27	33	22	55	438
9	7	16	...	7	7	...	...	...	4	8	12	4	11	15	8	26	34	439
107	69	176	2	14	16	2	...	2	8	9	17	16	10	26	28	33	61	440	
49	50	99	...	2	2	1	...	1	5	7	12	1	3	4	7	12	19	441	
14	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	2	8	5	7	7	14	442
36	9	45	...	5	5	2	...	2	8	8	16	3	...	3	13	13	26	443	
107	85	192	...	3	3	1	1	2	16	7	23	13	5	18	30	16	46	444	
67	43	110	1	6	7	...	...	...	10	10	20	1	8	4	12	19	31	445
79	45	124	7	28	35	7	3	10	70	63	133	57	44	101	141	138	277	446	
5	2	7	1	1	2	...	1	1	6	3	9	40	40	80	47	45	92	447	
815	507	1,322	13	72	85	14	7	21	169	145	314	183	151	334	379	375	754		
963	584	1,545	13	73	85	14	7	21	174	147	321	185	153	337	386	378	764		

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												RATIO OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG.—(Continued.)	Noakhally	395 Town.—Sudharam ...	21	35	56	142	147	289	2'07	2'33	2'18	1'17	2'23	1'19
		Country Areas.												
		396. Rangunge ...	20	19	48	385	303	688	2'88	1'74	2'32	1'14	2'09	1'12
		397. Lukhipoorah ...	32	46	78	784	617	1,385	1'60	1'24	1'42	1'07	1'03	1'05
		398. Sudharam ...	50	50	118	728	570	1,298	1'49	1'23	1'36	1'43	1'18	1'31
		399. Begumkunge ...	.....	.....	.....	382	290	642	1'28	1'85	1'07	1'01	.....	1'007
		400. Amersgaon ...	54	33	87	808	654	1,562	1'75	1'33	1'54	.....	.....	.....
		401. Bounice ...	24	25	49	183	142	325	1'60	1'91	1'76	1'30	.....	1'14
		402. Sundeeep ...	25	17	42	413	230	652	1'30	1'05	1'17	1'18	1'11	1'14
		403. Hattia ...	11	10	21	281	193	474	2'21	1'20	1'20	.....	.....	.....
		Total of Country Areas ...	234	206	443	4,038	2,988	7,026	1'34	1'00	1'17	1'10	1'04	1'07
		District Total ...	255	244	499	4,180	3,135	7,315	1'35	1'05	1'18	1'10	1'04	1'07
Tippurah.		404. Town.—Commillah ...	20	28	48	193	156	349	9'37	9'09	9'49	.....	.....	.....
		Country Areas.												
		405. Borkamptah ...	32	17	49	314	230	544	1'71	1'36	1'54	1'17	1'19	1'18
		406. Thorlah ...	9	7	16	217	142	359	1'72	1'47	1'60	1'00	1'04	1'01
		407. Doodkandy ...	19	21	40	295	210	505	1'03	1'56	1'09	1'02	1'03	1'01
		408. Nursingpore or Tubkibugra... ..	14	17	31	584	419	1,003	1'10	1'65	1'03	1'26	1'20	1'23
		409. Hajee-kunge ...	5	8	13	348	253	601	3'06	2'06	2'57	1'11	1'12	1'11
		410. Luksham ...	15	12	27	495	391	886	2'33	1'87	2'11	.....	.....	.....
		411. Jagannath Dighee ...	4	.....	4	240	150	399	2'88	2'10	2'50	1'05	1'05	1'05
		412. Chagulynyah ...	.....	.....	.....	469	272	741	1'90	1'42	1'66	.....	.....	.....
Patna.		413. Kusbah ...	8	12	20	155	102	257	1'92	1'07	1'70	1'01	1'03	1'02
		414. Gouripoorah ...	15	11	26	378	260	638	3'17	2'36	2'77	1'14	1'21	1'17
		415. Commillah ...	22	22	44	399	301	700	3'24	2'52	2'89	1'01	1'03	1'02
		416. Bramanjeriah ...	129	85	214	640	410	1,050	1'81	1'08	1'74	1'37	1'28	1'33
		Total of Country Areas ...	272	212	484	4,543	3,149	7,692	1'60	1'21	1'41	1'10	1'10	1'10
		District Total ...	292	240	532	4,736	3,305	8,041	1'68	1'27	1'48	1'10	1'09	1'10
		Towns.												
		417. Patna ...	252	207	459	1,269	1,166	2,435	1'57	1'00	1'28	1'37	1'37	1'37
		418. Barh ...	64	61	115	275	271	546	0'57	7'69	8'59	1'68	2'27	1'99
		419. Behar ...	65	62	127	190	212	402	14'14	10'16	16'61	1'36	1'21	1'20
		Total of Towns ...	371	310	681	1,734	1,649	3,383	2'78	2'40	2'58	1'50	1'53	1'52
Gya.		Country Areas.												
		420. Patna ...	19	22	41	170	185	355	1'87	1'80	1'88	1'84	1'75	1'68
		421. Bankipore ...	27	20	47	285	216	501	1'24	1'46	1'35	1'23	1'10	1'15
		422. Nowbutpore ...	5	1	6	96	77	173	1'29	1'08	1'08	1'04	1'07	1'06
		423. Mussowdhee ...	10	7	17	213	204	417	1'07	1'95	1'40	1'07	1'09	1'08
		424. Palcekgunge, including Bikrum ...	18	18	36	287	180	467	3'09	1'40	2'23	1'33	1'70	1'61
		425. Buktarpore ...	2	3	5	169	131	300	1'89	1'91	1'91	1'06	1'10	1'08
		426. Hiba ...	5	2	7	50	60	110	1'14	1'12	1'13	1'01	1'01	1'006
		427. Uttasorai, including Se ...	13	0	22	241	220	461	1'20	1'21	1'25	1'01	1'08	1'04
		428. Jinnapore, including Kiogul... ..	43	36	79	418	364	782	2'12	1'88	2'00	1'66	1'38	1'47
Patna.		429. Munceor ...	3	3	6	226	158	384	1'77	1'81	1'28	1'19	1'18	1'15
		430. Futcoah ...	30	31	70	376	324	700	3'22	1'94	2'56	1'66	1'29	1'42
		431. Barh ...	108	76	184	662	561	1,223	2'48	1'56	2'01	1'18	1'37	1'28
		432. Mokameh ...	84	68	147	348	285	633	1'42	1'75	1'08	1'66	1'47	1'51
		433. Behar ...	243	214	457	940	974	1,914	2'07	2'41	2'24	1'30	1'45	1'38
		Total of Country Areas ...	615	505	1,120	4,400	3,919	8,409	1'07	1'82	1'45	1'21	1'26	1'24
		District Total ...	986	815	1,801	6,224	5,568	11,792	1'80	1'42	1'61	1'25	1'29	1'27
		Towns.												
		434. Gya ...	277	169	443	1,184	985	2,119	2'75	3'16	2'96	1'17	1'21	1'19
		435. Jehanabad ...	8	5	13	98	80	178	3'84	2'17	2'50	.....	1'41	1'23
		Total of Towns ...	285	171	456	1,282	1,015	2,297	2'08	2'91	2'04	1'92	1'00	1'06
Gya.		Country Areas.												
		436. Gya ...	295	193	488	2,169	1,789	3,958	1'93	1'97	1'96	1'73	1'54	1'63
		437. Sherghotty ...	30	20	50	504	434	938	1'39	1'72	1'79	1'13	1'11	1'12
		438. Barachutty ...	14	13	27	331	233	564	1'46	1'30	1'42	1'04	1'25	1'15
		439. Uttra ...	11	15	26	261	235	496	1'86	1'59	1'72	1'13	1'18	1'15
		440. Jehanabad ...	114	63	177	1,270	953	2,232	3'53	2'69	3'10	1'28	1'21	1'25
		441. Urwul ...	44	15	59	801	338	729	2'78	2'43	2'59	1'02	1'13	1'08
		442. Aurungabad ...	122	92	214	1,612	1,306	2,978	3'04	3'16	3'53	1'62	1'91	1'24
		443. Nubbeonugger ...	28	20	48	321	221	542	1'31	1'71	1'00	1'34	1'25	1'20
		444. Nowedah ...	131	132	263	2,117	1,700	3,817	3'06	3'18	3'12	1'15	1'10	1'12
Patna.		445. Tikaree ...	8	16	24	376	330	706	1'25	1'22	1'24	1'24	1'16	1'21
		446. Daodnugger ...	57	41	98	490	380	870	1'08	1'50	1'73	1'78	1'72	1'75
		447. Rajowlie ...	6	13	19	258	239	497	2'12	1'91	2'01	.....	1'04	1'02
		Total of Country Areas ...	863	642	1,505	10,109	8,218	18,327	2'35	2'06	2'20	1'42	1'30	1'37
		District Total ...	1,148	813	1,961	11,391	9,233	20,624	2'38	2'10	2'23	1'44	1'34	1'39

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26			
LEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Com-plaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of morta-lity from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
17'31	22'63	19'57	1'38	'46	'99	...	'46	'19	3'63	8'16	5'56	24'58	34'29	28'71	134	97	396			
7'12	6'85	6'99	'05	'09	'07	'41	'38	'40	'86	'61	'74	11'47	9'79	10'07	108	127	396			
11'57	9'09	10'63	'07	'01	'04	'29	'25	'27	'58	'90	'74	14'14	12'16	13'19	107	124	397			
12'34	9'78	11'07	'34	'18	'26	'73	'53	'63	1'35	1'37	1'36	16'60	13'31	15'02	101	127	398			
3'59	2'51	3'06	'01	'04	'02	'43	'41	'42	.....	.....	.....	5'34	3'84	4'60	105	146	399
10'61	7'65	9'11	'13	'01	'07	'25	'38	'32	'81	'49	'65	13'57	9'88	11'71	98	135	400			
8'23	5'38	6'79	'36	'17	'26	'06	'22	'14	1'45	1'43	1'44	11'08	8'13	9'56	94	128	401			
20'28	10'65	15'33	'48	'11	'29	2'24	1'77	2'00	1'51	'97	1'23	25'00	13'68	19'18	95	172	402			
5'96	3'69	4'80	'02	'02	'02	'14	'20	'17	'25	'22	'24	6'50	4'34	5'44	107	145	403			
5'60	6'47	7'58	'12	'00	'00	'43	'42	'42	'65	'60	'62	11'33	8'50	9'98	102	135				
8'80	6'07	7'75	'14	'00	'10	'42	'42	'42	'70	'69	'69	11'54	8'90	10'24	103	133				
11'37	16'16	13'20	'37	.....	'23	'50	...	'30	2'50	5'05	3'70	24'12	31'52	26'95	161	124	404		
3'16	2'24	2'71	'24	'15	'20	'07	'19	'13	'61	'33	'47	5'99	4'48	5'25	102	136	405			
'07	'64	'80	'01	'009	'01	'21	'15	'18	'08	'06	'07	2'02	1'33	1'68	100	152	406			
2'50	1'74	2'13	'04	.....	'02	'02	'01	'01	'22	'25	'23	3'14	2'57	3'02	105	140	407		
6'75	5'15	5'98	'04	'11	'09	'23	'28	'26	'20	'27	'23	8'70	6'73	7'75	107	139	408			
6'35	4'70	5'59	.....	'03	'01	'19	.....	'10	'14	'24	'10	9'86	7'82	8'89	109	137	409	
7'03	6'23	6'64	'13	'04	'09	'07	'02	'05	'20	'25	'27	9'88	8'42	9'18	107	126	410			
3'40	1'87	2'05	.....	'05	'02	'27	'17	'22	'10	.....	'05	6'72	4'26	5'52	105	166	411	
5'74	3'14	4'45	'08	'04	'04	'38	'21	'29	.....	.....	.....	8'11	4'77	6'44	101	173	412
1'26	'61	'93	'06	'03	'04	...	'03	'01	'12	'18	'15	2'39	1'56	1'97	99	152	413			
3'06	2'01	2'55	'12	'09	'11	'14	'13	'14	'27	'21	'24	6'94	5'03	6'01	105	145	414			
3'35	2'65	3'00	'05	.....	'02	'08	...	'04	'39	'41	'40	7'14	5'62	6'40	104	132	415		
8'32	1'99	2'67	'08	'00	'09	'17	'14	'16	1'20	'81	1'01	5'98	4'02	5'01	102	152	416			
3'56	2'44	3'01	'07	'05	'06	'15	'11	'13	'35	'28	'31	5'86	4'21	5'05	104	144				
3'64	2'52	3'10	'07	'05	'06	'15	'11	'13	'37	'31	'34	6'05	4'39	5'24	104	143				
7'03	7'23	7'13	8'61	2'85	3'22	'43	'39	'41	9'22	2'55	2'88	16'26	14'11	15'32	96	101	417			
16'51	10'77	10'65	10'32	10'66	10'49	1'50	1'04	1'26	12'00	8'91	10'49	51'60	47'36	49'11	95	109	418			
8'64	18'08	9'35	1'96	1'21	1'59	'39	'60	'49	10'80	10'39	10'04	37'32	42'79	40'00	102	90	419			
7'09	7'08	7'84	3'92	3'25	3'58	'40	'44	'47	4'19	3'38	3'78	19'80	18'01	18'79	90	105				
8'63	6'93	7'71	3'05	1'56	2'25	'26	'52	'40	1'65	1'64	1'64	14'82	12'30	13'46	85	103	420			
3'66	2'07	3'29	2'06	1'17	1'59	'29	'39	'34	'78	'82	'63	8'28	5'63	6'88	89	132	421			
'78	'80	'79	'02	'04	'03	'12	'18	'15	'07	'02	'04	2'35	1'81	2'07	96	125	422			
1'97	1'64	1'80	'53	'33	'43	'37	'65	'52	'19	'13	'16	4'24	3'80	4'01	95	104	423			
3'00	1'60	2'31	'25	'05	'15	'22	'30	'26	'40	'45	'42	7'33	4'50	5'90	98	159	424			
2'30	1'13	1'71	1'06	'76	'91	'41	'33	'37	'06	'10	'08	5'82	4'37	5'08	90	120	425			
'19	'07	'13	...	'01	'006	'35	'49	'42	'06	'02	'04	'75	'74	'73	96	98	426			
1'06	'82	'94	'18	'18	'18	'62	'53	'58	'18	'12	'15	3'36	2'96	3'16	96	109	427			
7'01	6'08	6'54	2'62	2'01	2'31	'13	'12	'13	1'13	1'15	1'28	13'90	11'65	12'75	96	132	428			
2'94	1'88	2'38	'82	'35	'57	'23	'37	'31	'07	'07	'07	5'99	3'73	4'79	88	145	429			
4'00	3'09	3'99	'77	'40	'63	'42	'57	'50	1'01	'77	'90	10'02	8'08	9'02	93	116	430			
6'35	4'83	5'67	2'02	2'00	2'01	'52	'83	'67	2'25	1'50	1'87	13'83	11'11	12'44	94	118	431			
3'54	3'22	3'33	'81	'83	'82	'38	'30	'34	2'13	1'58	1'86	8'86	7'18	8'02	98	122	432			
2'37	2'11	2'24	'28	'15	'21	'47	'70	'59	1'02	1'64	1'78	7'14	7'50	7'47	97	97	433			
2'74	2'22	2'47	'73	'53	'63	'38	'50	'44	'91	'71	'81	6'66	5'54	6'09	95	115				
3'31	2'88	3'09	1'10	'84	'97	'39	'49	'44	1'29	1'02	1'15	8'16	6'97	7'56	95	112				
19'08	16'10	17'02	4'20	2'13	3'15	'21	'15	'13	8'37	4'91	6'02	35'80	27'08	31'70	97	127	434			
5'05	3'35	4'09	'08	'25	'37	...	'08	'04	'37	'41	'61	10'77	6'70	8'46	76	123	435			
16'05	12'84	14'38	3'50	1'64	2'53	'16	'06	'11	6'75	3'74	5'18	30'40	22'21	26'14	92	129				
12'89	10'90	11'88	2'10	1'28	1'68	'38	'32	'35	2'84	1'81	2'37	20'02	16'85	18'86	98	121	436			
4'37	3'32	4'08	'94	'26	'58	'17	'13	'15	'41	'36	'38	6'90	5'42	6'13	91	116	437			
4'84	3'13	3'97	1'28	'78	1'03	'77	'60	'63	'32	'20	'31	7'74	5'96	6'54	98	142	438			
4'12	3'11	3'61	'23	'18	'21	'21	'67	'44	'37	'39	'38	6'94	6'14	6'53	98	111	439			
4'86	3'88	4'42	'01	'59	'75	'23	'28	'26	'47	'54	'75	10'88	8'21	9'55	101	134	440			
3'22	2'51	2'85	1'01	'97	'99	'14	'23	'10	'90	'29	'69	8'07	6'59	7'31	94	115	441			
7'76	6'18	6'93	1'04	'74	'89	'29	'14	'21	1'20	'80	'99	15'88	11'95	13'87	91	145	442			
4'59	2'09	3'76	'32	'12	'22	'16	'11	'15	'64	'45	'53	7'37	4'66	5'96	94	114	443			
6'65	4'48	5'57	'44	'25	'34	'78	'76	'77	'73	'73	'73	11'84	9'51	10'68	88	118	444			
2'39	'96	2'18	'44	'19	'25	'15	'15	'15	'69	'18	'14	4'62	3'82	4'21	100	129	445			
6'82	5'08	5'91	1'64	'08	1'29	'29	'43	'36	1'39	'93	1'15	12'02	8'65	10'27	92	121	446			
2'40	2'07	2'28	'11	'04	'07	1'08	1'01	1'04	'13	'29	'21	5'96	5'38	5'67	97	108	447			
6'04	4'66	5'34	'89	'63	'71	'41	'39	'40	'94	'67	'80	11'08	8'65	9'84	96	123				
6'49	5'04	5'75	1'00	'58	'79	'40	'37	'39	1'20	'81	1'00	11'93	9'27	10'57	96	123				

STATEMENT NO. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA—(Continued.)	Shahabad.	448. Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	63	48	111	12	13	25	101	99	200
		Country Areas.												
		440. Belowty	81,863	89,065	1,70,928	266	189	455	56	47	103	401	269	670
		450. Peeroo	74,779	77,835	1,52,614	329	268	597	43	22	65	329	270	599
		451. Chowra	41,286	43,914	85,200	46	41	87	13	10	23	364	249	613
		452. Dhuangaon	74,068	77,401	1,51,469	260	209	469	84	33	67	964	768	1,732
		453. Nokha	57,227	58,838	1,16,065	127	80	216	26	28	54	312	249	561
		454. Ramgaurh	46,793	47,105	93,898	16	11	27	2	5	7	241	149	390
		455. Arrah	1,35,689	1,55,740	2,91,428	507	470	977	45	31	76	807	568	1,375
		456. Buxar	48,249	53,488	1,01,735	138	90	228	66	52	118	274	166	440
		457. Dumraon	82,074	88,255	1,70,329	227	185	412	66	65	131	630	491	1,121
		458. Nasseram, including Dehree	88,106	88,063	1,76,169	225	145	370	28	72	100	856	720	1,576
		459. Bhuboah and Chand, including Doorgawati ...	98,540	1,01,814	2,00,354	411	332	743	18	24	42	664	554	1,118
		Total of Country Areas ...	8,28,674	8,81,525	17,10,199	2,552	2,029	4,581	397	389	786	5,842	4,353	10,195
		District Total ...	8,35,374	8,88,600	17,23,974	2,615	2,077	4,692	409	402	811	5,943	4,452	10,395
		Towns.												
		460. Mozufferpore	21,720	16,494	38,213	44	40	93	4	3	7	159	122	281
		461. Durbhungah	23,603	23,847	47,450	120	89	209	7	14	21	362	278	640
		Total of Towns ...	45,323	40,341	85,673	164	138	302	11	17	28	521	400	921
PATNA—(Continued.)	Tirhoot.	Country Areas.												
		462. Budraj Semur	61,551	62,882	1,24,433	117	99	216	7	2	9	75	51	126
		463. Belsand	52,344	51,205	1,03,549	30	17	47	3	5	8	10	6	16
		464. Kutreh	1,09,719	1,08,401	2,18,120	296	174	470	19	26	45	168	113	281
		465. Parokhas	64,343	68,840	1,33,183	364	296	660	11	8	19	169	113	282
		466. Mowhwh	97,287	1,07,703	2,04,990	169	175	344	8	8	16	142	101	243
		467. Mahnar	28,076	31,557	60,233	81	70	157	6	8	14	57	40	97
		468. Tajpore	1,94,446	2,01,145	3,95,591	44	36	80	33	19	52	102	84	186
		469. Dulsingeral	1,20,177	1,22,906	2,43,083	84	57	141	1	3	4	40	35	81
		470. Bahara	1,32,365	1,23,362	2,55,727	300	171	471	30	23	53	127	61	188
		471. Shewhar	81,011	78,306	1,59,377	28	12	40	41	49	90	297	212	509
		472. Belamookpukoonce	47,245	46,434	93,679	13	9	22	1	...	1	37	29	66
		473. Joley	1,47,732	1,50,134	2,97,866	265	192	457	8	2	10	200	180	380
		474. Beniput Khajowlee	50,632	49,859	1,00,491	33	11	44	4	2	6	72	43	115
		475. Bhowrah or Mudhoobunnee	84,640	80,577	1,65,217	109	102	211	27	29	56	374	180	554
		476. Mudheypore	72,064	65,187	1,37,251	64	22	86	4	6	10	50	38	88
		477. Khujowlee	71,368	67,978	1,39,346	41	27	68	7	1	8	389	265	654
		478. Hariakee	32,157	31,063	63,220	36	18	54	...	7	7	124	101	225
		479. Lawkaha	44,080	40,141	84,221	9	5	14	1	4	5	97	42	139
		480. Mozufferpore	1,62,036	1,57,204	3,09,240	105	90	195	4	8	7	57	43	100
		481. Durbhunga	1,30,636	1,29,572	2,60,208	224	131	355	9	8	17	230	128	358
		482. Lalgunge	63,376	72,183	1,35,559	46	33	79	8	8	16	115	78	193
		483. Hajeeppore	98,034	75,029	1,73,063	55	21	76	1	6	7	169	112	281
		484. Rowserah	1,56,303	1,48,201	3,04,504	654	474	1,128	72	47	119	437	317	754
		485. Seetamarhee	81,105	82,492	1,63,597	163	100	263	40	37	77	689	510	1,199
		Total of Country Areas ...	21,46,432	21,52,601	42,98,033	3,390	2,348	5,738	345	311	656	4,233	2,832	7,065
		District Total ...	21,91,764	21,92,042	43,84,706	3,554	2,486	6,040	356	328	684	4,754	3,232	7,986
		Towns.												
		486. Chuprah	22,852	23,435	46,287	175	133	308	110	97	207	221	208	424
		487. Kevlunge	6,741	6,074	12,815	17	13	30	36	32	68	133	96	229
		488. Sewan	5,556	5,443	11,000	9	13	22	6	1	7	60	51	111
		Total of Towns ...	35,149	35,652	70,801	201	159	360	152	130	282	414	350	764
PATNA—(Continued.)	Sarun.	Country Areas.												
		489. Chuprah	83,249	94,035	1,77,284	212	172	384	23	28	51	446	282	728
		490. Deegwara or Kusmur	48,699	58,639	1,07,338	76	37	113	10	9	19	230	157	387
		491. Pura	1,03,341	1,10,019	2,13,360	93	59	152	31	18	49	224	97	321
		492. Manjhee	65,180	70,893	1,36,073	201	186	387	41	28	69	346	469	1,105
		493. Bussantpore	94,599	1,02,612	1,97,211	31	28	59	16	6	22	366	199	555
		494. Mushruk	1,27,905	1,41,933	2,69,838	69	52	121	22	24	46	504	338	842
		495. Sewan	1,32,006	1,33,490	2,65,496	31	27	58	82	56	138	638	390	1,037
		496. Burawlee	99,942	1,01,894	2,01,836	42	37	79	51	47	98	487	403	892
		497. Buragon	1,29,018	1,29,439	2,58,457	12	3	15	208	414	779	446	1,220	1,676
		498. Burawlee, including Hurpore												
		Khurkowlee	70,905	77,936	1,54,931	20	18	38	5	19	9	374	205	579
		Total of Country Areas ...	9,61,530	10,31,525	19,93,055	787	610	1,397	501	433	934	4,689	2,977	7,666
		District Total ...	9,96,638	1,067,177	20,63,815	988	769	1,757	653	563	1,216	5,103	3,327	8,430
		Towns.												
		499. Bettia	11,220	8,468	19,708	2	2	4	20	13	33	181	118	299
		500. Motcharee	4,795	3,471	8,266	6	6	12	4	5	9	17	23	40
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,939	27,974	8	8	16	24	18	42	198	141	339
		PATNA—(Continued.)	Chumpran.	Country Areas.										
501. Adapore, including Katkunwa and Buxoul	58,989			55,572	1,14,561	10	3	13	8	...	8	946	128	374

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

8			9			10			11			12			13			14
CAUSES OF DEATH.																		
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.															
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
29	19	48	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	3	2	...	2	2	3	5	448
25	37	62	.....	1	1	...	1	1	2	11	13	...	4	4	2	17	19	449
6	.....	6	.....	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	8	...	4	4	2	8	14	450
9	9	18	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	4	...	8	4	12	11	8	451
80	48	128	1	12	13	4	8	12	23	28	51	4	7	11	32	55	67	452
37	14	51	...	...	...	2	1	3	18	17	35	1	1	2	21	18	39	453
26	20	46	...	...	...	2	1	3	11	15	26	3	2	3	16	18	34	454
12	20	32	...	1	1	3	8	6	6	0	6	12	1	4	5	10	14	455
19	11	30	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	14	18	1	1	2	6	16	22	456
32	13	45	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	25	34	9	9	18	20	34	54	457
127	35	162	2	1	3	3	11	14	22	31	53	20	10	30	47	53	100	458
56	32	88	1	1	2	...	1	1	13	24	37	5	2	7	19	28	47	459
429	239	668	4	17	21	17	28	45	115	153	268	56	47	103	192	275	467	
458	258	716	4	17	21	17	28	45	115	186	301	58	47	105	194	278	472	
23	20	43	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	6	10	1	4	5	7	12	19	460
90	54	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	6	8	4	7	11	461
122	74	196	...	...	...	2	2	4	6	7	13	3	10	13	11	19	30	
49	58	107	6	2	8	1	...	1	...	6	...	29	10	39	36	12	48	462
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	11	4	1	5	11	9	20	463
100	64	164	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	5	11	10	8	18	17	14	31	464
68	60	128	2	3	5	3	3	6	5	6	11	15	21	36	25	33	58	465
46	25	71	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	3	7	7	12	19	14	17	31	466
22	13	35	...	...	...	4	...	4	7	1	8	5	3	8	16	4	20	467
41	15	56	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	10	35	45	10	36	46	468
18	5	23	...	1	1	1	1	1	10	8	18	6	3	9	17	12	29	469
85	18	103	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	3	11	6	2	8	10	14	24	470
76	49	125	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	8	11	6	2	8	10	14	24	471
5	7	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	3	472
24	4	28	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	4	8	1	9	10	7	14	21	473
10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	5	6	474
126	59	185	5	...	5	...	3	3	6	8	14	4	8	12	15	19	34	475
18	10	28	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	6	476
18	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	7	4	5	9	9	7	16	477
8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	3	2	5	6	5	11	478
23	2	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	3	4	479
15	11	26	2	1	3	1	12	13	9	9	18	16	13	29	28	35	63	480
41	17	58	...	...	...	...	10	10	7	2	9	2	8	10	9	20	29	481
89	20	109	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	10	12	4	10	14	482
48	26	74	1	1	2	2	3	5	13	10	23	5	8	13	21	22	43	483
121	84	205	3	3	6	3	7	10	7	10	17	23	21	44	40	35	75	484
242	182	424	.....	1	1	4	4	8	28	6	34	33	32	65	65	43	108	485
1,243	757	2,000	21	14	35	35	48	83	125	95	220	187	218	405	368	375	743	
1,365	831	2,196	21	14	35	37	50	87	131	102	233	190	228	418	379	394	773	
71	59	130	.....	2	2	1	3	4	3	7	10	7	2	9	11	14	25	486
94	75	169	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	487
45	36	81	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	488
210	170	380	2	4	6	2	3	5	3	8	11	9	4	13	16	19	35	
212	121	333	9	3	12	4	2	6	10	10	20	10	5	15	33	20	53	489
232	131	363	.....	2	2	...	4	4	15	21	36	7	14	21	22	41	63	490
115	65	180	3	3	6	5	5	10	13	12	25	20	12	32	41	32	73	491
201	127	328	6	4	10	3	7	10	9	6	15	6	4	10	24	21	45	492
64	26	90	1	1	2	2	1	3	9	9	18	4	3	7	16	14	30	493
164	68	232	4	7	11	3	1	4	9	8	17	2	6	23	18	22	40	494
140	90	230	2	5	7	5	2	7	7	10	17	6	6	12	20	23	43	495
72	33	105	1	4	5	3	1	4	10	17	27	7	4	11	21	26	47	496
164	86	250	6	15	21	3	3	6	14	16	30	23	22	45	46	56	102	497
33	24	57	1	6	7	...	1	1	5	3	8	6	3	9	12	13	25	498
1,397	741	2,138	33	50	83	28	27	55	101	112	213	91	79	170	253	268	521	
1,607	931	2,538	35	54	89	30	30	60	104	120	224	100	83	183	209	287	556	
48	36	84	1	...	1	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	2	2	6	7	13	499
7	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	500
55	45	100	1	...	1	4	5	9	1	1	2	...	2	2	6	8	14	
6	3	9	.....	4	4	2	...	2	9	9	18	2	6	8	13	19	32	501

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			7			18		
												RATIO		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad.	448. Town—Buxar ...	17	11	28	224	193	417	0'40	0'78	8'05	1'79	1'83	1'81
		Country Areas.												
		449. Belowty ...	21	21	42	771	580	1,351	3'24	2'12	2'66	'68	'52	'60
		450. Peerco ...	3	7	10	718	541	1,259	4'30	3'44	3'91	'57	'28	'42
		451. Chowra ...	8	8	16	451	325	776	1'11	'08	1'02	'31	'22	'26
		452. Dhungau ...	57	34	91	1,427	1,147	2,574	8'51	2'70	3'00	'45	'42	'44
		453. Nokha ...	27	20	47	550	418	968	2'21	1'51	1'86	'45	'47	'46
		454. Ramguri ...	3	6	9	304	209	513	'34	'23	'28	'04	'10	'07
		455. Arrah ...	59	31	90	1,140	1,134	2,274	3'73	3'01	3'35	'83	'19	'20
		456. Buxar ...	36	10	46	539	345	884	1'08	1'08	2'24	1'36	'97	1'15
		457. Dumraon ...	45	40	85	1,020	828	1,848	2'76	2'00	2'41	'80	'73	'76
		458. Sasseram, including Dehree ...	27	28	55	1,310	1,053	2,363	2'55	1'64	2'10	'31	'81	'56
		459. Bhabhuah and Chand, including Doorgawati ...	31	13	44	1,199	883	2,082	4'17	3'26	3'70	'18	'23	'20
		Total of Country Areas ...	317	218	535	9,720	7,503	17,223	3'07	2'30	2'67	'47	'44	'45
		District Total ...	334	229	563	9,953	7,696	17,649	3'13	2'33	2'72	'48	'45	'47
		Towns.												
		460. Mozufferpore ...	140	110	250	377	316	693	2'02	2'07	2'43	'18	'18	'18
		461. Durbhungah ...	155	119	274	747	561	1,308	5'08	3'73	4'40	'20	'58	'44
		Total of Towns ...	295	229	524	1,124	877	2,001	3'61	3'42	3'52	'24	'42	'32
	Tirhoot.	Country Areas.												
		462. Budraj Somur ...	34	39	73	318	261	579	1'90	1'57	1'73	'11	'03	'07
		463. Belsund ...	8	5	13	62	43	105	'57	'33	'44	'05	'00	'07
		464. Kutreh ...	74	41	115	674	432	1,106	2'69	1'60	2'15	'17	'23	'20
		465. Parokhas ...	159	125	284	796	635	1,431	5'65	4'29	4'95	'17	'11	'14
		466. Mowhew ...	4	3	7	379	329	708	1'73	1'62	1'67	'08	'07	'07
		467. Mahuar ...	4	4	8	186	145	331	'82	2'40	2'60	'20	'25	'23
		468. Tajpore ...	305	199	504	535	389	924	'22	'17	'20	'16	'09	'13
		469. Dulsingserai ...	43	20	62	208	132	340	'69	'46	'58	'07	'02	'01
		470. Hahera ...	105	38	143	594	313	911	2'26	1'38	1'84	'22	'18	'20
	Sarun.	471. Shewhar ...	107	107	214	559	443	1,002	'34	'15	'25	'50	'62	'56
		472. Belamochpukounsee ...	28	10	47	87	61	151	'27	'19	'23	'02	'01	'01
		473. Jelay ...	121	77	198	625	419	1,044	1'79	1'27	1'53	'05	'01	'03
		474. Beniput Khajowlee ...	8	3	11	128	70	198	'65	'22	'43	'07	'04	'05
		475. Bhowareh or Mudhubunee ...	143	85	228	854	474	1,328	1'99	1'26	1'64	'31	'35	'33
		476. Mudheypore ...	4	4	8	142	84	226	'88	'33	'62	'05	'09	'07
		477. Khajowlee ...	40	14	54	504	326	830	'57	'39	'48	'09	'01	'05
		478. Harlakoo ...	21	6	27	195	137	332	1'11	'57	'85	'...	'22	'11
		479. Lawkaha ...	33	17	50	164	73	237	'20	'12	'16	'02	'00	'05
		480. Mozufferpore ...	73	40	113	282	222	504	'69	'77	'63	'02	'01	'02
	Champaran.	481. Durbhunga ...	53	41	94	566	345	911	1'71	1'01	1'36	'06	'06	'06
		482. Lalgunge ...	94	61	145	356	209	565	'72	'45	'58	'12	'11	'11
		483. Hajepore ...	14	6	20	308	193	501	'80	'27	'33	'01	'08	'04
		484. Rowasrah ...	160	89	249	1,434	1,046	2,530	4'14	3'19	3'70	'46	'31	'39
		485. Soetamarhee ...	151	147	298	1,360	1,019	2,389	1'93	1'21	1'57	'47	'44	'46
		Total of Country Areas ...	1,781	1,180	2,961	11,360	7,803	19,163	1'58	1'09	1'33	'16	'14	'15
		District Total ...	2,076	1,409	3,485	12,484	8,680	21,164	1'62	1'13	1'37	'16	'14	'15
		Towns.												
		486. Chuprah ...	226	171	397	814	677	1,491	7'05	5'67	6'35	4'81	4'13	4'47
		487. Revikunge ...	16	12	28	298	230	528	2'62	1'94	2'23	'534	4'79	5'06
		488. Sewan ...	12	8	20	135	112	247	1'01	2'34	1'08	1'07	'18	'63
		Total of Towns ...	254	191	445	1,247	1,019	2,266	5'71	4'45	5'08	4'32	3'64	3'98
	Champaran.	Country Areas.												
		489. Chuprah ...	250	183	433	1,176	806	1,982	2'54	1'82	2'16	'27	'20	'28
		490. Deokwara or Kusmur ...	169	124	293	739	499	1,238	1'56	'63	1'05	'20	'15	'17
		491. Puras ...	228	136	364	732	388	1,120	'89	'42	'64	'29	'15	'22
		492. Maujhee ...	369	183	452	1,382	1,004	2,386	3'08	2'62	2'84	'62	'39	'50
		493. Bussantpore ...	220	148	368	713	411	1,124	'32	'27	'49	'16	'05	'11
		494. Mushruk ...	587	399	986	1,364	903	2,267	'53	'36	'44	'17	'16	'17
		495. Sewan ...	584	352	936	1,445	947	2,392	'23	'19	'21	'61	'40	'50
		496. Durawlee ...	377	268	645	1,050	816	1,866	'42	'36	'39	'51	'46	'48
		497. Buragau ...	429	231	660	1,631	1,030	2,661	'09	'02	'05	1'53	1'61	1'62
		498. Burawlee, including Hupore Khurgowlee ...	238	148	386	696	417	1,113	'20	'23	'21	'19	'11	'26
		Total of Country Areas ...	3,301	2,172	5,473	10,928	7,221	18,149	'81	'59	'70	'58	'41	'46
		District Total ...	3,555	2,383	5,918	12,175	8,240	20,415	'99	'73	'85	'65	'52	'58
		Towns.												
		499. Bettia ...	33	22	55	290	198	488	'17	'23	'13	1'78	1'38	1'67
		500. Motcharee ...	8	5	13	42	40	81	1'25	1'72	1'45	'83	1'44	1'08
		Total of Towns ...	41	27	68	332	247	579	'49	'66	'57	1'49	1'50	1'50
		Country Areas.												
		501. Adapore, including Katkuna and Ruzoul ...	15	17	32	298	170	468	'16	'05	'11	'13	'...	'96

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
From Fevers.			From Bowel Com- plaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of morta- lity from all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
15.07	13.99	14.51	4.32	2.68	3.48	.29	.42	.36	2.53	1.55	2.03	33.43	27.27	30.27	94	116	448
4.92	3.02	3.91	.30	.41	.36	.02	.19	.11	.25	.23	.24	9.41	6.51	7.90	91	133	449
4.39	3.46	3.92	.08	.21	.03	.10	.17	.14	.04	.08	.06	9.60	7.46	8.51	96	123	450
8.81	5.07	7.19	.21	.26	.21	.26	.18	.22	.19	.18	.18	10.92	7.40	9.10	94	133	451
13.01	9.92	11.43	1.08	.62	.81	.43	.71	.57	.76	.43	.60	19.26	14.81	16.99	95	124	452
5.45	4.23	4.83	.04	.23	.43	.36	.30	.33	.47	.33	.40	9.61	7.10	8.34	97	131	453
5.15	3.16	4.15	.55	.42	.48	.34	.38	.36	.06	.12	.09	6.49	4.43	5.46	99	145	454
5.94	3.94	4.71	.08	.12	.10	.07	.08	.08	.43	.19	.30	10.61	7.28	8.83	87	127	455
5.67	3.10	4.32	.39	.20	.29	.12	.29	.21	.74	.18	.45	11.17	6.45	8.68	90	156	456
7.67	5.66	6.58	.39	.14	.26	.24	.38	.31	.54	.45	.49	12.42	9.38	10.84	22	123	457
9.71	8.17	8.94	1.44	.30	.91	.53	.60	.56	.30	.31	.31	14.86	11.95	13.41	100	124	458
6.70	4.45	5.57	.56	.31	.43	.10	.27	.23	.31	.12	.21	12.16	8.67	10.39	96	136	459
7.04	4.93	5.96	.51	.27	.39	.23	.31	.27	.38	.24	.31	11.73	8.51	10.07	94	130	
7.11	5.01	6.02	.54	.29	.41	.23	.31	.27	.39	.25	.32	11.91	8.66	10.23	94	129	
7.31	7.30	7.35	1.05	1.21	1.12	.32	.72	.49	6.44	6.96	6.54	17.35	19.15	18.13	131	119	460
15.33	11.65	13.48	4.19	2.27	3.22	.16	.20	.23	6.55	4.99	5.77	31.64	23.52	27.56	98	103	461
11.49	9.01	10.75	2.09	1.83	2.28	.24	.47	.35	6.50	5.07	6.11	24.79	21.73	23.35	112	128	
1.21	.81	1.01	.79	.92	.85	.58	.19	.38	.53	.62	.58	5.16	4.15	4.66	97	122	462
.19	.11	.15	.01	.09	.09	.21	.17	.19	.15	.09	.12	1.18	.83	1.01	102	144	463
1.63	1.04	1.29	.91	.58	.75	.15	.12	.14	.67	.37	.52	6.14	3.98	5.06	101	156	464
2.02	1.64	2.11	1.05	.87	.96	.38	.47	.43	2.47	1.81	2.13	12.21	9.22	10.74	93	125	465
1.46	.93	1.18	.47	.23	.33	.14	.15	.15	...	.02	.01	3.89	3.05	3.45	90	115	466
1.98	1.26	1.61	.76	.41	.58	.55	.12	.33	.13	.12	.13	6.48	4.69	5.47	90	128	467
.32	.41	.48	.21	.07	.14	.05	.17	.11	1.56	.98	1.26	2.73	1.69	2.36	96	158	468
.38	.28	.33	.14	.04	.09	.14	.09	.11	.34	.16	.25	1.73	1.07	1.39	97	168	469
.95	.40	.71	.26	.14	.20	.07	.01	.01	.79	.30	.55	4.51	2.53	3.56	107	189	470
3.66	2.71	3.19	.93	.62	.78	.12	.17	.15	1.32	1.36	1.34	6.90	5.65	6.28	103	126	471
.78	.62	.70	.10	.15	.12	.06	...	.03	.50	.40	.50	1.84	1.37	1.61	101	136	472
1.35	.86	1.10	.16	.02	.09	.04	.09	.07	.81	.51	.66	4.23	2.79	3.50	99	149	473
1.42	.86	1.14	.19	.12	.15	.01	.10	.05	.15	.06	.10	2.52	1.40	1.97	101	183	474
4.41	2.23	3.35	1.48	.73	1.11	.17	.23	.20	1.68	1.05	1.37	10.08	5.88	8.03	105	180	475
.69	.68	.64	.24	.15	.20	.02	.06	.04	.65	.06	.05	1.97	1.28	1.64	110	169	476
5.45	3.89	4.69	.23	.17	.21	.12	.10	.11	.56	.20	.38	7.06	4.78	5.95	104	155	477
3.85	3.25	3.55	.24	...	.12	.18	.16	.17	.65	.19	.42	6.06	4.41	5.25	103	142	478
2.20	1.04	1.65	.52	.04	.29	.02	.07	.04	.74	.42	.58	3.72	1.81	2.81	109	224	479
.37	.27	.32	.09	.06	.08	.18	.22	.20	.48	.25	.36	1.86	1.41	1.62	97	127	480
1.76	.98	1.37	.31	.13	.22	.06	.15	.11	.40	.31	.36	4.33	2.66	3.50	100	164	481
1.81	1.08	1.43	1.40	.40	.87	.06	.13	.10	1.48	.70	1.06	5.61	2.89	4.16	87	170	482
2.48	1.49	1.96	.70	.34	.51	.30	.29	.30	.20	.08	.13	4.52	2.67	3.60	91	159	483
2.79	2.13	2.47	.77	.56	.67	.25	.23	.24	1.02	.60	.81	9.49	7.05	8.30	105	142	484
8.18	6.18	7.19	2.87	2.20	2.54	.77	.62	.64	1.79	1.78	1.78	16.03	12.35	14.21	102	132	485
1.97	1.31	1.64	.57	.35	.46	.17	.17	.17	.83	.54	.68	5.29	3.62	4.45	99	140	
2.16	1.47	1.81	.62	.36	.50	.17	.17	.17	.94	.64	.79	5.69	3.75	4.82	99	141	
9.67	8.06	9.16	3.10	2.51	2.80	.48	.59	.54	6.48	7.20	8.57	35.62	28.88	32.21	97	120	486
19.73	14.38	17.07	13.94	11.23	12.59	.29	.29	.29	2.37	1.79	2.08	44.20	34.46	39.35	101	129	487
10.79	9.20	10.00	8.09	6.49	7.29	.35	.64	.54	2.15	1.44	1.80	24.29	20.20	22.25	100	121	488
11.77	9.81	10.79	5.97	4.76	5.36	.46	.53	.49	7.22	5.35	6.28	35.47	28.58	32.00	98	122	
5.35	2.99	4.10	2.54	1.28	1.87	.39	.21	.29	3.00	1.94	2.44	14.12	8.57	11.17	88	146	489
4.72	2.67	3.60	4.76	2.23	3.38	.45	.09	.58	3.47	2.11	2.72	15.17	8.50	11.53	83	148	490
2.16	.81	1.44	1.11	.46	.76	.39	.27	.32	2.20	1.15	1.63	7.08	3.25	5.03	96	188	491
9.91	6.47	8.12	3.08	1.79	2.41	.36	.28	.33	4.12	2.58	3.32	21.20	14.16	17.53	91	137	492
3.86	1.84	2.91	.67	.25	.45	.16	.13	.15	2.32	1.44	1.80	7.53	4.00	5.70	91	173	493
3.94	2.38	3.12	1.28	.47	.84	.14	.15	.14	4.58	2.81	3.65	10.66	6.37	8.41	90	181	494
4.81	2.88	3.82	1.05	.64	.84	.15	.16	.15	4.02	2.64	3.26	10.89	6.81	8.82	95	153	495
4.87	3.97	4.41	.72	.32	.54	.21	.25	.23	3.77	2.63	3.19	10.50	8.00	9.24	98	129	496
5.99	3.72	4.77	1.27	.68	.97	.35	.44	.30	3.32	1.82	2.57	12.64	8.14	10.41	102	158	497
3.85	2.68	3.30	.34	.30	.32	.12	.16	.14	2.45	1.80	2.20	7.17	5.35	6.36	48	107	498
4.87	2.88	3.84	1.45	.73	1.08	.26	.25	.26	3.43	2.10	2.74	11.36	7.00	9.10	93	141	
5.11	3.11	4.08	1.62	.87	1.22	.26	.26	.26	3.50	2.21	2.86	12.31	7.72	9.80	94	147	
16.13	13.90	15.17	4.27	4.24	4.26	.52	.82	.65	2.94	2.59	2.79	25.84	23.32	24.76	132	47	499
3.54	6.62	4.83	1.45	2.59	1.93	...	.28	.12	1.66	1.44	1.57	8.76	14.11	11.00	138	86	500
12.86	11.79	12.11	3.43	3.76	3.57	.37	.66	.50	2.56	2.25	2.43	20.73	20.65	20.69	133	134	
4.17	2.80	3.26	.10	.05	.07	.22	.34	.27	.25	.30	.27	5.05	3.05	4.08	106	175	501

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Chumpran.—(Continued.)	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gorasahan ...	117,374	113,110	230,484	29	17	46	19	12	31	262	180	422
		503. Kesariya, including Dhakha or Piprah ...	75,502	75,361	150,863	569	422	991	18	15	33	166	125	291
		504. Modhobun ...	43,021	41,852	84,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	23	66
		505. Gobindgunge ...	72,971	69,015	141,986	10	14	24	10	8	18	57	46	103
		506. Lowra, including Ramnugger and Shikarpore ...	86,917	83,843	170,760	29	14	43	5	6	11	407	224	631
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhobunnee ...	59,892	54,987	114,879	3	3	6	20	10	30	295	208	503
		508. Moteeharee, including Segowli ...	60,205	65,410	125,615	22	18	40	18	22	40	198	126	324
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyree ...	137,643	132,171	269,814	13	17	30	48	39	87	908	577	1,485
		Total of Country Areas ...	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	694	508	1,202	153	112	265	2,302	1,484	4,190
		District Total ...	737,520	703,286	1,440,815	702	516	1,218	177	130	307	2,780	1,758	4,538
	Monghyr.	Towns.												
		510. Monghyr ...	12,670	13,004	25,674	10	9	19	15	8	23	207	209	416
		511. Jamalpore ...	5,875	4,578	10,453	24	17	41	8	6	14	80	55	135
		Total of Towns ...	18,545	18,182	36,727	34	26	60	23	14	37	287	264	551
		Country Areas.												
		512. Kurrukpore ...	70,150	69,989	140,139	48	19	67	17	7	24	85	49	144
		513. Gogree ...	158,115	157,538	315,653	165	93	258	3	2	5	467	223	690
		514. Tegra ...	95,013	101,650	196,663	78	45	123	21	20	41	1,488	1,001	2,489
		515. Bullah or Begooorah ...	166,469	174,003	340,472	129	143	272	76	90	166	2,201	1,625	3,826
		516. Sekundra ...	54,603	55,156	109,759	45	51	96	4	5	9	129	89	218
	Bhaugulpore.	517. Chukyo ...	39,509	39,113	78,622	7	1	8	19	19	38	163	138	301
		518. Monghyr ...	51,108	53,353	104,461	29	13	42	16	10	26	421	342	763
		519. Soorajpura ...	75,840	78,164	154,004	49	39	88	24	32	56	574	382	956
		520. Shaikhpura ...	98,679	100,100	198,779	144	145	289	831	29	60	140	98	238
		521. Jumoe ...	69,053	68,964	138,017	12	19	31	42	40	82	470	375	845
		Total of Country Areas ...	878,520	897,730	1,776,250	706	508	1,214	253	254	507	6,148	4,322	10,470
		District Total ...	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	740	594	1,334	276	268	544	6,435	4,580	11,021
		522. Town—Bhaugulpore ...	35,021	34,657	69,678	33	26	59	40	53	93	44	22	66
		Country Areas.												
		523. Bhaugulpore ...	40,261	41,747	82,008	39	30	69	98	100	198	343	220	563
	Bhaugulpore.	524. Sultanpore or Kamargunge ...	39,637	40,803	80,440	...	3	3	7	6	13	300	220	520
		525. Purneah or Lokmanipore ...	68,529	70,879	139,408	10	6	16	9	2	10	434	213	647
		526. Umurpore ...	78,307	80,927	159,234	20	21	41	6	2	8	565	329	894
		527. Hanka ...	63,293	64,199	127,492	17	13	30	16	24	40	310	162	472
		528. Katooria ...	44,011	47,004	91,015	19	30	49	32	30	62	144	115	259
		529. Budhowna or Kissengunge ...	70,123	68,980	139,103	54	37	91	...	...	...	206	71	277
		530. Mudhupoorah ...	128,546	123,137	251,683	60	32	92	...	3	...	608	274	882
		531. Soopool ...	141,482	137,420	278,902	130	65	195	...	...	...	244	83	327
		532. Bongong ...	73,580	71,519	145,099	36	34	70	...	...	...	116	83	199
		533. Nathpore or Purneahunge ...	72,513	69,044	141,557	116	62	178	...	1	1	805	183	488
	Bhaugulpore.	534. Colgong ...	67,591	68,631	136,222	22	17	39	37	50	87	439	363	802
		Total of Country Areas ...	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	522	332	854	205	217	422	4,014	2,316	6,330
		District Total ...	917,183	900,107	1,817,290	555	358	913	251	270	521	4,058	2,338	6,396
		535. Town—Purneah ...	9,077	6,380	15,457	72	78	150	7	7	14	215	146	363
		Country Areas.												
		536. Dhumdaha ...	51,823	50,515	102,338	59	28	87	6	4	10	341	189	530
		537. Gondwara ...	52,003	54,005	106,008	288	88	376	6	4	10	125	72	197
		538. Muniharee ...	23,147	26,782	49,929	32	12	44	6	8	14	169	85	254
		539. Kudbah ...	64,141	68,017	132,158	21	13	34	4	4	8	312	206	518
		540. Bulrampore ...	58,994	56,377	115,371	5	3	8	...	...	...	200	186	445
	Bhaugulpore.	541. Amourkusbah ...	58,351	55,790	114,147	...	1	1	2	2	4	354	198	547
		542. Araree ...	91,706	91,165	182,871	2	...	2	2	3	...	319	185	504
		543. Mutteecaree ...	44,801	43,917	88,718	2	...	2	...	...	...	305	168	473
		544. Bahadoorgunge ...	80,940	83,562	164,502	1	...	1	2	1	3	329	232	561
		545. Kishengunge ...	76,389	77,775	154,164	22	6	27	9	4	13	633	359	991
		546. Kaligunge ...	130,791	115,964	246,755	2	4	6	6	4	10	372	191	563
		547. Purneah ...	60,940	65,622	126,562	98	20	118	20	12	32	374	235	609
		548. Raneegunge ...	53,628	51,938	105,566	7	1	8	...	...	...	439	204	733
		Total of Country Areas ...	866,643	832,095	1,698,738	539	184	723	63	41	104	4,361	2,564	6,925
		District Total ...	870,320	838,475	1,714,795	611	255	866	70	48	118	4,576	2,713	7,289
	Bhaugulpore.	Towns.												
		549. Rajmehal ...	3,343	4,247	8,000	1	1	2	18	22	40	167	127	294
		550. Doonka ...	5,639	5,534	11,183	...	...	...	5	4	9	90	114	204
		Total of Towns ...	9,602	9,781	19,383	1	1	2	23	26	49	257	241	498

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			Numbers.
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	6	14	....	1	1	2	...	2	14	12	26	11	3	14	27	16	43	502
49	28	77	2	1	3	..	1	1	11	4	15	10	17	27	23	23	46	503	
31	15	46	....	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	8	4	3	7	10	7	16	504
50	37	87	2	3	5	2	6	8	4	3	7	2	1	3	10	13	23	505	
5	1	6	....	1	1	1	1	2	13	16	29	2	14	16	16	32	48	506
7	...	7	....	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	8	7	15	14	7	21	507
51	32	83	3	6	9	...	2	2	4	7	11	1	2	3	8	17	25	508	
284	172	456	2	8	10	7	3	10	17	15	32	14	15	29	40	41	81	509	
45	20	65	9	24	33	16	13	29	81	70	151	54	68	122	160	175	335		
546	339	885	10	24	34	20	18	38	82	71	153	54	70	124	166	183	349		
67	54	121	....	...	...	7	2	9	3	2	5	1	2	3	11	6	17	510
33	26	59	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	9	7	6	13	511
100	80	180	....	...	...	8	3	11	4	3	7	6	6	12	18	12	30	
6	6	12	....	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	12	8	20	15	9	24	512
11	8	19	....	...	...	4	...	4	12	12	24	8	9	17	24	21	45	513
80	17	47	....	...	...	4	1	5	17	25	42	24	30	54	45	55	101	514
71	49	119	....	...	...	11	4	15	14	9	23	15	16	31	40	29	69	515
6	1	7	....	4	4	...	...	...	9	7	16	5	9	14	14	20	34	516
2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	5	16	3	5	8	15	10	25	517
86	63	149	...	1	1	8	1	9	10	9	19	17	14	31	35	25	60	518	
32	17	49	...	1	1	7	...	7	8	7	15	6	20	26	21	28	49	519	
9	5	14	...	2	3	...	1	1	8	9	17	7	9	16	16	21	37	520	
31	27	58	...	1	1	5	4	9	9	7	16	8	5	13	22	17	39	521	
284	196	480	1	9	10	42	11	53	99	91	190	105	125	230	247	236	483		
384	276	660	1	9	10	50	14	64	103	94	197	111	131	242	265	248	513		
11	4	15	...	...	...	4	6	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	9	15	522
14	17	31	....	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	11	523
7	3	10	....	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	3	7	5	7	12	524
4	1	5	....	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	4	2	6	14	15	29	525
14	5	19	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	4	8	4	10	14	11	14	25	526	
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	4	8	8	1	9	527
6	1	7	....	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	13	8	8	21	13	10	23	528
3	...	3	....	...	...	2	...	2	10	7	17	10	9	19	22	16	38	529
...	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	1	10	11	21	9	6	15	19	18	37	530
2	6	8	....	...	...	1	...	1	15	9	24	10	7	17	26	16	42	531
...	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532
24	17	41	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	7	7	1	8	533
19	2	21	...	1	1	...	2	2	15	5	20	17	13	30	33	20	53	534	
94	85	179	2	...	2	12	9	21	68	55	123	81	60	141	163	124	287		
105	50	155	2	...	2	16	15	31	69	57	126	82	61	143	169	133	302		
3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	535
14	18	32	....	...	...	9	3	12	2	4	6	1	...	1	12	7	19	536
15	5	20	....	...	...	1	...	1	9	7	16	...	...	...	10	7	17	537
1	...	1	....	...	...	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	2	6	12	7	19	538
6	7	13	....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	3	8	7	4	11	539
3	2	5	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	12	14	7	17	24	540	
6	7	13	....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	541
7	2	9	....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	5	8	13	542
1	1	2	....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	15	2	5	7	12	10	22	543
48	38	86	....	1	1	2	...	2	4	5	9	2	1	3	8	7	15	544
8	9	17	....	...	...	11	8	19	5	9	14	2	5	7	18	22	40	545
14	20	34	...	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	10	18	15	33	26	21	47	546	
15	11	26	...	...	...	10	...	10	7	2	9	4	2	6	21	4	25	547
23	4	27	...	...	...	7	6	13	10	7	17	...	1	1	23	14	37	548
161	114	275	3	2	5	47	22	69	69	51	120	46	51	97	165	126	291		
164	116	280	4	2	6	47	22	69	69	51	120	47	51	98	167	126	293		
9	2	11	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	549
15	6	21	....	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	550
24	8	32	....	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	2	1	3	5	8	8	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15			16			17			18			
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	RATIO OF											
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Chumpran.—(Continued.)	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gorasahan	4	7	11	340	218	507	25	15	19	16	10	18
		503. Kesariya, including Dhakaha or Piprah	176	92	268	1,001	705	1,706	753	559	656	23	19	21
		504. Modhobun	11	17	28	95	62	157	...	...	...	...	...	...
		505. Gobindgunge	8	28	36	154	146	300	26	20	23	13	11	12
		506. Lowra, including Ramnugger and Shikarpore	5	3	8	467	280	747	33	16	25	05	07	06
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhobunnee	33	12	45	378	240	618	06	05	05	43	16	30
		508. Moteeharee, including Segowli	33	26	59	330	241	571	31	27	29	26	33	29
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyree	95	63	158	1,388	909	2,297	09	12	11	34	29	32
		Total of Country Areas	380	265	645	4,400	2,971	7,431	96	73	85	21	17	20
		District Total	421	292	713	4,792	3,218	8,010	95	73	84	23	18	21
	Monghyr.	Towns.												
		510. Monghyr	92	84	176	402	370	772	78	66	72	118	58	87
		511. Jamalpore	7	8	15	159	118	277	408	371	391	136	131	133
		Total of Towns	99	92	191	561	488	1,049	180	142	163	124	76	100
		Country Areas.												
		512. Kurrupore	19	7	26	200	97	297	68	27	47	24	10	17
		513. Gogree	97	48	145	767	395	1,162	104	59	81	01	01	01
		514. Tekra	75	41	116	1,737	1,180	2,917	82	44	62	22	19	20
		515. Bulliah or Begoeserai	64	43	107	2,581	1,978	4,559	77	81	79	45	51	48
		516. Sekundra	10	12	22	208	178	386	82	92	87	07	09	08
	Bhaugulpore.	517. Chukye	2	1	3	208	178	381	17	02	10	48	48	48
		518. Monghyr	99	89	188	686	542	1,228	56	24	40	31	18	24
		519. Soorujkarrah	18	20	38	718	518	1,236	64	49	57	31	40	36
		520. Shaikhpoorah	26	18	44	368	316	682	145	144	145	31	28	30
		521. Jumee	48	58	106	625	536	1,161	17	27	22	60	58	59
		Total of Country Areas	458	337	795	8,096	5,913	14,009	80	63	71	28	28	28
		District Total	557	429	986	8,657	6,401	15,058	82	64	73	30	29	30
		522. Town—Bhaugulpore	241	221	462	381	335	716	94	75	84	131	152	142
		Country Areas.												
		523. Bhaugulpore	347	310	657	846	683	1,529	96	71	84	243	239	241
	Purneah.	524. Sultangunge or Kamaragunge	4	3	7	323	242	565	...	07	03	17	14	16
		525. Permeshurpore or Lokemanshpore	6	2	8	477	238	715	14	08	11	18	01	07
		526. Umurpore	21	13	34	637	384	1,021	25	25	25	07	02	06
		527. Banks	7	6	13	359	207	566	26	20	23	25	37	31
		528. Katooria	15	12	27	229	198	427	39	63	51	06	63	66
		529. Budhowna or Kissengunge	31	13	44	316	187	503	53	53	65	...	...	...
		530. Mudehpooorah	8	9	17	695	337	1,022	38	25	32	...	02	01
		531. Soopool	46	23	69	457	183	640	08	39	69	...	...	...
		532. Bongong	269	141	410	421	261	682	49	50	49	...	...	...
		533. Nathpore or Purtabgunge	98	59	157	550	313	863	159	75	118	...	01	006
	South-Ferguntaha.	534. Colgong	6	5	10	555	457	1,012	36	28	33	64	85	74
		Total of Country Areas	867	590	1,453	5,855	3,640	9,495	59	37	48	23	24	24
		District Total	1,098	817	1,915	6,236	3,975	10,211	60	39	49	27	29	28
		535. Town—Purneah	14	7	21	313	235	548	744	1112	890	72	109	87
		Country Areas.												
		536. Dhumdaha	18	11	29	450	257	707	118	55	85	11	07	09
		537. Gondwara	10	5	15	454	181	635	552	162	354	11	07	09
		538. Muniharee	11	5	16	231	112	343	127	44	84	23	11	17
		539. Kudbah	4	9	13	354	243	597	31	19	25	06	05	05
		540. Bulrampore	10	11	21	285	218	503	08	06	06	...	...	...
	South-Ferguntaha.	541. Amourkusebah	4	11	15	370	217	587	...	01	008	03	08	08
		542. Araroca	12	13	25	347	206	553	02	...	01	02	03	02
		543. Muttearree	7	10	17	327	189	516	04	...	02	...	...	...
		544. Bahadoorgunge	12	7	19	400	285	685	01	...	006	02	01	01
		545. Kishengunge	15	13	28	704	412	1,116	23	07	18	11	05	09
		546. Kaligunge	29	25	54	449	255	704	01	03	02	04	03	04
		547. Purneah	15	4	19	543	235	778	44	29	95	29	18	24
		548. Baneegunge	22	21	43	544	304	848	18	01	07	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	169	145	314	5,458	3,174	8,632	67	23	42	07	04	06
		District Total	183	152	335	5,771	3,409	9,180	69	30	50	07	05	06
	South-Ferguntaha.	Towns.												
		549. Rajmehal	.....	.....	.....	197	153	350	26	23	24	408	518	494
		550. Doomba	60	41	101	173	167	340	...	...	...	88	72	80
		Total of Towns	60	41	101	370	320	690	10	10	10	348	265	265

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26			
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
2.22	1.41	1.83	.06	.05	.06	.23	.14	.18	.03	.06	.04	2.99	1.92	2.46	103	160	502			
2.19	1.65	1.92	.61	.37	.51	.30	.30	.30	2.33	1.20	1.77	13.25	9.35	11.30	100	142	503			
.99	.54	.77	.72	.35	.54	.20	.16	.18	.27	.40	.32	2.20	1.48	1.84	102	153	504			
.78	.66	.72	.68	.53	.61	.13	.18	.16	.10	.40	.25	2.11	2.11	2.11	105	105	505			
4.68	2.67	3.69	.05	.01	.03	.18	.38	.28	.05	.03	.04	5.37	3.33	4.36	103	167	506			
4.92	3.78	4.37	.11	...	.06	.23	.12	.18	.55	.21	.39	6.31	4.36	5.37	108	157	507	
2.86	1.94	2.40	.73	.48	.61	.11	.25	.18	.47	.39	.43	4.70	3.68	4.24	105	137	508			
...	4.36	5.50	2.06	1.30	1.69	.20	.31	.30	.69	.48	.58	10.08	6.87	8.51	104	153	509			
3.57	2.32	2.97	.68	.42	.55	.22	.25	.23	.52	.38	.45	6.18	4.29	5.25	104	150				
3.76	2.49	3.14	.74	.48	.61	.22	.26	.24	.57	.41	.49	6.40	4.57	5.55	105	149				
16.33	15.36	15.83	5.28	3.96	4.60	.86	.44	.64	7.26	6.18	6.60	31.72	27.10	29.38	93	109	510			
13.61	12.01	12.91	5.61	5.07	5.64	1.19	1.31	1.24	1.19	1.74	1.43	27.06	25.77	26.49	128	135	511			
15.47	14.51	15.00	5.39	4.39	4.90	.97	.65	.81	5.33	5.05	5.20	30.25	26.83	28.56	101	116				
1.35	.70	1.02	.08	.08	.08	.21	.12	.17	.27	.10	.18	2.85	1.38	2.11	100	206	512			
2.05	1.41	2.18	.06	.05	.06	.15	.13	.14	.61	.30	.45	4.85	2.50	3.68	100	194	513			
15.66	9.54	12.65	.31	.16	.23	.47	.65	.61	.78	.40	.58	18.28	11.60	14.83	93	97	514			
13.22	9.30	11.21	.42	.27	.34	.24	.16	.20	.38	.24	.31	15.50	11.32	13.36	95	130	515			
2.36	1.61	1.98	.10	.01	.06	.25	.36	.30	.18	.21	.20	3.80	3.22	3.51	98	117	516			
4.12	3.52	3.82	.05	.10	.07	.37	.25	.31	.05	.02	.03	5.26	4.42	4.84	101	120	517			
8.23	6.41	7.30	1.68	1.18	1.42	.68	.46	.57	1.93	1.66	1.79	13.42	10.15	11.75	95	126	518			
7.56	4.88	6.20	.42	.21	.31	.27	.35	.31	.23	.25	.24	9.46	6.62	8.02	95	138	519			
1.41	.97	1.19	.06	.04	.07	.16	.20	.18	.26	.17	.22	3.70	3.15	3.43	98	116	520			
6.80	5.50	6.16	.44	.39	.42	.31	.24	.28	.69	.85	.77	9.05	7.87	8.46	101	116	521			
6.99	4.81	5.89	.32	.21	.27	.28	.26	.27	.62	.37	.44	9.21	6.58	7.88	97	137				
7.17	5.00	6.07	.42	.30	.36	.29	.27	.28	.62	.46	.54	9.65	6.98	8.30	97	135				
1.25	.63	.94	.31	.11	.21	.17	.25	.21	0.88	6.37	6.63	10.87	9.60	10.27	101	114	522			
8.51	5.26	6.86	.34	.40	.37	.12	.14	.13	8.61	7.42	8.01	21.01	16.36	18.64	96	124	523			
7.56	5.38	6.38	.17	.07	.12	.12	.17	.14	.10	.07	.08	8.14	5.92	7.01	96	133	524			
0.33	3.00	4.64	.05	.01	.03	.20	.21	.20	.08	.02	.05	6.06	3.35	5.13	98	200	525			
7.20	4.71	5.61	.17	.06	.11	.14	.17	.15	.26	.16	.21	8.13	4.74	6.41	96	166	526			
4.89	2.52	3.72	.01	.01	.01	.12	.01	.06	.11	.09	.10	5.07	3.22	4.43	98	173	527			
2.99	2.44	2.72	.12	.02	.07	.27	.21	.24	.31	.25	.28	4.76	4.21	4.49	102	116	528			
2.02	1.02	1.98	.04	.....	.02	.31	.23	.27	.44	.18	.31	4.48	1.08	3.24	102	230	529	
4.72	2.22	3.50	...	.007	.003	.14	.11	.14	.06	.07	.06	5.32	2.73	4.06	104	203	530	
1.72	.60	1.16	.01	0.04	.02	.18	.11	.16	.32	.16	.24	3.23	1.32	2.29	102	240	531			
1.57	1.16	1.37	...	.01	.007	...	...	...	3.04	1.97	2.42	5.72	3.64	4.70	102	161	532
4.20	2.65	3.44	.33	.24	.28	.09	.01	.05	1.35	.85	1.10	7.58	4.53	6.09	105	175	533			
7.42	6.20	6.90	.32	.03	.18	.57	.34	.45	.08	.08	.08	9.63	7.80	8.71	98	121	534			
4.55	2.64	3.70	.10	.06	.08	.18	.14	.16	.07	.07	.02	6.03	4.16	5.40	101	161				
4.42	2.57	3.50	.11	.06	.08	.18	.14	.16	1.10	.89	1.04	6.79	4.37	5.59	101	137				
22.21	23.19	22.00	.31	.31	.31	.20	...	.12	1.44	1.09	1.30	32.34	36.83	34.12	151	133	535	
6.58	3.74	5.17	.27	.35	.31	.23	.13	.18	.34	.21	.28	8.08	5.08	6.90	102	175	536			
2.39	1.33	1.85	.28	.09	.18	.19	.12	.16	.19	.09	.14	8.71	3.32	5.97	96	251	537			
6.72	3.17	4.89	.03	.....	.01	.47	.26	.36	.44	.18	.30	9.19	4.18	6.60	93	206	538	
4.70	3.02	3.86	.09	.10	.09	.10	.05	.08	.06	.13	.09	5.35	3.57	4.43	97	145	539			
4.40	3.24	3.83	.05	.03	.04	.11	.29	.20	.16	.19	.18	4.83	3.82	4.33	103	131	540			
6.06	3.45	4.79	.10	.12	.11	.06	.05	.06	.06	.19	.13	6.34	3.88	5.14	104	170	541			
3.47	2.04	2.75	.07	.02	.04	.05	.03	.04	.13	.14	.13	3.78	2.25	3.02	100	168	542			
6.80	3.83	5.33	.02	.02	.02	.26	.22	.24	.15	.22	.19	7.29	4.30	5.81	102	113	543			
3.09	2.77	3.23	.53	.45	.49	.08	.08	.08	.13	.08	.10	4.49	3.41	3.94	107	140	544			
8.27	5.29	6.87	.10	.18	.11	.23	.32	.27	.19	.19	.19	9.21	6.07	7.74	112	171	545			
2.84	1.64	2.22	.20	.06	.09	.19	.18	.19	.22	.21	.21	3.48	2.19	2.85	112	176	546			
5.53	3.58	4.59	.22	.16	.19	.31	.06	.18	.23	.06	.14	8.11	4.40	6.32	102	184	547			
8.76	5.08	6.94	.43	.07	.25	.42	.27	.35	.41	.40	.40	10.16	5.85	8.03	106	179	548			
5.03	3.08	4.07	.18	.13	.16	.19	.15	.17	.19	.17	.18	6.29	3.81	5.07	104	172				
5.22	3.23	4.25	.18	.13	.16	.19	.15	.17	.20	.18	.19	6.58	4.66	5.35	104	169				
48.45	29.90	36.34	2.35	.47	1.35	.52	.23	.37	.....	.....	.....	51.26	36.02	43.26	90	129	549
15.92	20.55	18.23	2.65	1.08	1.87	.53	.36	.44	10.80	7.40	9.02	80.57	30.17	30.37	102	104	550			
27.04	24.68	25.82	2.52	.81	1.65	.52	.30	.41	6.31	4.19	5.23	38.93	32.71	35.76	97	116				

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
BHAGALPORE—(Contd.)	Sonthal-Parganas—(Contd.)	Country Areas.													
		551. Rajmehal	90,415	92,385	182,800	14	9	23	53	50	103	805	470	1,275	
		552. Pakour	70,007	71,297	141,304	58	53	111	41	27	68	454	345	799	
		553. Godda	140,823	140,617	281,440	80	45	125	130	94	224	923	676	1,599	
		554. Nya-Doomika	139,273	140,797	280,070	40	33	73	31	32	63	1,214	1,111	2,325	
		555. Deoghur	173,096	168,091	341,187	70	63	133	18	14	32	1,613	1,399	3,012	
		Total of Country Areas ...	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	262	203	465	273	217	490	5,009	4,001	9,010	
		District Total ...	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	263	204	467	296	243	539	5,296	4,242	9,508	
		Towns.													
		556. Cuttack	25,809	25,009	50,818	71	64	135	8	5	13	129	128	254	
557. Jaipore	5,192	5,561	10,753	33	60	93	3	8	11	26	35	61			
558. Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	5	1	6	3	3	6	28	16	44			
Total of Towns ...	36,202	36,051	72,253	109	125	234	14	16	30	186	179	369			
CUTTACK.	Pooree.	Country Areas.													
		559. Solipore	105,717	114,619	220,336	91	61	152	72	72	144	472	455	927	
		560. Patamundi	41,778	45,073	86,851	43	51	94	22	15	37	240	240	480	
		561. Dhurmala	108,212	114,857	223,069	178	157	335	23	27	50	452	400	852	
		562. Oolabar	51,234	56,767	108,001	138	123	261	45	30	81	345	321	666	
		563. Juggutsingapore	89,861	91,023	180,884	55	71	126	23	6	29	195	174	369	
		564. Juggunathpore	77,071	78,933	156,004	10	8	18	38	25	63	215	159	374	
		565. Cuttack	58,262	61,788	120,050	266	273	539	34	28	62	336	326	662	
		566. Kendrapara	72,757	75,795	148,552	22	17	39	46	51	97	273	242	515	
		567. Jaipore	84,170	94,540	178,712	287	328	615	85	97	182	463	471	934	
Total of Country Areas ...	689,068	733,403	1,422,471	1,095	1,053	2,148	388	357	745	3,000	2,788	5,788			
District Total ...	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	1,204	1,178	2,382	462	373	775	3,180	2,967	6,147			
CUTTACK.	Balasore.	568. Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	40	36	76	...	...	...	66	72	138
		Country Areas.													
		569. Gope	40,264	46,832	96,096	3	9	12	...	...	...	80	82	162
		570. Pipiley	102,653	101,722	204,375	74	67	141	4	8	12	107	74	181	
		571. Koordah	102,058	102,214	204,272	119	81	200	17	20	37	217	185	412	
		572. Tanghy	10,961	16,455	27,416	17	11	28	9	...	...	45	32	77
		573. Bhanpore	21,763	21,470	43,233	25	16	41	...	...	...	...	98	218
		574. Pooree, including Lubba ...	84,871	80,914	165,785	157	157	314	21	11	32	186	164	350	
		Total of Country Areas ...	3,77,372	369,607	746,979	395	341	736	61	36	87	755	645	1,400	
		District Total ...	3,80,440	380,225	760,665	444	377	821	61	36	87	821	717	1,538	
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh.	575. Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	50	52	102	2	...	2	59	55	114	
		Country Areas.													
		576. Bustah	30,343	29,692	60,035	148	130	278	6	4	10	126	98	224	
		577. Jelasore	23,147	22,575	45,722	88	69	157	3	1	4	94	48	142	
		578. Balacopal	35,591	33,925	69,516	89	63	152	2	2	4	156	108	264	
		579. Sohroh	77,268	80,170	157,438	285	212	497	10	7	17	166	139	305	
		580. Bhadruck	69,719	70,000	139,719	101	113	214	4	5	9	64	44	108	
		581. Basudebpore	25,956	26,082	52,038	28	25	53	6	8	14	38	36	74	
		582. Dhamnugger	54,183	60,110	114,293	131	105	236	7	8	15	117	85	202	
		583. Mutoh or Chandbally ...	17,623	16,927	34,550	38	21	59	2	1	3	41	33	74	
584. Balasore	36,218	35,567	71,785	110	95	211	7	1	8	118	97	205			
Total of Country Areas ...	370,048	391,921	761,969	1,024	833	1,857	47	37	84	920	678	1,598			
District Total ...	379,077	391,155	770,232	1,080	885	1,965	49	37	86	979	733	1,712			
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh.	Towns.													
		585. Hazareebagh	9,312	4,758	14,070	4	2	6	6	4	10	148	135	283	
		586. Echack	4,461	4,338	8,799	...	...	...	9	5	14	112	103	214
		587. Chattra	4,287	4,531	8,818	1	...	1	1	1	2	119	78	197	
		Total of Towns ...	15,260	13,607	28,867	5	2	7	16	10	26	379	316	694	
		Country Areas.													
		588. Hazareebagh	35,307	33,709	69,016	1	...	1	4	7	11	231	173	404	
		589. Gooma	21,758	20,316	42,074	88	78	166	31	13	44	134	131	265	
		590. Kasmar	11,354	10,882	22,236	...	...	...	8	2	5	89	69	158
		591. Ramguri	32,847	31,538	64,385	...	...	...	15	7	22	142	105	247
592. Tandawa or Pogur	35,439	34,652	70,091	...	2	2	12	11	23	224	188	404			
593. Chattra	33,075	30,971	64,046	3	4	7	6	6	12	261	262	513			
594. Huntergunge	19,333	18,909	38,242	16	7	23	1	...	1	169	162	331			
595. Burhee	29,670	27,528	57,198	8	5	13	5	5	10	112	94	206			
596. Kodernah	26,127	23,512	49,639	3	2	5	10	12	22	281	261	542			
597. Bagodhar	21,056	21,028	42,084	25	20	45	33	25	58	36	53	149			
598. Pachumba	83,088	81,701	164,789	10	5	15	22	19	41	139	103	242			
599. Khurukdiha	65,784	60,722	126,506	11	10	21	18	10	28	81	55	136			
600. Gowan	17,047	15,787	32,834	13	10	23	2	8	5	199	87	286			
Total of Country Areas ...	381,785	361,223	743,008	178	143	321	163	130	283	2,098	1,748	3,846			
District Total ...	397,045	374,830	771,875	183	145	328	178	130	308	2,477	2,093	4,540			

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATHS																			Numbers.
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8	5	13	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	9	0	15	5	3	8	14	9	23	551
20	21	41	.....	4	.....	8	11	.....	5	2	7	9	8	17	17	13	30	552
34	18	52	.....	4	.....	8	11	.....	26	27	53	8	14	22	49	50	99	553
131	94	225	.....	7	.....	18	7	.....	3	3	6	18	10	27	35	36	71	554
12	11	23	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	5	1	6	13	16	29	22	19	41	555
205	140	354	13	17	30	23	11	34	48	39	87	53	60	113	137	127	264		
220	157	380	13	18	31	25	12	37	49	39	88	55	61	116	142	130	272		
149	106	255	2	2	4	4	2	6	5	9	14	1	1	2	12	14	26	556	
25	16	41	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	.....	1	2	4	6	557
16	9	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	6	558
190	131	321	3	3	6	4	2	6	7	13	20	4	2	6	18	20	38		
147	89	236	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29	56	12	7	19	39	45	84	559
112	40	152	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	32	.....	15	15	13	40	53	560
160	84	244	.....	8	.....	12	1	.....	10	12	22	9	12	21	24	32	56	561
140	77	217	.....	3	.....	5	1	.....	12	9	21	19	5	24	34	17	51	562
78	51	129	.....	10	.....	15	25	.....	21	18	39	22	21	43	53	55	108	563
64	28	92	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	20	16	36	20	17	37	44	41	85	564
251	179	430	.....	5	.....	11	4	.....	16	35	51	5	14	19	30	57	87	565
103	44	147	.....	6	.....	12	.....	.....	29	33	62	21	20	41	56	65	121	566
167	101	268	.....	2	.....	20	1	.....	21	25	46	12	15	27	36	58	94	567
1,222	693	1,915	34	84	118	7	3	10	168	107	275	120	126	246	329	410	739		
1,412	824	2,236	37	87	124	11	5	16	175	210	385	124	128	252	347	430	777		
38	23	61	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2	3	5	568
6	2	8	.....	6	.....	8	1	.....	2	2	4	12	5	17	17	13	30	569
38	14	52	.....	8	.....	15	.....	.....	7	8	15	5	6	11	20	21	41	570
78	45	123	.....	13	.....	30	.....	.....	10	35	45	19	8	27	42	60	102	571
17	11	28	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	8	12	.....	1	1	4	11	15	572
23	6	29	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	6	11	573
76	67	143	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	12	14	26	13	7	20	27	25	52	574
238	162	400	.....	40	.....	60	1	.....	38	68	106	50	28	78	115	136	251	
276	185	461	.....	40	.....	68	1	.....	38	69	107	50	30	80	117	139	256	
43	40	83	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1	6	1	2	3	7	5	12	575
117	96	213	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	4	2	6	6	5	11	576
34	25	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	7	3	10	10	8	18	577
53	48	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9	15	15	30	18	21	39	578
130	82	212	.....	4	.....	16	.....	.....	2	2	4	7	15	22	13	29	42	579
36	20	56	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	4	5	9	13	10	23	21	26	47	580
9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	5	10	5	7	12	581
71	29	100	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	2	4	9	13	9	12	21	582
19	12	31	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	6	6	6	583
105	76	181	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	3	6	9	5	8	13	13	21	34	584
597	395	992	17	33	50	2	1	3	18	28	46	64	67	131	101	129	230		
640	436	1,075	18	35	53	2	1	5	23	29	52	65	69	134	108	134	242		
1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	585
6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	586
3	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	587
10	8	18	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	2	4	7	5	12	
2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5	4	9	8	4	12	588
47	46	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	3	6	589
3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12	7	6	13	590
13	8	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6	9	3	3	10	11	21	32	591
7	5	12	.....	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	3	9	592
2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	593
8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	594
7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	4	3	7	8	4	12	595
5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3	596
48	11	59	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	4	5	3	8	7	7	14	597
11	7	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	598
7	10	17	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	3	9	12	8	3	11	11	16	27	599
2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3	10	4	3	7	11	7	18	600
157	108	265	2	9	11	7	6	13	21	25	46	45	25	70	75	65	140		
167	116	283	2	10	12	9	7	16	24	28	50	47	27	74	82	70	152		

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	15			16			17			18		
												RATIO OF		
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BHAUGULPORE—(Contd.)	Sonthal-Pargias—(Contd.)	Country Areas.												
		551. Rajmehal	11	13	24	905	556	1,461	15	09	12	58	54	58
		552. Pakour	30	35	65	620	494	1,114	82	74	78	58	37	48
		553. Godda	125	69	194	1,341	952	2,293	54	30	42	88	04	76
		554. Nya Doomka	367	323	690	1,518	1,629	3,147	28	23	26	22	22	22
		555. Deoghur	14	16	30	1,749	1,522	3,271	40	37	38	10	08	09
		Total of Country Areas ...	547	456	1,003	6,433	5,153	11,586	42	32	37	44	35	39
		District Total ...	607	497	1,104	6,803	5,473	12,276	41	32	37	47	38	42
		Towns.												
		556. Cuttack	263	218	481	629	535	1,164	274	25	265	30	19	25
CUTTACK.	Cuttack.	557. Jajpore	63	69	132	152	192	344	635	1078	864	57	143	102
		558. Kendrapara	53	58	111	109	89	198	96	18	56	57	54	56
		Total of Towns ...	379	345	724	890	816	1,706	3005	346	323	38	44	41
		Country Areas.												
		559. Solipore	537	480	1,017	1,358	1,202	2,560	86	53	68	68	62	05
		560. Patamundi	150	141	291	594	527	1,121	114	113	113	52	33	42
		561. Dhirmsala	194	165	359	1,031	865	1,896	164	136	150	21	23	22
		562. Jolabur	154	152	306	856	726	1,582	269	216	241	87	63	74
		563. Juggutsingapore	243	160	412	647	526	1,173	61	78	69	25	00	16
		564. Juggunathpore	281	218	499	652	479	1,131	12	10	11	49	31	40
CUTTACK.	Pooree.	565. Cuttack	449	403	852	1,396	1,230	2,596	455	383	418	58	45	51
		566. Kendrapara	279	258	537	779	677	1,456	70	23	26	63	67	05
		567. Jajpore	581	483	1,064	1,569	1,538	3,107	340	346	344	100	102	101
		Total of Country Areas ...	2,818	2,460	5,287	8,852	7,770	16,622	158	143	151	56	48	51
		District Total ...	3,107	2,814	6,011	9,742	8,586	18,328	165	153	159	55	48	51
		568. Town—Pooree	42	36	78	197	170	367	405	339	374	...	...	...
		Country Areas.												
		569. Gope	62	51	113	168	158	326	06	10	13	...	02	01
		570. Pipley	39	34	73	282	214	496	72	65	68	03	03	03
		571. Koordah	176	102	278	619	503	1,122	116	79	97	10	10	18
CUTTACK.	Balasore.	572. Tanghy	41	26	67	133	91	224	100	66	83	53	...	26
		573. Bhanpore	56	57	113	229	200	429	114	74	94	...	...	...
		574. Pooree, including Lubha ...	168	120	287	635	553	1,188	185	194	180	24	13	19
		Total of Country Areas ...	542	399	941	2,096	1,719	3,815	104	92	98	13	09	11
		District Total ...	684	435	1,019	2,293	1,859	4,152	114	99	100	13	09	11
		575. Town—Balasore	82	80	171	249	241	490	620	563	591	22	...	10
		Country Areas.												
		576. Buntah	55	44	99	458	377	835	487	437	403	19	13	16
		577. Jollasore	45	21	66	274	172	446	380	305	343	12	04	08
		578. Baleepal	82	62	144	400	304	704	250	186	218	05	05	05
CHITRA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh.	579. Sohroh	100	101	201	724	570	1,294	368	264	315	12	08	10
		580. Bhudruck	30	34	73	268	242	510	144	146	145	05	06	06
		581. Basudebpore	72	60	132	156	143	301	107	95	101	23	30	26
		582. Dhamnager	26	27	53	361	296	627	241	174	206	12	18	13
		583. Mutoh or Chandbally ...	19	19	38	125	86	211	115	124	170	11	05	08
		584. Balasore	169	164	333	523	444	972	320	267	293	19	02	11
		Total of Country Areas ...	607	532	1,139	3,296	2,604	5,900	276	218	246	12	09	11
		District Total ...	689	621	1,310	3,543	2,845	6,389	284	226	255	15	09	11
		Towns.												
		585. Hazareebagh	24	8	32	186	152	338	63	42	54	95	84	90
		586. Echack	2	1	3	135	114	247	...	...	11	193	115	155
		587. Chattri	6	5	13	132	88	220	23	...	11	23	22	22
		Total of Towns ...	34	14	48	451	354	805	32	14	24	104	78	90
		Country Areas.												
		588. Hazareebagh	14	5	19	260	189	449	902	...	01	11	20	15
		589. Goomea	1	...	1	292	270	562	404	383	393	142	64	104
		590. Kasmar	9	5	14	107	83	190	...	...	...	26	18	23
		591. Ramguri	10	8	18	187	134	321	...	...	...	45	22	34
		592. Tandora or Pogur	5	1	6	258	213	471	...	05	02	83	31	32
		593. Chattri	11	20	31	289	235	574	09	13	10	18	19	19
		594. Huntergunge	2	1	3	216	197	413	82	37	60	05	...	02
		595. Burhee	21	16	37	161	126	287	26	18	22	16	18	17
		596. Kodermah	13	8	21	314	292	606	11	08	10	39	61	45
		597. Bagodhar	19	17	36	223	133	356	113	95	104	180	118	135
		598. Pachumba	3	5	8	186	139	325	30	15	23	06	59	63
		599. Khurukdiha	4	3	7	132	104	236	16	16	16	27	16	23
		600. Gowan ... ..	...	1	1	157	109	266	76	03	70	11	19	15
		Total of Country Areas ...	112	90	203	2,782	2,274	5,056	46	39	43	42	63	37
		District Total ...	146	104	250	3,233	2,623	5,851	46	38	42	44	64	39

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26
DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.															Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
8.90	5.09	6.97	.08	.05	.07	.15	.09	.12	.12	.14	.13	10.00	6.01	7.99	97	162	551
6.48	4.83	5.65	.28	.29	.29	.24	.18	.21	.42	.49	.46	8.85	6.92	7.88	98	125	552
6.28	4.61	5.44	.23	.12	.17	.33	.34	.33	.85	.47	.66	9.13	6.49	7.81	100	141	553
8.71	7.89	8.80	.94	.06	.80	.25	.25	.25	2.63	2.29	2.46	13.05	11.56	12.80	98	112	554
9.28	8.29	8.79	.06	.06	.06	.12	.11	.11	.08	.09	.08	10.06	9.02	9.55	102	115	555
8.06	6.45	7.23	.33	.24	.28	.22	.20	.21	.88	.73	.80	10.37	8.31	9.31	100	125	
8.36	6.76	7.55	.36	.24	.30	.22	.20	.21	.96	.78	.87	10.80	8.68	9.74	100	124	
5.007	6.29	5.67	5.75	4.23	5.01	.46	.55	.51	10.16	8.71	9.45	24.31	21.39	22.87	103	118	556
5.38	2.91	4.11	4.81	2.87	3.81	.38	.71	.55	12.13	12.40	12.27	20.27	34.62	31.99	93	118	557
			3.07	1.64	2.34	.70	.36	.56	10.19	10.58	10.39	20.95	16.23	18.53	94	123	558
4.96	4.96	1.00	5.23	3.63	4.43	.49	.55	.52	10.45	9.56	10.01	24.54	22.63	23.59	100	109	
4.46	3.96	4.20	1.38	.77	1.07	.36	.39	.38	5.07	4.18	4.61	12.84	10.48	11.61	92	112	559
5.96	5.32	5.63	2.68	.88	1.75	.31	.88	.61	3.59	3.12	3.35	14.21	11.69	13.00	92	112	560
4.18	3.48	3.81	1.47	.73	1.09	.22	.27	.25	1.79	1.43	1.60	9.52	7.53	8.49	94	119	561
6.73	5.65	6.19	2.73	1.35	2.00	.66	.29	.47	3.00	2.07	2.83	16.70	12.78	14.64	90	117	562
2.17	1.91	2.03	.80	.56	.71	.58	.60	.59	2.70	1.85	2.27	7.20	5.77	6.48	98	123	563
2.78	2.01	2.39	.83	.35	.58	.57	.51	.54	3.64	2.76	3.19	8.45	6.06	7.24	97	136	564
5.76	5.26	5.51	4.30	2.89	3.58	.51	.92	.72	7.70	6.52	7.09	23.44	19.90	21.62	94	111	565
3.75	3.19	3.46	1.41	.58	.98	.76	.85	.81	3.83	3.40	3.61	10.70	8.93	9.80	95	115	566
5.50	4.98	5.23	1.06	1.40	1.40	.42	.61	.52	6.30	5.10	5.67	18.63	16.26	17.38	89	102	567
4.35	3.80	4.06	1.77	.94	1.34	.47	.55	.51	4.08	3.36	3.71	12.84	10.59	11.68	93	114	
4.38	3.85	4.11	1.94	1.07	1.49	.47	.55	.51	4.40	3.65	4.02	13.43	11.15	12.26	94	114	
5.46	6.78	6.08	2.31	2.16	2.68	.16	.28	.22	3.47	3.39	3.43	16.31	16.01	16.17	113	116	568
1.62	1.75	1.68	.12	.04	.08	.34	.27	.31	1.25	1.08	1.17	8.41	3.37	5.39	105	106	569
1.04	.72	.88	.37	.13	.25	.19	.20	.20	.37	.33	.35	2.74	2.10	2.42	100	182	570
2.12	1.90	2.01	.76	.44	.60	.41	.58	.40	1.72	.99	1.36	6.34	4.92	5.63	99	129	571
2.65	1.94	2.30	1.00	.66	.83	.23	.66	.44	2.41	1.58	2.00	7.84	5.53	6.70	103	146	572
5.51	5.56	5.04	1.05	1.07	1.06	.22	.27	.25	2.57	2.65	2.61	10.52	9.31	9.92	101	114	573
2.19	2.00	2.11	.80	.82	.86	.31	.30	.31	1.98	1.59	1.79	7.49	6.83	7.17	104	115	574
2.00	1.74	1.87	.63	.43	.53	.30	.36	.33	1.46	1.07	1.25	5.55	4.65	5.10	102	122	
2.10	1.88	1.99	.70	.48	.59	.30	.36	.33	1.49	1.14	1.32	5.88	4.96	5.43	102	121	
6.53	5.92	6.24	1.70	4.33	4.54	.77	.54	.65	9.08	9.63	9.36	27.57	26.09	26.83	97	103	575
4.16	3.30	3.73	3.85	3.23	3.54	.19	.16	.18	1.81	1.48	1.64	15.08	12.69	13.90	102	121	576
4.06	2.12	2.19	1.40	1.10	1.29	.43	.35	.37	1.94	.93	1.44	11.83	7.61	9.75	102	156	577
4.58	3.19	3.80	1.48	1.41	1.45	.50	.62	.56	2.30	1.83	2.07	11.23	8.98	10.14	105	132	578
2.14	1.73	1.93	1.94	1.02	1.47	.16	.36	.26	1.29	1.25	1.27	9.36	7.10	8.21	96	127	579
.91	.67	.73	.55	.25	.40	.30	.33	.32	.55	.44	.49	8.84	3.14	5.47	90	111	580
1.46	1.38	1.42	.94	.26	.80	.19	.26	.23	2.77	2.30	2.53	6.08	5.48	5.78	99	110	581
2.15	1.41	1.76	1.31	.48	.87	.16	.19	.18	.47	.44	.46	6.66	4.42	5.48	90	136	582
2.32	1.94	2.14	1.07	.70	.89	.34	..	.17	1.07	1.12	1.09	7.09	5.08	6.10	104	145	583
8.25	2.44	2.85	2.89	2.13	2.52	.35	.59	.47	4.60	4.61	4.63	14.57	12.48	13.54	101	119	584
2.48	1.77	2.12	1.61	1.03	1.31	.27	.34	.30	1.64	1.39	1.51	8.90	6.81	7.84	96	127	
2.58	1.87	2.22	1.68	1.11	1.39	.28	.34	.31	1.81	1.53	1.70	9.35	7.28	8.29	96	125	
23.44	28.49	25.61	.15	.63	.36	.47	...	.27	3.80	1.68	2.80	29.46	32.08	30.58	133	122	585
24.02	23.51	23.78	1.28	.92	1.11	.85	.46	.66	.42	.23	.33	28.53	26.27	27.44	107	117	586
27.75	27.21	22.34	.60	.22	.45	...	.66	.34	1.80	1.10	1.47	30.79	19.42	24.94	94	160	587
24.83	23.14	24.04	.66	.58	.62	.45	.36	.41	2.22	1.02	1.66	29.55	26.61	27.58	112	127	
6.54	5.13	5.85	.05	...	.02	.22	.11	.17	.30	.14	.27	7.36	5.60	6.50	104	138	588
5.99	6.44	6.06	2.16	2.24	2.21	.04	.09	.07	.04	...	.02	13.42	13.29	13.35	107	108	589
7.83	6.34	7.10	.36	.36	.31	.26	.27	.20	.70	.45	.62	9.42	7.53	8.54	104	129	590
4.32	3.32	3.83	.38	.25	.32	.21	.10	.20	.30	.25	.27	5.69	4.24	4.98	104	139	591
6.82	5.28	5.80	.19	.14	.17	.18	.31	.29	.14	.02	.08	7.28	6.14	6.71	102	121	592
7.89	6.13	6.99	.06	...	.03	.18	.09	.14	.33	.64	.45	8.73	9.20	8.96	106	101	593
9.77	9.62	9.70	.41	.31	.36	...	.05	.02	.10	.05	.07	11.17	10.41	10.79	102	110	594
8.77	8.41	8.50	.23	.07	.15	.26	.14	.20	.70	.58	.64	5.42	4.57	5.01	107	128	595
11.18	11.10	11.14	.19	.34	.26	.07	.04	.06	.51	.34	.43	12.49	12.41	12.44	106	108	596
4.37	2.51	3.46	1.95	.52	1.25	.31	.33	.32	.86	.80	.83	10.15	6.32	8.28	104	108	597
4.20	3.24	3.73	.33	.23	.27	.03	...	.01	.09	.15	.12	5.62	4.38	5.01	104	133	598
1.23	.95	1.08	.10	.16	.13	.16	.26	.21	.06	.04	.05	2.00	1.71	1.86	108	127	599
7.86	5.22	6.58	.11	.06	.09	.04	.44	.54	.....	.06	.03	9.20	6.91	8.10	108	144	600
5.46	4.83	5.17	.41	.29	.35	.19	.17	.18	.29	.24	.27	7.28	6.29	6.80	106	122	
6.23	5.50	5.89	.42	.30	.36	.20	.18	.19	.36	.27	.32	8.14	7.01	7.59	106	123	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
CHOYA-NAGPORE—(Continued.)	Lohardugga.	601. Town—Ranchi	6,860	5,226	12,086	60	23	83	21	21	42	104	104	208		
		Country Areas.														
		602. Baloomat	27,231	26,847	54,078	...	1	1	8	4	12	248	183	431		
		603. Barway	16,993	15,814	32,807	...	...	...	1	...	1	191	118	309
		604. Bassia	81,700	50,526	132,226	2	2	4	...	...	...	243	210	453
		605. Beeroo	20,031	18,751	38,782	...	...	...	1	1	2	202	160	362
		606. Choria	24,979	25,669	50,648	5	1	6	4	1	5	310	287	597		
		607. Koraambe	35,441	25,038	60,479	3	7	10	...	...	...	329	222	551
		608. Lodhma	31,418	32,189	63,607	33	54	87	19	11	30	316	803	619		
		609. Lohardugga	46,395	47,866	93,261	1	...	1	...	18	18	539	409	948		
		610. Palkote	40,754	39,245	79,999	34	19	53	2	1	3	346	292	548		
		611. Silloo	27,591	26,933	54,524	6	2	8	...	...	...	184	126	310
		612. Tamar	37,551	37,526	75,077	1	...	1	
		613. Torpa	39,554	39,106	78,660	8	8	16	...	1	
		614. Bareysar	6,434	5,900	12,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	73	161
		615. Chutarpur	13,050	13,246	26,296	...	3	3	10	10	20	103	97	200		
		616. Daltongunge	27,094	26,882	53,976	...	1	1	...	7	7	343	279	622		
		617. Gurwah	29,220	29,892	59,112	1	...	1	...	...	...	255	183	438
		618. Munkah	16,851	16,371	33,222	2	...	2	...	...	...	191	171	362
		619. Mujhoewon or Hosainabad	30,536	38,800	78,336	4	3	7	1	1	2	273	220	493		
		620. Patan	30,244	29,717	59,961	3	6	9	7	12	19	218	166	384		
		621. Ramkunda	21,468	20,814	42,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	131	309
		622. Ranchi	51,253	53,987	105,240	65	29	94	14	11	25	323	273	596		
				Total of Country Areas	614,688	610,349	1,225,037	167	136	303	68	78	146	5,342	4,158	9,500
				District Total	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	227	159	386	89	99	188	5,446	4,262	9,708
		Country Areas.														
	Singbhoon.	623. Chyebassa	2,534	2,289	4,823	5	...	5	1	...	1	36	27	63		
		624. Chorai	4,496	4,610	9,106	2	...	2	...	...	...	35	20	55
		625. Goomia	13,162	13,425	26,587	1	...	1	2	4	6	102	94	196		
		626. Thoi	8,009	9,054	17,063	5	...	5	...	...	...	59	38	97
		627. Bonteria	1,886	1,885	3,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
		628. Bharrbhora	3,555	3,509	7,064	8	9	17	...	...	...	33	34	67
		629. Nagra	1,577	1,663	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	34
		630. Lalpur	3,062	2,900	5,962	...	1	1	...	1	1	14	7	21		
		631. Ovnla	4,371	4,274	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	35	54
		632. Bor	9,509	9,320	18,829	...	...	...	12	7	19	69	46	135
		633. Kotgar	1,542	1,483	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	56
		634. Jundah	312	275	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
		635. Gollkora	2,477	2,413	4,890	2	2	4	...	1	1	22	19	41		
		636. Kuldiha	1,151	1,125	2,276	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	17
		637. Kainooah	753	708	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
		638. Borkala	3,259	3,273	6,532	8	...	8	...	...	...	22	23	45
		639. Ajudia	3,024	3,075	6,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	28	72
		640. Sodu	1,541	1,524	3,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
		641. Lota	626	669	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
		642. Rajbassa	1,991	2,008	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	35	60
		643. Cheru	1,919	1,906	3,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	15	32
		644. Anundpur	1,884	1,812	3,696	2	2	4	...	...	...	21	24	45
		645. Chelnpur	2,276	2,278	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
		646. Chacker-dharpur	17,672	17,144	34,816	...	...	...	...	1	1	108	81	189
		647. Kora	6,426	6,200	12,626	3	3	6	...	...	...	38	11	49
648. Asantolia	493	430	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4		
649. Dumriah	3,721	3,858	7,579	4	2	6	...	1	1	45	40	85				
650. Baharhagora	15,923	15,872	31,795	22	21	43	...	...	1	51	70	121		
651. Kokpara	12,728	12,993	25,721	...	1	1	...	...	...	65	61	116		
652. Kalkapore	16,381	15,904	32,285	3	1	4	...	...	...	43	40	83		
653. Ghatsilla	7,041	7,208	14,249	12	16	28	...	...	...	59	44	103		
654. Holalpehari	2,985	2,912	5,897	2	2	4	...	...	...	50	26	76		
655. Kharnowan	13,182	13,098	26,280	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	6	20		
656. Sersalkala	33,354	32,993	66,347	29	33	62	...	...	...	69	49	118		
		Total of Country Areas	205,752	205,069	410,821	115	93	208	15	16	31	1,188	944	2,132		
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,821	115	93	208	15	16	31	1,188	944	2,132		
	Manbhoon.	657. Town—Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	58	30	88	3	1	4	34	24	58		
		Country Areas.														
		658. Barabhoon, including Bag-moondee, Ichagbur, and Manbazar	106,024	100,316	212,340	43	36	79	1	2	3	344	229	573		
		659. Chass, including Jaipore and Jhalad	74,069	70,931	145,000	30	17	47	3	2	5	531	354	885		
		660. Gowranpalli	18,435	17,670	36,105	4	2	6	7	5	12	131	87	218		
		661. Raipore, including Simlapal	56,035	50,309	112,344	14	4	18	...	...	...	172	109	281
		662. Supur	31,630	31,175	62,805	3	1	4	...	...	...	38	37	75
		663. Govindpore, including Jherria and	38,209	37,901	76,110	76	41	117	17	9	26	286	220	506		
		664. Nirsha	20,180	19,545	39,725	30	12	42	4	6	10	136	109	245		
		665. Topchanchi	19,736	19,081	38,817	13	10	23	...	1	1	75	68	143		
		666. Purulia, including Parah	37,415	37,176	74,591	148	91	239	1	...	1	224	158	382		
		667. Bughanathpore	46,197	45,800	92,057	81	90	171	2	2	4	149	86	235		
				Total of Country Areas	497,910	491,964	989,874	448	304	752	35	27	62	2,516	1,437	3,953
				District Total	500,936	494,634	995,570	508	334	842	38	28	66	2,150	1,481	3,631

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13			14	
CAUSES OF DEATH.																			
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.																Numbers.
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
18	5	18	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	5	..	1	1	6	2	8	601	
6	2	8	2	..	2	5	4	9	2	1	3	4	5	9	13	10	23	602	
29	30	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	7	13	7	7	14	603
10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	2	6	8	6	8	14	604
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	8	5	8	13	605
46	42	88	..	1	1	2	5	7	3	1	4	3	1	4	4	8	16	606	
46	19	65	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	6	10	..	1	1	7	7	14	607	
19	16	35	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	2	2	1	9	10	7	13	20	608
8	5	13	..	1	1	3	1	4	7	10	17	3	3	6	13	15	28	609	
41	37	78	..	1	1	3	4	7	7	1	8	7	15	12	12	24	810		
22	20	42	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	1	3	4	7	7	4	11	611	
14	12	26	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	4	9	8	10	18	13	15	28	612	
2	6	8	2	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	6	613
26	30	56	..	1	1	1	4	5	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	5	9	614	
3	2	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	8	2	10	3	6	9	15	12	27	615	
12	1	13	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	6	2	8	7	5	12	616	
19	15	34	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	5	11	6	3	9	13	9	22	617
7	6	13	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	6	13	4	1	5	12	8	20	618	
32	13	45	2	1	3	4	..	4	7	2	9	10	8	18	15	11	26	619	
346	270	616	7	9	16	39	26	65	63	49	112	86	84	170	195	168	363	620	
359	275	634	8	9	17	40	26	66	67	50	117	86	85	171	201	170	371	621	
7	3	10	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	622
33	26	59	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	2	2	..	1	1	5	5	10	623
38	25	63	2	..	2	3	1	4	1	..	1	1	2	3	7	3	10	624	
41	24	65	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	4	11	625
3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	626
12	2	14	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	2	6	627
5	3	8	3	3	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	4	6	6	12	628
7	2	9	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	629
5	5	10	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	5	6	5	5	11	630
9	8	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	7	3	5	8	631
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	3	4	632
12	6	18	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	5	633
7	10	17	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	634
1	4	5	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	4	635
9	4	13	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	636
5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	1	4	637
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	638
5	4	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	639
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	640
3	4	7	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	4	641
3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	4	642
3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	643
15	14	29	4	7	11	1	1	2	..	2	7	8	15	13	16	29	644		
1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	5	5	10	645
12	8	20	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	1	5	646
15	12	27	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	7	4	11	647
9	11	20	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	2	2	3	5	4	7	11	22	648
14	12	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	4	8	649
8	6	13	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	4	1	5	6	5	11	22	650
1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	651
4	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	652
9	7	16	3	3	6	1	..	1	1	2	3	10	4	14	12	9	21	653	
301	206	507	29	26	55	27	20	47	9	9	18	52	46	98	117	101	218	654	
301	206	507	29	26	55	27	20	47	9	9	18	52	46	98	117	101	218	655	
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	656
24	17	41	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	3	4	16	3	19	18	8	26	657
20	12	32	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	7	5	12	10	6	16	658
18	8	26	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	2	5	659
22	10	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	6	15	10	6	16	660
2	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	5	5	10	20	661
25	17	42	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	5	9	8	7	15	662
7	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663
2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	664
20	19	39	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	5	8	665
19	15	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
159	105	264	1	3	4	4	3	7	8	5	13	45	28	73	58	39	97	667	
167	107	268	1	3	4	4	3	7	8	5	13	45	28	73	58	39	97	668	

STATEMENT No. 3.—Showing the registered mortality from DIFFERENT CAUSES

		15			16			17			18				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHOTA-NAGPORE—(Continued.)	Lohardugga.	601. Town—Ranchi	67	54	121	271	209	480	876	440	686	306	401	347	
		Country Areas.													
		602. Baloomat	56	32	88	331	232	563	...	03	01	29	14	22	
		603. Barway	25	6	31	253	161	414	...	...	...	05	...	03
		604. Basia	61	22	73	312	252	564	00	06	00	...	...	...
		605. Beeroo	43	31	74	253	203	456	...	...	...	04	05	05
		606. Choria	32	21	53	405	360	765	20	03	11	16	03	09	
		607. Kornambo	7	8	15	302	263	565	08	19	14	...	...	...
		608. Lodhma	160	125	285	554	522	1,076	105	107	137	60	34	46	
		609. Lohardugga	29	29	58	590	476	1,066	02	...	01	...	37	19	
		610. Palkote	78	40	127	513	320	833	58	48	66	04	02	03	
		611. Sillee	10	10	20	238	162	400	21	07	14	...	...	...
		612. Tamar	139	61	200	339	257	596	...	...	...	...	...	...
		613. Torpa	30	27	57	275	219	494	20	20	20	...	02	01	
		614. Bareysar	3	3	6	90	83	182	...	...	...	...	...	...
		615. Chuttarpur	11	9	20	127	122	249	...	22	11	71	73	73	
		616. Daltongunge	15	12	27	387	331	718	...	03	01	...	26	12	
		617. Gurwah	24	12	36	297	207	504	03	...	01	...	...	...
		618. Munkah	10	10	20	222	187	400	11	...	06	...	...	...
		619. Mujheewon or Hosainabad	11	8	19	321	256	577	10	07	08	02	02	02	
		620. Patany	2	4	6	212	196	408	09	20	15	23	40	31	
		621. Ramkunda	15	13	28	215	161	376	...	...	...	...	...	...
		622. Rauchi	176	144	320	629	476	1,105	126	54	90	27	20	23	
				Total of Country Areas ...	936	636	1,572	7,054	5,440	12,500	27	22	24	11	12
				District Total ...	1,003	690	1,693	7,325	5,655	12,980	36	25	31	14	16
	Singbhoom.	Country Areas.													
		623. Chyebassa	5	2	7	54	36	90	197	...	103	39	...	20	
		624. Chera	7	6	13	82	57	139	44	...	21	...	...	...
		625. Goomla	11	4	15	161	130	291	07	...	03	15	29	22	
		626. Thoi	6	5	11	118	71	189	62	...	29	...	...	...
		627. Bonteria ... ..	.....	1	1	16	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		628. Bharbhoria	2	1	3	59	48	107	225	256	240	...	...	...
		629. Nagra ... ..	.....	2	2	33	23	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
		630. Lalpurh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	23	11	34	...	33	16	...	83	16
		631. Ownla	3	3	6	33	48	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
		632. Bor	5	12	17	118	78	196	...	...	...	126	75	100
		633. Kotgar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	80	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
		634. Jamdih ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	363	176
		635. Golikera	1	.....	1	40	30	70	80	82	81	...	41	20
		636. Kuldiha ... ..	.....	1	1	25	12	37	521	...	263	...	...	...
		637. Kainooah ... ..	.....	1	1	9	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		638. Borkala	4	4	8	44	32	76	243	...	121	...	...	...
		639. Ajudia	3	3	6	55	53	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
		640. Soda ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
		641. Lota	1	2	3	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		642. Rajabassa	1	.....	1	32	23	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
		643. Chera ... ..	.....	.....	.....	21	22	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
		644. Anundpur	6	7	13	35	37	72	106	110	108	...	...	...
		645. Cheinpur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
		646. Chacker-dharpur	32	25	57	168	137	305	...	...	...	...	05	02
647. Kera	28	16	44	68	34	102	46	48	47	...	...	...
648. Asantolia ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
649. Dumriah	14	7	21	70	59	138	107	51	79	...	25	13			
650. Baharhagora	44	33	77	139	140	279	138	132	135	...	...	...
651. Kokpara	7	4	11	85	74	159	...	07	08	...	...	...
652. Kalkapore	98	59	157	160	114	274	18	06	12	...	...	...
653. Ghatsilla	23	14	37	108	84	192	170	221	196	...	...	...
654. Belaispohari	17	24	41	71	54	125	67	68	67	...	...	...
655. Kharsowah	1	1	2	21	8	29	07	...	03	...	...	...
656. Seralakala	18	14	32	137	112	249	86	100	93	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	337	251	588	2,073	1,611	3,684	56	45	50	07	08		
		District Total ...	337	251	588	2,073	1,611	3,684	56	45	50	07	08		
	Manbhoom.	657. Town—Purulia	32	14	46	129	71	200	1916	1123	1514	99	37	70	
		Country Areas.													
		658. Barabhoom, including Bagmoondce, Ichaghur, and Manbazar	100	79	185	536	371	907	40	33	37	006	01	61	
		659. Chasa, including Jaipore and Jhalogh	41	38	79	635	420	1,054	40	24	32	04	02	03	
		660. Gowardih	12	8	20	175	113	287	21	11	16	37	28	33	
		661. Rajpore, including Simlapal	19	14	33	237	143	380	24	07	16	...	...	...
		662. Supur	2	3	5	50	40	99	09	03	06	...	...	...
		663. Govindpore, including Jherria and	26	23	49	438	317	755	198	108	153	44	23	34	
		664. Nirwa	12	5	17	225	135	360	178	61	120	19	30	25	
		665. Topchanchi	4	1	5	65	81	176	65	52	59	...	05	02	
		666. Purulia, including Parah	112	77	189	508	350	858	169	104	136	01	...	005	
		667. Bughunathpore	5	3	8	266	196	462	175	196	185	04	04	06	
				Total of Country Areas ...	539	251	590	3,155	2,183	5,338	89	61	75	07	05
				District Total ...	571	265	636	3,384	2,354	5,538	101	67	84	07	06

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

19			20			21			22			23			24	25	26		
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From F. vers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.							
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
15.15	19.90	17.20	1.80	.95	1.48	.87	.38	.66	9.76	10.33	10.01	39.50	39.99	39.71	131	130	601		
9.10	6.21	7.06	.22	.07	.14	.47	.37	.42	2.05	1.10	1.62	12.15	8.64	10.41	101	143	602		
11.23	7.44	9.41	1.70	1.89	1.79	.41	.44	.42	1.47	.37	.94	14.88	10.16	12.60	107	157	603		
7.60	6.87	7.27	.31	.32	.32	.18	.20	.22	1.61	.72	1.17	9.81	8.25	9.06	103	124	604		
10.08	8.53	9.33	.09	.15	.12	.24	.42	.33	2.14	1.65	1.90	12.63	16.82	11.75	706	125	605		
12.41	11.18	11.78	1.84	1.63	1.75	.32	.31	.31	1.28	.81	1.04	16.21	11.02	15.10	97	112	606		
9.28	6.33	7.81	1.20	.51	.92	.19	.19	.19	.10	.22	.21	11.06	7.50	9.29	101	140	607		
10.05	9.41	9.73	.80	.40	.55	.22	.40	.31	5.00	3.88	4.48	17.63	16.21	16.91	97	106	608		
11.87	8.54	10.16	.17	.10	.13	.28	.31	.30	.63	.60	.62	12.09	9.94	11.43	94	123	609		
8.48	5.14	6.85	1.00	.91	.97	.20	.30	.30	1.91	1.34	1.58	12.58	8.15	10.41	103	160	610		
6.00	4.07	5.58	.79	.71	.77	.25	.14	.20	.68	.37	.53	8.62	6.61	7.33	102	147	611		
5.30	3.93	4.62	.35	.35	.35	.32	.34	.35	.75	.69	.72	6.95	5.60	6.28	101	126	613		
13.67	12.37	13.05	.31	1.01	.64	.93	.16	.56	.40	.50	.48	15.38	14.06	14.75	109	119	614		
7.39	7.32	7.35	.....	.....	.....	.21	.22	.22	.79	.67	.73	9.10	9.21	9.15	105	104	615
12.65	10.37	11.52	.86	1.11	1.03	.11	.07	.09	.55	.44	.50	14.28	12.31	18.30	100	117	616		
8.72	6.10	7.39	.06	.....	.03	.51	.40	.45	.82	.40	.60	10.16	6.90	8.51	97	143	617
11.33	10.44	10.89	.71	.06	.39	.41	.30	.36	.59	.61	.60	13.17	11.42	12.31	102	119	618		
6.90	5.67	6.29	.48	.38	.44	.32	.23	.28	.27	.20	.24	8.11	6.59	7.36	101	125	619		
7.20	8.53	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.39	.26	.33	.96	.13	.10	8.00	6.59	7.30	101	123	620
8.29	6.29	7.30	.32	.24	.30	.69	.52	.61	.09	.62	.66	10.01	7.75	8.89	103	135	621		
6.30	5.14	5.71	.02	.24	.43	.37	.11	.23	3.43	2.71	3.06	12.27	8.96	10.59	96	132	622		
8.09	6.81	7.75	.56	.44	.50	.31	.27	.29	1.52	1.01	1.28	11.47	8.92	10.20	100	129			
8.76	6.92	7.84	.57	.44	.51	.32	.26	.29	1.61	1.12	1.36	11.78	9.18	10.49	101	129			
14.20	11.79	13.06	2.76	1.31	2.07	1.74	.82	.82	1.97	.87	1.45	21.31	15.72	18.66	101	150	623		
7.78	4.31	6.02	7.33	5.60	6.45	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.55	1.20	1.42	18.23	12.28	15.22	97	144	624		
7.74	7.00	7.36	2.88	1.86	2.37	.53	.22	.37	.83	.29	.56	12.23	9.68	10.94	98	124	625		
7.36	4.18	5.67	5.11	2.65	3.80	.87	.41	.64	.74	.55	.64	14.73	7.84	11.06	88	166	626		
6.36	2.12	4.24	1.59	1.50	1.59	.53	.33	.53	.....	.53	.26	8.48	4.77	6.62	99	178	627
9.28	9.06	9.48	3.37	.56	1.98	1.12	.56	.8456	.28	42	16.58	13.67	15.14	101	123	628	
13.95	7.25	10.52	8.16	1.81	2.47	3.80	3.62	3.71	.....	1.20	.61	20.92	13.91	17.83	95	143	629	
4.67	2.36	3.48	2.24	.67	1.19	.65	.33	.33	.....	.....	.....	7.51	3.71	5.64	103	209	630
4.34	8.19	6.24	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.37	1.16	1.27	.68	.....	.70	7.54	11.23	9.38	102	69	631
9.35	4.93	7.16	.94	.85	.90	.31	.53	.42	.52	1.28	.90	12.40	8.36	10.40	102	151	632		
18.80	18.20	18.51	.....	.....	.....	.64	2.02	1.32	.....	.....	.....	19.45	20.22	19.83	103	100	633
28.84	27.27	27.47	6.41	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.25	50.90	42.57	113	79	634
8.88	7.87	8.38	4.84	2.48	3.68	1.21	.82	1.02	.40	.....	.20	16.14	12.42	14.31	102	133	635
10.42	7.41	7.46	6.08	2.66	4.39	2.66	1.31	.....	.....	.88	.43	21.72	10.66	16.25	102	208	636
9.29	5.61	7.62	1.32	5.04	3.42	1.32	4.23	2.73	.....	1.41	.68	11.95	16.94	14.37	102	75	637	
6.08	7.02	6.85	2.73	1.22	1.98	.91	.30	.60	1.21	1.22	1.21	13.98	9.76	11.68	100	144	638		
11.21	7.01	9.11	1.27	.25	.75	.76	.25	.50	.76	.75	.75	14.01	8.30	11.14	98	167	639		
5.19	4.50	4.89	.61	.....	.32	.61	.65	.65	.....	.....	.....	6.48	6.24	5.87	101	125	640
6.39	4.40	5.40	7.98	5.98	6.91	3.19	.....	1.64	1.69	2.98	2.31	19.16	13.45	16.21	93	133	641	
12.55	17.43	15.00	1.00	.99	1.00	2.00	.40	1.25	.60	.....	.25	10.97	18.92	17.51	99	84	642
8.85	7.86	8.36	1.50	2.09	1.83	.52	1.57	1.04	.....	.....	.....	10.94	11.54	11.24	100	95	643
12.14	13.24	12.17	1.59	2.20	1.89	1.59	.....	.81	3.18	3.86	3.61	18.57	20.41	19.48	103	65	644
3.07	2.10	2.63	1.31	.43	.87	.43	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	4.83	2.63	3.73	99	183	645
6.11	4.72	5.42	.84	.81	.83	.73	.93	.83	1.81	1.45	1.63	9.50	7.99	8.76	103	123	646		
5.13	1.77	3.48	.15	.32	.23	.46	.32	.39	4.35	2.58	3.48	10.58	6.48	8.07	103	200	647		
6.08	2.32	4.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.08	2.32	4.33	114	300	648
12.09	10.36	11.21	3.22	2.09	2.63	1.07	.25	.65	3.75	1.81	2.77	21.23	15.29	18.20	96	134	649		
3.20	4.41	3.80	.91	.75	.85	.43	.25	.31	2.76	2.07	2.42	8.72	8.82	8.77	100	99	650		
5.10	3.92	4.51	.70	.84	.77	.30	.63	.42	.54	.30	.42	6.67	6.69	6.18	98	115	651		
2.62	2.51	2.57	.85	.75	.80	.12	.12	.12	5.98	3.70	4.86	9.76	7.16	8.48	103	140	652		
8.37	6.10	7.21	1.13	.69	.91	.84	.69	.77	3.23	1.94	2.59	15.33	11.65	13.47	96	129	653		
10.75	8.92	12.88	.33	.....	.16	.33	.68	.50	6.69	8.21	6.95	23.78	18.54	21.19	103	131	654
1.06	.45	.76	.30	.07	.18	.07	.....	.03	.07	.07	.07	1.59	.61	1.10	101	262	655
2.06	1.48	1.77	.27	.21	.24	.35	.27	.31	.53	.42	.49	4.10	3.39	3.75	101	122	656		
5.77	4.60	5.18	1.40	1.00	1.23	.56	.49	.53	1.63	1.22	1.43	10.07	7.85	8.96	100	129			
5.77	4.60	5.18	1.40	1.00	1.23	.56	.49	.53	1.63	1.22	1.43	10.07	7.85	8.96	101	129			
11.23	8.98	10.18	.60	.74	.70	...	...	...	10.57	5.24	8.07	42.69	26.59	35.11	118	182	657
3.24	2.15	2.69	.22	.15	.19	.16	.07	.12	.99	.74	.87	5.05	3.48	4.27	99	144	658		
7.16	4.09	6.10	.27	.16	.22	.13	.08	.11	.55	.58	.54	8.57	6.04	7.33	104	148	659		
7.10	4.92	6.08	.87	.44	.72	.16	.11	.13	.65	.44	.55	9.49	6.33	7.95	104	156	660		
3.06	1.93	2.50	.39	.17	.28	.17	.10	.14	.33	.24	.29	4.22	2.63	3.38	99	166	661		
1.20	1.18	1.19	.06	.09	.07	.15	.16	.15	.06	.09	.07	1.58	1.57	1.57	101	102	662		
7.48	5.8	6.64	.65	.44	.55	.20	.18	.10	.67	.80	.64	11.43	8.37	9.90	101	138	663		
8.23	5.57	6.92	.34	.15	.25	.....	.....	.....	.59	.25	.42	11.14	6.90	9.06	103	167	664
3.80	3.68	3.68	.10	.05	.07	.05	.....	.03	.20	.05	.12	4.81	4.24	4.53	103	117	665
2.56	1.81	2.18	.22	.21	.22	.03	.05	.04	1.28	.88	1.08	5.81	4.01	4.91	100	145	666		
3.22	1.87	2.55	.41	.32	.36	...	...	...	.10	.06	.08	5.54	4.27	4.91	101	231	667
4.24	2.96	3.60	.31	.21	.26	.11	.07	.09	.68	.51	.59	6.33	4.43	5.59	101	144			
4.29	2.99	3.64	.32	.21	.26	.11	.07	.09	.74	.53	.63	6.55	4.55	5.56	101	146			

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	POPULATION AS PER CENSUS OF 1872.											
						From Cholera.			From Small-pox.			From Fevers.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kamrup.	668. Town—Gowhatty	7,110	4,373	11,482	115	65	180	11	13	24	92	85	177	
	Country Areas.													
	669. Choyzang	34,998	34,603	71,599	166	83	249	1	...	1	366	253	619	
	670. Kumulpore	43,080	39,808	82,878	22	18	40	7	9	16	130	70	200	
	671. Khalipa	9,439	8,782	18,221	25	6	31	1	1	2	54	45	99	
	672. Nulbaree	56,990	52,311	109,301	227	266	493	20	7	27	571	473	1,044	
	673. Rungiah	25,115	23,221	48,336	72	45	117	1	...	1	213	140	353	
	674. Tamulpore	6,610	6,298	12,908	61	42	103	...	...	...	141	68	209
	675. Bajalee	32,891	31,349	64,240	163	156	319	1	...	...	168	105	273
	676. Burpetta	32,836	30,227	63,063	97	69	166	25	9	34	148	88	236	
677. Raha	9,546	9,369	18,915	35	31	66	...	...	...	95	89	184	
678. Gowhatty	31,166	28,572	59,738	314	183	497	21	15	36	252	158	410		
Total of Country Areas		285,509	264,620	550,129	1,182	839	2,021	77	41	118	2,065	1,490	3,555	
District Total		292,698	298,993	591,691	1,297	904	2,201	88	54	142	2,157	1,575	3,732	
Darrung.	Country Areas.													
	679. Tezporo	20,909	18,581	39,490	24	22	46	12	12	24	193	147	340	
	680. Sooteah	9,728	8,583	18,311	6	1	7	12	25	37	104	93	197	
	681. Gohpore or Cheedooar	5,190	4,478	9,668	8	5	13	2	9	11	96	65	161	
	682. Koreapora	13,126	12,243	25,369	6	7	13	...	5	5	143	111	254	
	683. Chatgorree	17,357	15,940	33,297	45	30	75	1	2	3	237	160	397	
	684. Mungledye, including Kur-roah	56,627	53,047	109,674	225	211	436	6	8	14	644	500	1,144	
	Total of Country Areas		122,837	113,172	236,009	314	276	590	33	61	94	1,417	1,076	2,493
	District Total		122,837	113,172	236,009	314	276	590	33	61	94	1,417	1,076	2,493
	Nowgong.	Country Areas.												
685. Duboka		22,308	20,063	42,376	...	...	...	6	8	14	137	82	219
686. Jagee		27,704	25,802	53,506	56	47	103	2	...	2	146	110	256	
687. Koliabar		8,477	7,447	15,924	3	2	5	17	17	34	86	25	61	
688. Raha		12,761	11,857	24,618	15	5	20	2	2	4	88	40	128	
689. Nowgong		61,857	58,109	119,966	17	23	40	8	8	16	308	241	549	
Total of Country Areas		133,107	123,283	256,390	91	77	168	35	35	70	515	408	1,213	
District Total		133,107	123,283	256,390	91	77	168	35	35	70	515	408	1,213	
Sebsaugor.		Country Areas.												
		690. Birtola	20,768	17,942	38,708	24	26	50	4	2	6	114	73	187
	691. Jorehat	61,104	55,752	116,856	19	20	39	7	5	12	423	379	802	
	692. Golahat	39,533	36,954	76,486	28	35	63	12	7	19	379	319	698	
	693. Sebsaugor	33,538	31,001	64,539	176	199	375	12	6	18	278	200	478	
	Total of Country Areas		154,940	141,049	296,589	247	280	527	35	20	55	1,194	971	2,165
	District Total		155,940	141,049	296,589	247	280	527	35	20	55	1,194	971	2,165
	Luckimpore.	Country Areas.												
		694. Debrooghur	32,313	27,305	59,618	22	21	43	9	9	18	221	164	385
		695. Dumduma	4,435	3,675	8,113	3	...	3	39	28	67
696. Jaipore		4,297	4,080	8,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24	55
697. Suddiyah		3,341	2,680	6,021	...	2	2	...	...	...	62	22	74
698. Dhukwakhana		6,166	6,043	12,209	34	32	66	...	...	...	40	48	88
699. Luckimpore		14,140	12,809	26,949	137	129	266	2	...	2	107	67	189	
Total of Country Areas		64,692	56,575	121,267	193	184	377	14	9	23	490	368	858	
District Total		64,692	56,575	121,267	193	184	377	14	9	23	490	368	858	
Khasi & Jynteah Hills.		Country Areas.												
	700. Shillong	937	426	1,363	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
	701. Cherrapunjee	230	223	443	21	8	29	...	...	...	3	2	5
	702. Jowai	2,059	2,443	4,502	1	2	3	...	...	...	117	116	233
	Total of Country Areas		3,216	3,092	6,308	23	10	33	122	119	241
	District Total		3,216	3,092	6,308	23	10	33	122	119	241
	Naga Hills.	Country Areas.												
		703. Bamaguting	537	269	746	12	4	16
		704. Dimapore	104	53	157	1	...	1
		Total of Country Areas		641	262	903	13	4	17
District Total		641	262	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873. — (Continued.)

8			9			10			11			12			13		
CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.														
			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts.			Total from Injuries.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	33	100	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	9	3	12
48	21	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	4	2	6
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
201	171	372	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	2	8	23	8	31	29	11	40
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	6	1	7
2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	5
16	11	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	8	3	11	9	5	14
29	25	54	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	2	6
8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	3
..	..	188	7	10	17	1	..	1	1	3	4	2	2	4	11	15	26
431	303	734	7	11	18	5	4	9	13	7	20	57	18	75	82	40	122
498	330	828	7	11	18	5	4	9	13	7	20	59	19	78	84	41	125
69	35	104	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	2	6	6	4	10
42	34	80	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	2	1	3	5	5	10
20	9	29	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	3
8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3
129	73	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	1	8	8	1	9
214	163	377	1	3	4	1	..	1	2	7	9	4	3	7	8	13	21
432	321	753	2	6	8	2	..	2	7	11	18	20	8	28	31	25	56
432	321	753	2	6	8	2	..	2	7	11	18	20	8	28	31	25	56
14	8	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4	3	4	7	6	5	11
69	42	111	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	13	15	..	15
10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
96	67	163	..	1	1	3	..	3	11	8	19	22	3	25	36	12	48
194	128	322	1	1	2	4	..	4	15	9	24	42	7	49	62	17	79
194	128	322	1	1	2	4	..	4	15	9	24	42	7	49	62	17	79
50	4	54	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	2	6
184	140	324	5	3	8	2	..	2	3	2	5	3	1	4	13	6	19
87	65	152	3	..	3	1	..	1	5	2	7	2	..	2	11	2	13
134	83	217	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	2	5	2	7	9	3	12
455	320	775	9	3	12	8	..	8	10	6	16	10	4	14	37	13	50
455	320	775	9	3	12	8	..	8	10	6	16	10	4	14	37	13	50
64	56	120	2	..	2	4	2	6	2	..	2	5	..	5	13	2	15
9	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
24	11	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
25	18	43	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
25	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	..	8	4	1	5
34	21	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	1	1	3	3	6
181	120	301	3	..	3	4	2	6	8	4	12	8	1	9	23	7	30
181	120	301	3	..	3	4	2	6	8	4	12	8	1	9	23	7	30
8	2	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
40	36	76	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
48	38	86	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4
48	38	86	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	2
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
10	2	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2

		14			15			16			17					
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued.)													
			From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			From Cholera.			From Small-pox.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kamrup.		668. Town—Gowhatta	19	20	39	306	217	523	1615	1436	1506	154	297	208		
		Country Areas.														
		669. Choygang	39	37	76	582	376	958	448	239	347	702	...	...
		670. Kumulpore	40	32	81	260	152	412	50	45	95	15	22	19		
		671. Khalipa	4	5	9	88	61	149	264	68	170	10	11	10		
		672. Nulbaree	9	7	16	1,057	875	1,932	398	393	396	35	13	24		
		673. Runglah	63	52	115	355	239	594	286	193	242	103	...	...
		674. Tamulpore	12	11	23	221	123	344	922	607	798	...	...	...
		675. Bajalee	7	11	18	364	288	652	495	497	406	103	...	...
		676. Burpetta	17	7	24	320	200	520	295	228	293	76	20	53		
677. Raha	16	14	30	167	139	296	366	330	348	...	...	...	
678. Gowhatta	28	17	45	677	463	1,130	1007	640	831	67	52	...				
		Total of Country Areas ...	244	193	437	4,081	2,006	6,987	413	317	307	26	15	21		
		District Total ...	263	213	476	4,387	3,123	7,510	443	336	301	30	20	25		
Darrang.		Country Areas.														
		679. Tezporo	20	10	30	324	230	554	114	118	116	57	64	60		
		680. Soofash	14	13	27	183	175	358	61	11	37	128	281	198		
		681. Gohpore or Cheedooar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	128	89	217	154	111	134	38	200	113
		682. Koraopore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	159	127	286	45	57	61	40	19	...
		683. Chatgoro	68	38	106	488	304	792	259	188	225	105	12	109		
		684. Munkledye, including Kur-roah	26	18	44	1,123	913	2,036	398	307	398	10	15	12		
				Total of Country Areas ...	128	79	207	2,405	1,838	4,243	256	243	240	26	53	39
				District Total ...	128	79	207	2,405	1,838	4,243	256	243	249	26	53	39
		Nowgong.		Country Areas.												
685. Duboka	5			2	7	168	105	273	...	...	...	26	39	33
686. Jagee	11			10	21	290	209	508	202	182	192	106	...	...
687. Koliabar	2			6	8	69	57	126	35	26	31	203	218	213		
688. Raha	6			5	11	120	56	176	117	42	81	15	16	16		
689. Nowgong	32			15	47	497	300	803	27	39	33	12	13	13		
				Total of Country Areas ...	56	38	94	1,158	793	1,946	68	62	65	26	28	27
				District Total ...	56	38	94	1,158	793	1,946	68	62	65	26	28	27
Sebsaugor.				Country Areas.												
				690. Birtola	3	3	199	144	343	115	144	129	19	11	15
		691. Jorehat	13	5	18	659	555	1,914	31	35	33	11	99	10		
		692. Colahat	13	18	31	530	446	976	70	94	82	30	18	24		
		693. Sebsaugor	23	38	61	632	529	1,161	524	641	581	35	19	20		
				Total of Country Areas ...	52	61	113	2,020	1,674	3,694	159	197	177	22	14	18
				District Total ...	52	61	113	2,020	1,674	3,694	159	197	177	22	14	18
		Luckimpore.		Country Areas.												
				694. Debrooghur	15	17	32	344	260	613	68	76	72	27	32	30
				695. Dumduma	1	1	52	35	87	67	...	36
696. Jaipore	15			9	24	71	45	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
697. Suddyah	5			2	7	84	44	128	...	74	33	...	...	...
698. Dhukwakhana	5			0	11	108	103	211	561	529	540	...	...	...
699. Luckimpore	2			5	7	285	240	625	908	1007	987	14	...	707		
				Total of Country Areas ...	43	89	82	944	736	1,680	298	325	310	21	15	18
				District Total ...	43	89	82	944	736	1,680	298	325	310	21	15	18
Khasi & Jynteah Hills.				Country Areas.												
		700. Shillong	10	3	13	22	6	28	106	...	73	...	...	...
		701. Cherrapunjee	19	5	24	44	15	59	9545	3587	6546	...	...	...
		702. Jowai	11	11	22	171	165	336	48	81	66	...	...	...
				Total of Country Areas ...	40	19	59	237	186	423	715	323	523	
				District Total ...	40	19	59	237	186	423	715	323	523	
		Naga Hills.		Country Areas.												
				703. Samaguting	1	1	24	7	31
				704. Dimapore	1	1
						Total of Country Areas ...	1	...	1	25	7	32
				District Total ...	1	...	1	25	7	32	...	...	...	...

in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES of the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

18			19			20			21			22			23	24	25			
RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																		Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Numbers.
From Fevers.			From Bowel Complaints.			From Injuries.			From all other causes.			Total ratio of mortality from all causes.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
12'92	19'43	15'40	9'41	7'54	8'70	'28	'22	'26	2'67	4'57	3'39	42'98	49'02	45'50	162	141	668			
9'59	7'31	8'64	'02	.....	'01	'24	'08	'16	1'05	1'06	1'06	15'73	10'86	13'38	107	153	669		
2'95	1'75	2'38	1'09	'52	'82	'09	'05	'07	1'11	'80	'96	5'91	3'80	4'91	110	171	670			
5'72	5'12	5'43	'21	'34	'27	'21	'11	'16	'42	'56	'49	9'32	6'94	8'17	108	144	671			
10'01	9'04	9'55	3'52	3'26	3'40	'50	'21	'36	'15	'13	'14	18'54	16'72	17'67	109	121	672			
8'48	6'02	7'30	.....	'04	'02	'23	'04	'14	2'50	2'23	2'37	11'13	10'29	12'28	108	148	678		
21'33	10'81	16'20	'30	'31	'81	'75	'38	'181	1'74	1'78	33'43	19'50	26'67	105	180	674				
5'10	3'34	4'24	'48	'35	'42	'27	'15	'21	'21	'35	'28	11'06	9'18	10'14	105	127	675			
4'50	2'01	3'74	'88	'82	'85	'12	'00	'09	'51	'23	'38	9'74	6'61	8'24	108	100	676			
6'74	6'58	6'66	3'97	2'23	3'14	'35	'52	'43	1'67	1'40	1'58	16'14	14'83	15'64	102	113	677			
									'80	'59	'75	21'72	15'85	18'01	109	140	678			
7'23	5'03	6'40	1'50	1'11	1'33	'28	'15	'22	'85	'72	'79	14'29	10'98	12'69	107	140				
7'36	5'85	6'64	1'70	1'24	1'48	'28	'15	'22	'80	'70	'84	14'98	11'60	13'37	109	140				
9'23	7'91	8'60	3'36	1'88	2'63	'28	'21	'25	'65	'53	'75	15'19	12'37	14'02	112	141	679			
10'09	10'46	10'56	4'31	4'27	4'29	'51	'56	'53	1'43	1'46	1'45	18'81	10'71	10'23	109	105	680			
18'42	14'51	16'65	3'85	2'09	2'98	'38	'22	'31	.....	.....	.....	24'66	10'87	22'44	116	144	681
10'09	9'06	10'01	'69	'24	'13	'15	'08	'11	.....	.....	.....	12'11	10'38	11'27	107	125	682
13'05	10'03	11'92	7'42	4'57	6'06	'46	'06	'26	3'91	2'38	3'18	28'11	19'07	23'78	109	161	683			
11'39	9'42	10'44	3'78	3'07	3'44	'14	'24	'19	'45	'33	'40	19'86	17'21	18'58	106	123	684			
11'53	9'50	10'56	3'92	2'83	3'40	'25	'22	'23	1'04	'69	'87	19'57	16'24	17'97	109	130				
11'53	9'50	10'56	3'92	2'83	3'40	'25	'22	'23	1'04	'69	'87	19'57	16'24	17'97	109	130				
6'14	4'08	5'16	'62	'39	'51	'26	'25	'25	'22	'00	'16	7'53	5'23	6'44	111	100	685			
5'26	4'26	4'78	2'49	1'62	2'07	'54	.....	'28	'39	'38	'39	10'79	8'10	9'49	108	143	686		
4'24	3'35	3'83	1'17	'63	1'06	'11	.....	'06	'23	'80	'50	8'13	7'65	7'91	111	121	687		
6'80	3'37	5'19	'39	'34	'36	'31	.....	'16	'47	'42	'44	9'40	4'72	7'14	108	214	688		
4'07	4'14	4'07	1'55	1'15	1'35	'58	'20	'40	'51	'25	'39	8'03	6'29	7'19	107	136	689			
5'37	4'03	4'73	1'15	1'03	1'25	'46	'13	'30	'42	'30	'36	8'66	6'43	7'58	108	145				
5'37	4'03	4'73	1'15	1'03	1'25	'46	'13	'30	'42	'30	'36	8'66	6'43	7'58	108	145				
6'03	4'06	4'83	2'40	2'29	2'55	'17	'11	'15	'14	.....	'07	9'58	8'62	8'80	110	138	690		
6'92	6'70	6'86	3'01	2'91	2'77	'21	'10	'16	'21	'09	'15	10'78	9'95	10'38	109	110	691			
9'59	8'63	9'12	2'20	1'75	1'97	'27	'05	'17	'32	'48	'10	13'40	12'06	12'76	107	119	692			
8'28	6'45	7'40	3'69	2'07	3'36	'36	'09	'18	'68	1'22	'04	18'81	17'06	17'98	108	119	693			
7'70	6'85	7'29	2'93	2'32	2'64	'23	'09	'16	'33	'43	'38	13'03	11'81	12'45	102	121				
7'70	6'85	7'29	2'93	2'32	2'64	'23	'09	'16	'33	'43	'38	13'03	11'81	12'45	102	121				
6'83	6'006	6'45	1'98	2'05	2'01	'40	'07	'25	'46	'62	'53	10'64	9'85	10'28	118	128	694			
8'79	7'61	8'25	2'02	1'90	1'97	.....	.....	.....	'22	.....	'12	11'72	9'31	10'72	121	140	695
7'21	5'91	6'58	5'58	2'70	4'18	'23	'24	'2	3'49	2'21	2'87	16'52	11'08	13'88	106	158	696			
15'56	8'20	12'29	7'48	6'71	7'14	'50	.....	'34	1'49	'74	1'16	25'14	16'41	21'25	125	191	697		
6'48	7'94	7'20	4'05	2'64	3'35	'64	'16	'40	'81	'99	'90	17'51	17'04	17'28	102	105	698			
7'56	6'40	7'01	2'40	1'64	2'04	'21	'23	'22	'14	'30	'26	20'15	18'73	19'48	110	119	699			
7'57	6'50	7'07	2'79	2'28	2'55	'35	'12	'24	'60	'68	'07	14'59	13'009	13'86	114	128				
7'57	6'50	7'07	2'79	2'28	2'55	'35	'12	'24	'60	'68	'07	14'59	13'009	13'86	114	128				
2'18	2'34	2'20	8'53	4'00	7'33	1'06	...	'73	10'67	7'04	9'53	23'47	14'08	20'54	219	367	700			
13'63	8'96	11'28	.....	.....	.....	4'54	...	2'25	86'36	22'12	54'17	200	67'26	133'18	80	283	701
56'82	47'49	51'75	17'42	14'71	16'88	'07	...	'44	5'34	4'50	4'88	83'05	67'53	74'63	84	104	702			
37'93	38'48	38'20	14'92	12'28	13'63	1'34	...	'63	12'43	6'14	9'35	73'69	60'15	67'05	104	127				
37'93	38'48	38'20	14'92	12'28	13'63	1'24	...	'63	12'43	6'14	9'35	73'69	60'15	67'05	104	127				
23'34	19'16	21'44	18'62	9'56	10'08	1'86	4'73	2'03	1'86	.....	1'34	44'60	33'49	41'55	257	343	703		
9'61	.....	6'36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9'61	.....	6'36	196	.....	704
20'28	15'26	18'32	15'60	7'63	13'28	1'56	3'81	2'21	1'56	.....	1'10	30'00	26'71	35'43	245	357			
20'28	15'26	18'32	15'60	7'63	13'28	1'56	3'81	2'21	1'56	.....	1'10	30'00	26'71	35'43	245	357			

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AREAS.			DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total	
SUMMARY.			1,047	6,599	6,880	13,489	3,521	3,953	6,447	5,749	4,419	3,729	4,982	46,868		28.77
Of Towns	{ Including Calcutta	...	1,047	4,435	5,750	10,135	3,069	2,901	4,945	4,180	3,353	3,932	3,661	35,311	28.84
Of Country Areas	{ Including Suburbs of Calcutta	...	No data received from the Suburbs.												19.94
	{ Excluding ditto	...	5,314	30,008	60,033	90,126	42,785	44,419	71,710	63,909	51,504	47,972	45,098	457,429	
Of Entire Area	{ Including Calcutta	...	6,361	36,092	66,922	103,614	40,306	48,372	78,563	69,558	56,123	51,701	50,080	504,297	29.54
	{ Excluding ditto	...	6,361	34,528	65,783	100,311	45,851	47,410	76,651	67,089	54,862	50,904	48,759	462,740	29.85
Divisional Abstracts.															
Burdwan	{ Towns	...	127	332	731	1,063	753	870	1,122	1,112	856	635	827	7,238	14.08
	{ Country Areas	...	592	2,450	6,375	8,464	7,247	8,198	11,501	11,216	9,124	8,933	8,561	73,071	12.03
	Total	...	719	2,821	7,106	9,527	8,000	9,068	12,613	12,368	9,980	9,569	9,388	80,309	12.96
Presidency	{ Towns	{ Including Calcutta	88	2,139	1,445	3,847	646	1,150	2,218	1,880	1,540	1,033	1,049	11,021	27.72
		{ Excluding ditto	38	275	309	584	194	197	306	320	279	230	348	2,404	23.70
	{ Country Areas	{ Including Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received from the Suburbs.												
		{ Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta	334	1,925	5,271	7,196	4,206	4,137	6,759	5,396	4,824	4,320	4,727	42,564	16.90
Total ...	{ Including Calcutta	...	372	4,364	6,719	11,093	4,942	5,396	8,077	7,895	6,364	5,362	6,376	56,585	19.58
		{ Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs.	372	2,200	5,580	7,780	4,400	4,034	7,065	6,316	5,103	4,565	5,075	45,028	17.27
	Total	...	744	6,564	12,299	18,873	9,342	9,430	15,142	14,211	11,467	9,937	11,451	101,613	18.42
Rajahmundry	{ Towns	...	89	190	201	490	264	194	840	371	283	206	254	2,155	19.95
	{ Country Areas	...	654	2,932	6,732	9,664	5,725	5,960	10,007	9,346	7,047	6,054	6,253	60,088	10.04
Total	...	...	743	3,131	7,023	10,154	5,989	6,054	10,847	9,757	7,330	6,260	6,507	62,243	16.23
Cooch Behar	{ Towns	...	16	49	58	107	45	20	66	50	40	37	61	435	24.59
	{ Country Areas	...	146	538	710	1,214	136	556	1,065	1,156	936	946	1,085	7,118	16.82
	Total	...	162	587	768	1,355	181	576	1,131	1,215	976	973	1,146	7,553	17.25
Dacca	{ Towns	...	119	348	452	800	232	280	175	540	240	209	354	2,940	27.21
	{ Country Areas	...	648	2,200	5,700	7,900	4,253	4,562	7,380	6,204	1,679	1,534	1,911	41,436	17.77
	Total	...	667	2,548	6,152	8,700	4,485	4,842	7,554	6,744	1,919	1,743	2,265	44,376	18.36
Chittagong	{ Towns	...	51	131	163	294	131	125	271	157	96	47	98	1,202	23.29
	{ Country Areas	...	188	1,130	2,582	3,712	2,588	3,076	4,369	3,823	2,836	2,172	2,320	21,896	14.01
	Total	...	239	1,261	2,745	3,006	2,722	3,201	4,610	3,980	2,932	2,219	2,418	23,108	15.31
Patna	{ Towns	...	327	1,763	2,161	4,227	807	823	1,130	953	813	578	942	10,948	38.62
	{ Country Areas	...	951	7,611	15,545	23,179	8,516	7,974	13,152	10,911	9,862	8,254	6,903	88,711	26.12
	Total	...	1,278	9,374	17,706	27,406	9,323	8,797	14,282	11,864	10,775	9,112	7,805	99,659	27.50
Bhagalpore	{ Towns	...	97	408	677	1,015	262	192	397	319	244	243	801	3,093	31.79
	{ Country Areas	...	403	2,513	7,171	9,687	4,182	3,905	7,310	5,814	1,405	4,990	2,069	43,722	23.13
	Total	...	500	2,921	7,848	10,702	4,444	4,097	7,707	6,133	1,659	5,233	2,870	46,715	22.96
Orissa	{ Towns	...	186	508	261	459	108	130	314	314	250	250	329	2,668	33.51
	{ Country Areas	...	579	4,381	3,146	7,827	1,613	2,105	3,588	3,101	2,558	2,373	3,802	26,337	29.71
	Total	...	715	4,889	3,407	8,286	1,721	2,234	3,902	3,415	2,808	2,623	4,131	29,005	30.05
Chota-Nagpore	{ Towns	...	30	280	280	540	123	115	109	153	115	126	105	1,455	86.96
	{ Country Areas	...	406	2,768	4,019	6,787	2,275	2,337	3,837	3,187	2,632	3,017	2,536	26,573	25.63
	Total	...	436	3,048	4,299	7,327	2,398	2,452	4,046	3,340	2,747	3,143	2,641	28,028	26.14
Assam	{ Towns	...	17	63	104	187	57	30	76	62	42	45	38	523	31.93
	{ Country Areas	...	533	1,573	2,880	4,062	1,404	1,229	2,619	2,981	2,781	2,410	1,569	19,005	21.37
	Total	...	550	1,636	2,984	4,249	1,461	1,259	2,695	3,043	2,773	2,455	1,607	19,528	21.65
Divisional Abstracts.	Divisional Abstracts.	AREAS													
Burdwan	{	Calcutta	..	2,164	1,139	3,303	453	962	1,912	1,569	1,261	797	1,801	11,567	28.66
		Suburbs of Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No data received.													
		Town—Burdwan	12	75	152	227	223	245	323	299	204	129	114	1,764	12.86
		Country Areas	214	733	2,010	2,743	2,551	2,063	3,927	4,107	3,146	3,188	1,924	24,199	11.33
District Total			226	808	2,162	2,970	2,774	2,308	4,250	4,406	3,350	3,317	25,963	11.74	
Bankoor	{	Town—Bankoor	2	46	55	101	42	38	67	62	47	35	45	437	23.11
		Country Areas	9	159	385	544	377	361	577	476	409	447	440	3,640	14.94
		District Total	11	205	440	645	419	399	644	538	456	482	484	4,077	18.29

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	DEATHS.												
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.
BUCKHAW.	Beerbhoom...	Town—Soory ...	24	41	17	58	22	18	31	28	20	36	25	298	21.68
		Country Areas...	116	586	1,355	1,941	1,412	1,331	2,056	1,980	1,286	1,542	1,488	13,086	11.11
		District Total ...	134	627	1,372	1,999	1,434	1,349	2,087	2,008	1,306	1,578	1,513	13,274	12.65
	Midnapore.	Town—Midnapore ...	4	19	50	69	39	48	81	70	70	54	109	540	12.77
		Country Areas...	212	678	1,644	2,522	1,675	2,166	2,964	2,726	2,066	2,606	3,388	20,070	11.23
		District Total ...	216	697	1,694	2,591	1,714	2,214	3,045	2,796	2,136	2,720	3,447	21,210	11.27
	Hooghly ...	Towns—Hooghly and Chinsurah...	9	75	108	183	72	85	117	111	94	81	85	838	21.63
		Country Areas ...	14	251	325	556	470	714	834	716	722	495	496	5,065	11.11
		District Total ...	23	306	433	739	542	799	951	827	816	576	581	5,841	12.65
	Serampore ...	Town—Serampore ...	7	25	68	93	47	55	58	84	60	40	74	500	18.6
		Country Areas...	14	51	324	375	418	517	746	644	504	347	439	3,990	8.12
		District Total ...	21	76	392	468	465	572	804	708	573	387	513	4,490	8.78
PRESIDENCY.	Howrah ...	Town—Howrah ...	69	51	281	392	308	381	435	488	352	260	365	2,921	11.96
		Country Areas...	19	51	332	383	314	440	518	359	331	298	427	3,136	12.21
		District Total ...	88	102	613	715	652	827	953	847	683	558	792	6,057	11.90
	24-Pergunnahs	Town—Arondaha ...	26	120	156	276	81	83	138	128	95	94	119	1,014	27.21
		Country Areas ...	120	704	2,374	3,077	1,945	1,920	3,100	2,650	2,039	1,881	2,009	18,711	16.44
		District Total ...	146	824	2,530	3,353	2,026	2,053	3,238	2,778	2,134	1,975	2,218	19,725	16.99
	Towns.	Kishnachur ...	4	107	64	171	25	37	49	39	53	49	77	500	34.20
		Nuddea ...	4	22	32	54	24	32	39	63	44	35	68	361	14.95
		Ranghat ...	4	4	16	20	8	6	16	18	11	15	8	105	19.04
	Nuddea ...	Kooshten ...	2	4	4	4	2	3	6	6	6	3	4	32	12.50
		Meherpore ...	2	4	4	4	2	3	6	6	6	3	4	32	12.50
		Commercolly ...	2	4	4	4	2	3	6	6	6	3	4	32	12.50
	Total of Towns		10	147	113	290	90	101	145	162	157	124	214	1,283	22.60
		Country Areas ...	70	605	1,267	1,872	925	933	1,313	1,267	1,180	990	1,142	9,681	19.45
		District Total ...	80	752	1,410	2,162	1,015	1,034	1,458	1,429	1,337	1,123	1,356	10,914	19.80
RAJSHAHYE.	Jessore ...	Town—Jessore ...	2	8	10	18	23	13	23	30	27	18	16	167	10.77
		Country Areas...	114	616	1,631	2,247	1,426	1,584	2,346	2,079	1,065	1,449	1,486	14,222	10.02
		District Total ...	116	624	1,641	2,265	1,449	1,597	2,369	2,109	1,092	1,467	1,501	14,389	10.07
	Moorshedabad ...	Town—Moorshedabad ...	3	21	50	71	35	39	90	87	66	52	47	487	14.57
		Country Areas...	256	1,154	2,302	3,456	1,620	1,607	2,352	1,977	1,590	1,447	1,882	16,831	21.63
		District Total ...	259	1,175	2,352	3,527	1,655	1,646	2,442	2,064	1,656	1,499	1,929	16,318	21.61
	Dinapore...	Town—Dinapore ...	5	7	28	35	52	41	88	87	53	43	40	439	7.97
		Country Areas ...	40	210	101	611	550	862	1,456	1,552	1,191	808	585	7,700	7.98
		District Total ...	45	217	129	646	602	903	1,544	1,639	1,244	936	628	8,139	7.93
	Maldah ...	Town—English Bazar ...	17	30	59	89	37	34	66	62	35	16	61	390	22.84
		Country Areas ...	191	759	1,583	2,312	1,059	852	1,728	1,316	770	619	936	9,394	22.84
		District Total ...	208	789	1,642	2,401	1,096	886	1,794	1,388	805	635	997	10,212	22.80
COOCH-BEHAR.	Rajshahye ...	Town—Natore ...	37	59	57	107	37	7	30	29	20	15	81	276	38.78
		Country Areas...	46	263	921	1,214	805	758	1,353	1,208	893	612	577	7,530	15.34
		District Total ...	83	253	978	1,231	902	765	1,383	1,237	853	627	658	7,606	16.18
	Rangpore ...	Town—Rangpore ...	3	5	23	28	18	30	44	53	46	24	32	279	10.08
		Country Areas...	25	94	372	466	511	792	1,392	1,517	1,245	1,194	805	7,922	5.98
		District Total ...	28	99	395	494	529	822	1,440	1,570	1,291	1,218	837	8,201	6.02
	Bogra ...	Town—Bogra ...	14	15	9	24	14	12	24	14	16	21	10	135	10.37
		Country Areas...	47	192	396	583	410	473	870	850	700	505	640	5,045	8.12
		District Total ...	61	207	405	612	424	485	894	873	716	526	650	5,180	8.18
	Pubna ...	Town—Pubna ...	10	71	65	186	71	31	43	40	47	35	37	449	15.61
		Country Areas ...	49	320	757	1,077	710	616	940	957	718	584	530	6,498	11.09
		District Total ...	59	391	822	1,213	781	647	980	1,006	765	619	567	6,887	11.24
COOCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling ...	Country Areas ...	3	36	36	72	29	56	107	92	41	42	47	486	14.61
		District Total ...	3	36	36	72	29	56	107	92	41	42	47	486	14.61
	Julpigoree...	Town—Fakergunge...	5	12	17	29	12	3	17	17	17	21	41	187	18.47
		Country Areas...	46	113	122	285	104	116	202	312	336	308	437	2,050	11.66
		District Total ...	51	125	139	314	116	119	219	329	353	329	478	2,207	11.96
	Gowalpara ...	Town—Gowalpara ...	11	37	41	78	33	17	49	42	23	16	20	278	28.06
		Country Areas...	97	399	552	941	803	884	756	752	559	586	601	4,882	19.27
		District Total ...	108	436	593	1,019	836	901	805	794	582	602	621	5,160	19.26

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.	
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.		
Dacca	Dacca	Towns.	14	45	59	104	40	72	113	73	27	40	83	558	18'83	
		Manickgunge	16	99	193	202	43	37	58	54	65	50	83	682	42'81	
		Total of Towns	30	144	252	396	89	109	171	127	92	90	166	1,240	31'93	
	Country Areas	147	745	1,589	2,334	1,018	1,099	1,720	1,480	1,178	1,320	1,684	11,833	19'72		
		District Total	177	889	1,841	2,730	1,107	1,208	1,891	1,607	1,270	1,410	1,850	13,073	20'88	
		Fareedpore...	Country Areas	42	131	315	476	323	336	525	489	382	322	386	3,239	14'69
	District Total		42	131	315	476	323	336	525	489	382	322	386	3,239	14'69	
	Dacca		Rackergunge	Towns.	6	15	13	28	8	18	39	51	19	14	33	214	13'03
		Dowlutkhan		12	31	17	48	12	9	14	5	0	10	9	118	42'47
		Total of Towns		18	46	30	76	20	27	53	56	25	24	42	332	23'24
Country Areas		112	571	2,116	2,697	1,392	1,469	2,254	1,823	1,497	1,319	1,319	13,750	19'64		
		District Total	130	617	2,146	2,763	1,412	1,496	2,307	1,879	1,486	1,373	1,361	14,077	19'62	
		Mymensingh...	Towns.	31	37	42	79	41	30	51	40	31	31	25	337	23'44
Kishoregunge			38	66	80	146	45	28	55	40	38	20	55	427	34'19	
Nurserabad			..	39	31	64	15	31	99	40	14	13	..	279	22'38	
Country Areas		69	133	156	289	101	101	205	120	83	64	80	1,043	27'70		
		District Total	224	578	1,148	1,726	1,055	1,076	1,634	1,587	1,095	1,121	1,074	10,671	16'17	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Towns.	2	25	14	39	22	43	46	47	40	27	60	330	11'84
Country Areas			17	121	412	533	393	498	821	698	475	353	372	4,143	12'86	
District Total			19	146	426	572	415	541	867	745	515	380	438	4,473	12'78	
Cachar		Country Areas	6	54	90	144	72	84	135	131	88	70	76	800	18'	
		District Total	6	54	90	144	72	84	135	131	88	70	76	800	18'	
		Chittagong...	Town—Chittagong	27	71	63	131	46	60	141	93	51	47	46	624	21'47
Country Areas			77	538	964	1,502	1,082	1,327	1,672	1,665	1,226	839	815	10,178	14'76	
District Total			101	609	1,027	1,636	1,128	1,383	1,813	1,758	1,277	906	891	10,802	15'14	
Noakholly		Noakholly	Town—Sudharam	14	39	52	91	45	22	50	28	20	16	17	289	31'48
			Country Areas	55	331	892	1,223	796	877	1,372	946	707	543	532	7,026	17'40
	District Total		69	370	944	1,314	841	899	1,422	994	727	559	569	7,315	17'90	
	Tipperah	Town—Comilla	10	21	4	69	43	37	80	36	25	24	35	349	10'77	
		Country Areas	40	261	726	987	720	872	1,325	1,192	963	770	923	7,692	12'63	
		District Total	60	282	734	1,056	763	909	1,405	1,228	928	794	958	8,041	13'13	
	Patna	Patna	Towns.	72	447	500	917	159	179	241	209	182	175	345	2,435	33'89
			Barh	19	113	115	233	48	29	54	37	42	41	34	546	48'16
			Bohar	15	51	117	163	35	25	47	35	33	20	30	402	41'79
		Country Areas	106	616	762	1,378	212	233	342	281	257	245	405	3,383	40'73	
District Total			130	852	1,764	2,616	784	597	1,126	928	900	722	741	8,409	31'10	
Gya			Towns.	44	325	436	761	140	137	247	208	243	214	163	2,119	35'91
		Jehanabad	2	21	40	61	19	11	20	1	15	16	18	178	34'26	
		District Total	46	346	476	822	165	148	267	209	258	230	181	2,297	35'78	
Shahabad		Shahabad	Country Areas	158	1,384	3,578	5,712	1,609	1,418	2,710	2,108	1,908	1,580	1,192	18,327	31'16
			District Total	204	2,180	4,354	6,534	1,864	1,566	2,977	2,317	2,166	1,810	1,373	20,624	31'98
	Town—Buxar		1	84	108	192	37	33	60	24	23	25	23	417	45'04	
	Country Areas	211	1,504	3,120	4,634	1,978	1,638	2,592	1,906	1,669	1,366	1,389	17,333	26'90		
		District Total	212	1,592	3,234	4,826	2,015	1,671	2,652	1,990	1,692	1,391	1,412	17,640	27'34	
		Muzafferpore	Towns.	41	97	146	243	63	50	95	82	46	65	43	623	35'06
	Durbhunga		41	167	267	434	132	98	201	143	118	107	75	1,305	33'18	
	District Total		82	264	413	677	195	157	296	225	164	170	117	2,001	33'83	
	Saharun	Saharun	Country Areas	269	1,230	2,901	4,131	2,023	2,114	3,473	2,507	1,923	1,793	1,140	19,163	31'55
			District Total	351	1,494	3,314	4,808	2,218	2,271	3,769	2,732	2,087	1,962	1,257	21,164	32'72
Towns.			42	251	388	639	150	105	179	96	100	95	137	1,461	42'55	
Country Areas		Revligunge	27	75	162	237	61	34	65	38	26	26	46	333	44'58	
		Sewah	9	65	55	114	18	33	51	14	12	13	12	247	40'15	
		District Total	78	384	608	990	219	172	275	148	140	134	185	2,035	43'68	
Country Areas		128	1,091	2,394	4,585	1,530	1,213	2,528	2,247	2,324	1,895	2,041	18,140	25'36		
		District Total	206	2,075	3,602	5,575	1,749	1,385	2,803	2,395	2,464	2,019	2,226	20,415	37'30	

STATEMENT No. 4.—Mortality according to AGE registered in the Towns and Rural CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	
PATNA—contd.	Chumpanun ..	Towns.													
		Bettiah ..	9	54	78	132	34	72	69	39	64	50	28	488	27.04
		Motecharee ..	5	15	21	36	5	8	21	10	7	4		91	39.56
		Total of towns ..	14	69	99	168	39	80	90	49	71	54	28	579	29.01
	Monghyr ..	Country areas ..	55	529	972	1,501	796	904	723	1,100	1,138	909	380	7,431	20.10
		District total ..	69	598	1,071	1,669	745	1,074	813	1,149	1,209	903	388	8,010	30.68
		Towns.													
		Monghyr ..	17	129	171	300	48	37	92	69	63	70	83	772	38.86
		Jamulpore ..	5	34	89	123	21	10	41	24	23	15	14	277	44.40
		Total of towns ..	22	163	260	423	69	53	133	93	86	85	107	1,049	40.32
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ..	Country areas ..	45	830	2,654	3,484	1,217	865	2,338	1,927	1,399	2,057	722	14,009	24.86
		District total ..	67	993	2,914	5,907	1,286	918	2,471	2,020	1,485	2,142	829	15,058	25.94
	Purneah ..	Towns.													
		Town—Purneah ..	25	95	106	291	70	33	71	68	43	51	89	716	40.84
		Country areas ..	8	355	1,357	1,710	932	769	1,943	1,379	975	1,201	586	9,495	18.00
		District total ..	33	448	1,553	2,601	1,002	802	2,014	1,447	1,018	1,252	675	10,211	10.59
	Southal-Pgs..	Towns.													
		Rajmehal ..	17	54	64	118	39	24	47	39	26	15	42	350	53.71
		Doonka ..	28	82	82	164	26	11	27	29	24	26	53	340	48.23
		Total of towns ..	45	136	146	282	65	35	74	68	50	41	75	690	40.81
ORISSA.	Cuttack ..	Country areas ..	306	1,954	2,622	3,676	1,327	1,104	1,443	1,096	980	864	1,146	11,586	31.72
		District total ..	351	1,190	2,768	3,958	1,392	1,139	1,517	1,164	980	905	1,221	12,276	32.24
	Poooree ..	Towns.													
		Cuttack ..	70	305	88	393	49	58	138	151	105	96	174	1,164	33.76
		Jajipore ..	14	92	52	144	16	7	57	33	34	29	20	344	41.86
		Kendrapara ..	25	72	20	92	5	19	17	15	15	10	25	198	46.46
		Total of towns ..	109	469	160	629	64	75	212	199	154	144	229	1,706	36.88
	Balasore ..	Country areas ..	429	3,555	2,346	5,901	926	1,199	1,895	1,708	1,305	1,353	2,335	16,622	85.50
		District total ..	538	4,024	2,506	6,530	990	1,274	2,107	1,907	1,459	1,497	2,564	18,328	35.62
	Hazareebagh ..	Towns.													
		Town—Poooree ..	4	25	31	56	20	25	54	63	50	62	37	367	15.25
		Country areas ..	67	325	316	671	275	437	645	513	414	465	365	3,815	17.58
		District total ..	71	350	377	727	295	462	699	606	464	527	402	4,182	17.36
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh ..	Towns.													
		Town—Balasore ..	23	104	70	174	24	39	48	52	46	44	63	400	35.31
		Country areas ..	83	501	754	1,255	412	559	1,048	850	619	555	602	5,900	21.27
		District total ..	106	605	824	1,429	436	598	1,096	902	665	599	665	6,390	22.36
	Lehardugga..	Towns.													
		Hazareebagh ..	6	91	76	167	25	21	30	29	21	18	30	338	49.40
		Echack ..	4	41	74	115	29	20	16	18	11	35	3	247	46.55
		Chuttra ..	6	53	27	80	13	12	12	27	21	22	18	220	36.36
		Total of towns ..	16	185	177	362	67	53	73	71	53	75	51	805	44.96
	Singhbhoom ..	Country areas ..	42	651	961	1,615	470	387	679	564	463	485	388	5,056	31.94
		District total ..	58	836	1,138	1,977	537	440	752	635	521	560	439	5,861	33.74
	Manbhoom...	Towns.													
		Town—Ranchi ..	10	67	84	151	45	30	79	59	40	35	41	480	31.45
		Country areas ..	77	1,292	1,890	3,182	1,016	1,006	1,872	1,525	1,219	1,702	978	12,500	25.45
		District total ..	87	1,359	1,974	3,333	1,061	1,036	1,951	1,584	1,259	1,737	1,019	12,980	25.67
Assam.	Kamroop ..	Country areas ..	196	341	533	874	307	346	466	435	430	394	426	3,084	23.72
		District total ..	196	341	533	874	307	346	466	435	430	394	426	3,084	23.72
	Durrung ..	Towns.													
		Town—Purulia ..	4	17	19	36	11	32	47	23	22	16	13	200	18.00
		Country areas ..	91	494	632	1,116	482	598	820	633	509	436	744	5,338	2.17
		District total ..	95	501	651	1,152	493	630	867	656	531	452	757	5,538	20.80
	Nowgong ..	Towns.													
		Town—Gowhatti ..	17	63	104	167	57	36	76	62	42	45	38	523	31.98
		Country areas ..	177	725	978	1,708	556	400	988	998	887	768	597	6,987	24.94
		District total ..	194	788	1,082	1,870	613	536	1,064	1,060	929	813	635	7,510	24.00
	Sebsaugor...	Country areas ..	82	297	461	758	294	251	462	713	696	727	342	4,243	17.96
		District total ..	82	297	461	758	294	251	462	713	696	727	342	4,243	17.96
	Sebsaugor...	Country areas ..	15	161	240	391	153	100	204	324	316	246	212	1,946	20.09
		District total ..	15	161	240	391	153	100	204	324	316	246	212	1,946	20.09
	Sebsaugor...	Country areas ..	70	193	535	728	230	200	563	618	535	501	319	3,694	19.70
		District total ..	70	193	535	728	230	200	563	618	535	501	319	3,694	19.70

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Mortality according to AGE registered in the TOWNS and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	DEATHS.												Ratio of deaths under 6 years to total mortality.
			Born dead.	Under 1 year.	1 to 6 years.	Total under 6 years.	6 to 12 years.	12 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	
ARUN (contd.)	Luckimpore..	Country areas	101	145	220	365	137	154	342	248	236	139	59	1,680	21.72
		District total	101	145	220	365	137	154	342	248	236	139	59	1,680	21.72
	Kharis and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	86	62	54	116	33	29	54	66	57	28	40	423	27.42
		District total	86	62	54	116	33	29	54	66	57	28	40	423	27.42
	Naga Hills...	Country areas	2	...	1	1	1	5	6	14	4	1	...	32	3.12
		District total	2	...	1	1	1	5	6	14	4	1	...	32	3.12

S T A T E M E N T N o . 5 .

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
AREAS.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a) Of Towns ...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	...	34,407	1,311,841	557,158	1,023	11,668	1,916,097
	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	...	13,051	1,020,647	424,027	154	10,617	1,468,406
(b) Of Country areas	{ Inclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	No information received from the Suburbs.					
	{ Exclusive of the Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	54,548	40,190,345	10,998,295	37,454	1,659,013	61,939,655
(c) Of the entire area	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	...	88,955	41,502,186	20,555,453	38,477	1,670,681	63,855,752
	{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	...	67,599	41,210,592	20,422,322	37,608	1,669,690	63,408,151
Divisional Abstracts.								
(d) Burdwan ...	{ Towns ...	...	3,133	197,164	45,405	.....	800	246,592
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,272	6,018,896	883,896	.....	136,301	7,040,965
	Total ...	...	4,405	6,216,060	929,391	.....	137,101	7,286,957
(e) Presidency	{ Towns ...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	22,252	384,891	167,048	869	1,133	576,193
		{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	896	93,697	33,917	.....	82	128,592
	{ Country areas..	{ Inclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received from the Suburbs.					
		{ Exclusive of Suburbs of Calcutta ...	15,094	2,797,059	2,888,259	.....	9,049	5,710,361
	Total ...	{ Inclusive of Calcutta ...	38,246	3,181,950	3,055,307	869	10,182	6,286,554
		{ Exclusive of Calcutta ...	16,890	2,890,756	2,922,176	.....	9,131	5,838,953
(f) Rajshahye	{ Towns ...	...	298	57,255	51,718	.....	278	109,459
	{ Country areas ...	...	939	3,370,460	5,369,242	366	43,272	8,784,279
	Total ...	...	1,147	3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,550	8,893,738
(g) Cooch Behar*	{ Towns ...	...	26	6,216	5,285	8	807	12,942
	{ Country areas ...	...	707	557,409	235,859	1,368	22,726	818,069
	Total ...	...	733	563,625	241,144	1,376	23,533	830,411
(h) Dacca	{ Towns ...	...	766	70,836	76,861	4	185	148,652
	{ Country areas ...	...	13,085	3,776,750	6,550,661	4,098	24,252	9,368,846
	Total ...	...	13,851	3,847,586	6,627,522	4,102	24,437	9,517,498
(i) Chittagonga	{ Towns ...	...	893	12,008	29,689	122	3	43,615
	{ Country areas ...	...	889	1,008,639	2,291,941	30,088	95	3,331,652
	Total ...	...	1,782	1,020,647	2,321,630	30,210	98	3,375,267
(j) Patna	{ Towns ...	...	2,300	344,237	1,19,173	.....	287	406,087
	{ Country areas ...	...	3,204	11,256,899	1,393,250	1	1,302	12,656,666
	Total ...	...	5,504	11,601,136	1,512,423	1	1,589	13,122,743
(k) Bhagulpore	{ Towns ...	...	1,256	98,996	37,012	19	4,462	141,745
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,213	4,826,718	1,081,618	34	559,030	6,471,613
	Total ...	...	2,469	4,925,714	1,112,630	53	563,492	6,613,358
(l) Orissa	{ Towns ...	...	2,434	97,886	12,040	.....	911	113,271
	{ Country areas ...	...	986	2,810,186	58,437	28	51,782	2,921,419
	Total ...	...	3,420	2,908,072	70,477	28	52,693	3,084,690
(m) Chota Nagpore	{ Towns ...	...	897	32,658	10,293	.....	2,801	46,649
	{ Country areas ...	...	14,901	2,394,853	156,365	.....	802,621	3,368,740
	Total ...	...	15,798	2,427,511	166,658	.....	805,422	3,415,389
(n) Assam	{ Towns ...	...	152	8,794	2,544	1	1	11,492
	{ Country areas ...	...	1,358	1,372,476	83,707	1,471	8,583	1,467,655
	Total ...	...	1,510	1,381,270	86,251	1,472	8,584	1,479,147
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.						
BURDWAN.	1 Burdwan	Calcutta ...	21,356	201,194	13,181	869	1,051	227,501
		Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received.					
	{ Town Burdwan...	223	22,013	9,927	.....	158	32,321	
		{ Country areas ...	667	1,657,360	338,097	.....	6,310	2,002,424
		District Total	890	1,679,363	348,024	.....	6,468	2,034,745
	2 Bankoora	Town Bankoora	66	15,979	711	.....	38	16,794
		Country areas	4	471,807	12,789	.....	25,373	509,978
		District Total	70	487,786	13,500	.....	25,411	526,772

* Exclusive of the Western Doars in Julpigoree, of which the Class population

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.

5						6						Numbers.
DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
937	32,024	13,375	13	519	46,868	27.23	24.41	24.00	12.70	44.48	24.46	(a)
264	24,431	10,096	13	507	35,311	20.22	23.94	23.80	84.42	47.75	24.04	
472	308,382	127,855	866	10,606	457,181	8.65	7.67	6.38	23.12	11.81	7.38	(b)
1,409	340,406	141,230	879	20,125	504,040	15.16	8.20	6.87	22.84	12.04	7.89	(c)
786	332,813	137,951	879	20,113	492,492	10.88	8.07	6.75	23.36	12.04	7.76	
29	5,809	1,336	.....	64	7,238	9.25	29.46	29.35	.....	80.	29.35	(d)
14	63,116	8,921	...	1,623	73,674	11.00	19.48	10.09	...	11.90	10.46	
43	68,925	10,257	..	1,687	80,912	9.76	11.08	11.03	...	12.80	11.10	(e)
603	9,488	3,776	..	64	14,021	31.14	24.65	22.60	...	56.48	24.33	
20	1,895	497	...	52	2,464	22.82	20.22	14.65	...	63.41	19.16	(f)
110	22,107	10,809	.....	538	42,504	6.87	7.90	6.85	....	59.45	7.45	
803	51,595	23,585	..	602	56,585	20.89	9.92	7.71	...	59.12	9.00	(g)
130	24,002	20,306	..	590	45,928	7.10	8.30	6.94	...	64.61	7.71	
2	1,005	1,317	..	41	2,455	9.61	19.12	25.46	...	14.74	22.42	(h)
13	24,733	31,329	..	1,014	60,088	13.84	7.33	6.39	...	23.43	6.84	
15	25,828	35,645	..	1,055	62,543	13.07	7.54	6.57	....	24.22	7.03	(i)
5	198	197	..	40	435	7.07	31.85	37.31	...	49.56	35.24	
5	3,773	1,986	..	1,306	7,170	7.07	6.94	8.42	...	57.42	8.76	(j)
5	4,071	2,183	..	1,316	7,605	6.82	7.20	9.05	..	57.19	9.15	
21	1,309	1,595	..	15	2,940	27.41	18.47	20.75	...	81.08	19.77	(k)
53	18,979	25,222	43	439	44,436	4.05	4.94	4.54	10.49	18.10	4.74	
74	19,988	26,817	43	454	47,376	5.34	5.19	4.76	10.48	18.57	4.97	(l)
35	260	954	13	...	1,262	39.19	20.14	32.13	106.55	...	28.93	
35	6,518	17,227	823	3	24,896	28.12	6.75	7.51	27.35	31.57	7.47	(m)
60	7,078	18,181	836	3	26,158	33.67	6.92	7.83	27.67	30.61	7.74	
65	8,175	2,684	..	19	10,943	29.70	23.74	22.52	...	66.20	23.47	(n)
75	77,263	10,925	..	448	88,711	23.10	6.86	7.83	.....	44.03	7.00	
140	85,438	13,609	...	467	99,654	25.02	7.36	8.98	...	293.89	7.59	(o)
18	2,017	846	..	122	3,063	14.33	20.37	22.85	.....	27.34	21.19	
16	33,577	6,352	..	3,777	43,722	13.19	6.95	5.85	...	6.75	6.75	(p)
84	35,594	7,198	..	3,899	46,725	13.77	7.22	6.41	..	6.91	7.06	
47	2,253	255	...	8	2,563	19.80	23.01	21.17	...	8.78	22.62	(q)
34	25,796	463	.....	44	26,337	34.48	9.17	7.92	...	84	9.01	
81	28,049	718	...	52	28,900	23.68	9.64	10.18	...	98	9.52	(r)
21	1,006	312	...	146	1,485	23.41	30.80	30.31	...	52.12	31.83	
108	15,410	1,500	.....	9,560	26,678	7.24	6.43	9.59	...	11.91	7.89	(s)
120	16,416	1,812	...	9,708	28,063	8.16	6.76	10.87	...	12.05	8.21	
6	414	103	...	...	523	39.47	47.07	40.48	.....	...	45.50	(t)
19	17,010	1,122	..	854	19,005	13.98	12.39	13.39	...	99.49	12.94	
25	17,424	1,225	.....	654	19,328	16.55	12.61	14.19	...	99.48	13.20	(u)
673	7,593	3,379	.....	12	11,557	31.51	26.07	24.62	.....	6.25	25.81	
7	1,215	541	.....	1	1,764	31.89	55.19	54.49	...	6.32	54.57	1
6	20,186	3,865	.....	142	24,199	8.99	12.17	11.43	.....	22.50	12.08	
13	21,441	4,406	.....	143	25,993	14.60	12.74	12.66	...	22.11	12.75	2
.....	415	22	.....	.....	437	.....	25.97	30.04	.....	...	26.02	
.....	3,391	105	...	144	3,640	.....	7.18	8.21	.....	5.67	7.13	3
.....	3,806	127	.....	144	4,077	.....	7.80	9.40	.....	5.66	7.73	

is not given in the Census Tables.

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.
BURDWAY.—(Continued.)	3 Beerbhoom ...	Town Soory	187	6,746	2,056	.....	12	9,001
		Country areas	62	570,162	109,739	.....	6,957	686,920
		District Total	249	576,908	111,795	.....	6,969	695,921
	4 Midnapore ...	Town Midnapore	273	23,831	7,232	.....	155	31,491
		Country areas	840	2,261,737	149,815	.....	97,580	2,500,472
		District Total	613	2,285,568	157,047	.....	97,735	2,540,963
	5 Hooghly ...	Town Hooghly and Chinsurah	328	27,429	6,952	.....	52	34,761
		Country areas	61	357,608	100,374	.....	23	464,968
		District Total	389	385,037	113,326	.....	75	498,827
	6 Serampore ...	Town Serampore	572	21,831	2,006	.....	31	24,440
		Country areas	29	302,999	66,380	.....	16	369,424
		District Total	601	324,830	68,386	.....	47	393,864
PRESIDENCY.	7 Howrah ...	Town Howrah	1,484	79,335	16,611	.....	354	97,784
		Country areas	109	397,233	100,702	.....	37	498,081
		District Total	1,593	476,568	117,313	.....	391	595,865
	8 24-Pergunnahs	Town Aracadahn	40	24,215	2,076	.....	26	27,283
		Country areas	9,725	1,130,096	783,158	.....	895	1,923,874
		District Total	9,771	1,154,311	786,134	.....	921	1,951,137
	9 Nuddea ...	Towns.						
		Kishnaghur	560	18,114	8,076	.....	.....	26,750
		Nuddea	8	8,520	335	.....	.....	8,863
RAJSHAHY.	10 Jessore ...	Santipore	14	20,542	8,079	.....	.....	28,635
		Ranaghat	6	7,267	1,598	.....	.....	8,871
		Kooshita	69	3,682	5,494	.....	.....	9,245
	11 Moorshedabad	Moherpore	1	8,732	1,829	.....	.....	5,562
		Commercolly	13	3,253	1,985	.....	.....	5,251
		Total of Towns	671	65,110	27,396	.....	.....	93,177
	12 Dinagepore ...	Country areas	5,306	755,922	956,770	.....	1,680	1,719,618
		District Total	5,977	821,032	984,166	.....	1,680	1,812,795
	13 Maldah ...	Town Jessore	179	4,372	3,545	.....	56	8,152
		Country areas	963	911,041	1,148,391	.....	6,474	2,066,869
		District Total	1,142	915,413	1,151,936	.....	6,530	2,075,021
COCH BEHAR.	14 Rajshahye ...	Town Moorshedabad	38	27,211	18,824	.....	100	46,182
		Country areas	409	705,845	584,740	.....	16,360	1,307,444
		District Total	537	733,056	603,564	.....	16,460	1,353,626
	15 Rungpore ...	Town Dinagepore	99	5,847	7,016	.....	50	13,042
		Country areas	172	606,384	786,199	295	5,828	1,498,882
		District Total	271	702,235	793,215	295	5,908	1,501,924
	16 Bogra ...	Town Ennash Bazar	10	7,605	5,218	.....	26	12,859
		Country areas	33	344,093	305,672	.....	9,169	663,567
		District Total	43	356,298	310,890	.....	9,195	676,426
	17 Pubna ...	Town Natore ... ..	.....	3,805	5,869	.....	.....	9,674
		Country areas	103	288,065	1,012,110	10	5,767	1,301,958
		District Total	103	286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	1,310,729
COCH BEHAR.	18 Darjeeling ...	Town Rungpore ... ..	.....	2,690	3,347	.....	63	6,100
		Country areas	73	854,608	1,288,118	61	1,012	2,149,872
		District Total	73	857,298	1,291,465	61	1,075	2,149,972
	19 Julpigoree ...	Town Bogra	22	2,550	3,300	.....	.....	5,872
		Country areas ... ..	.....	128,094	558,820	.....	2,181	689,595
		District Total	22	130,644	556,620	.....	2,181	689,467
	20 Goalpara ...	Town Pubna	39	7,547	8,144	.....	.....	15,730
		Country areas	59	853,767	839,083	.....	2,955	1,905,864
		District Total	98	361,314	847,227	.....	2,955	1,211,499
	21 Goalpara ...	Country areas	556	69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	94,712
		District Total	556	69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	94,712
COCH BEHAR.	22 Goalpara ...	Town Fukeergunge	4	3,216	2,785	8	288	6,261
		Country areas	32	179,159	142,195	.....	318	321,704
		District Total	36	182,375	144,980	8	596	327,985
	23 Goalpara ...	Town Goalpara	22	3,000	2,500	.....	539	6,061
		Country areas	119	308,419	87,416	.....	5,699	401,835
		District Total	141	311,419	89,916	.....	6,238	407,714

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

5						6						Numbers.
DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
3	184	50	1	238	16'04	27'27	24'31	83'33	26'44	3
.....	11,053	1,894	.....	89	13,036	..	19'38	17'25	.....	12'79	18'97
3	11,237	1,944	..	90	13,274	12'04	19'47	17'38	..	12'91	19'07	4
.....	18,494	929	.....	12	540	5'88	18'21	12'99	.....	77'41	17'14
2	18,028	1,023	...	1,257	21,210	3'26	8'31	6'51	..	12'86	8'34	5
.....	3,832	1,168	.....	19	838	6'09	23'17	26'03	..	865'38	24'10
2	4,468	1,340	22	5,841	5'14	11'60	11'90	..	203'33	11'70	6
.....	3,522	462	.....	3	5,003	13'98	21'34	12'96	.....	.....	20'45
14	3,988	488	4,400	205'89	11'62	6'95	10'80	7
9	2,459	422	.....	31	2,921	23'29	12'27	7'13	.....	.....	11'39
.....	2,638	498	3,136	6'06	30'98	25'40	..	87'57	20'87	8
9	5,097	920	.....	31	6,057	6'64	6'64	4'94	.....	.....	6'20
.....	906	108	1,014	5'64	10'69	7'84	..	7'92	10'16	9
88	11,909	6,943	.....	71	18,711	37'41	37'41	3'62	.....	.....	37'19
88	12,515	7,051	..	71	19,725	9'04	10'27	8'86	79'32	9'72	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9'00	10'84	8'06	.....	7'70	10'10
20	377	103	500	35'71	20'81	12'75	18'60	11
.....	126	49	.....	.....	175	.....	14'78	14'26	.....	.....	19'74
.....	282	79	361	13'72	9'77	12'60	12
.....	87	18	.....	.....	105	.....	11'97	11'26	.....	.....	11'83
.....	4	12	16	1'08	2'18	1'73	13
.....	24	8	.....	.....	32	.....	6'43	4'37	.....	.....	5'75
.....	42	52	94	12'91	26'19	17'90	14
20	942	321	.....	..	1,283	29'80	14'46	11'71	.....	.....	13'76
20	4,471	5,048	92	9,631	3'76	5'91	5'27	54'76	5'80	15
40	5,413	5,369	..	92	10,914	6'69	6'59	5'45	..	54'76	6'02	
.....	47	64	52	167	10'75	19'46	928'57	20'48	16
2	6,027	7,818	.....	375	14,222	2'07	6'61	6'80	.....	5'79	6'88
2	6,074	7,886	427	14,389	1'75	6'63	6'84	65'39	6'93	17
.....	252	216	.....	19	487	.....	9'26	11'47	.....	174'31	10'54
10	9,063	6,511	247	15,831	20'04	12'83	11'13	15'09	12'10	18
10	9,315	6,727	.....	266	16,318	18'62	12'70	11'10	.....	16'15	12'05
.....	171	240	8	439	27'63	38'48	100'	33'06	19
.....	3,011	4,493	.....	196	7,700	.....	4'32	5'71	.....	33'63	5'17
.....	3,172	4,763	204	8,139	4'51	6'00	31'52	5'41	20
.....	223	164	.....	3	390	.....	29'32	31'42	.....	115'38	30'32
1	5,632	4,059	130	9,822	30'30	16'15	13'27	14'17	14'80	21
1	5,855	4,223	.....	133	10,212	21'25	16'43	13'58	.....	14'46	15'09
.....	92	184	276	24'17	31'35	28'53	22
.....	1,263	5,816	.....	251	7,330	.....	4'46	5'74	.....	43'52	5'63
.....	1,355	6,000	251	7,606	4'72	5'89	43'52	5'80	23
1	118	149	.....	11	279	.....	43'86	44'51	.....	174'60	45'73
2	2,687	5,071	162	7,922	27'38	3'14	3'93	160'07	3'69	24
3	2,805	5,220	.....	173	8,201	41'09	3'27	4'04	.....	160'93	3'81
1	53	81	135	45'45	20'78	24'54	22'99	25
.....	902	4,982	.....	1	5,045	.....	7'51	7'37	.....	45	7'38
1	1,015	4,163	1	5,180	45'45	7'76	7'47	45	7'51	26
.....	196	253	.....	.....	449	.....	25'97	31'00	.....	.....	28'54
.....	2,115	4,296	27	6,438	5'97	5'11	9'13	5'38	27
.....	2,311	4,549	.....	27	6,887	.....	6'39	5'36	.....	9'13	5'68
3	835	57	91	486	5'39	4'79	9'12	5'44	5'13	28
3	835	57	.....	91	486	5'39	4'79	9'12	.....	5'44	5'13
.....	65	80	12	157	20'21	28'72	44'77	24'99	29
1	892	856	.....	52	1,802	31'23	4'98	6'01	.....	163'52	5'60
1	958	986	64	1,050	27'27	5'25	6'45	109'21	5'97	30
.....	138	117	.....	28	278	.....	44'33	46'42	.....	51'94	45'86
1	2,645	1,073	1,163	4,882	8'40	8'57	12'04	204'07	12'15	31
1	2,778	1,190	.....	1,191	5,160	7'09	8'92	13'23	.....	190'92	12'65

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.					
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.
Dacca.	21 Dacca	Towns.						
		Dacca	479	31,133	31,275	4	21	69,212
		Manickgunge	...	6,381	5,159	...	2	11,542
		Total of Towns	479	40,814	39,434	4	23	80,754
	22 Fureedpore	Country areas	7,365	752,975	1,010,697	...	1,202	1,772,239
		District Total	7,844	793,789	1,050,131	4	1,225	1,862,993
		Country areas	463	420,988	588,299	...	2,839	1,012,580
		District Total	463	420,988	588,299	...	2,839	1,012,580
	23 Backergunge	Towns.						
		Burrisaul	160	4,694	2,821		9	7,684
		Dowlatkhan	1	1,264	4,064		22	5,331
		Total of Towns	161	5,958	6,885		31	13,035
	24 Mymensingh	Country areas	4,691	821,435	1,554,080	4,040	143	2,364,398
		District Total	4,852	827,393	1,510,965	4,049	174	2,377,453
		Towns.						
		Jamulpore	...	4,452	9,710	...	120	14,312
	25 Sylhet	Kishoreekunge	...	6,294	7,335	...	8	13,687
		Nussocabad	...	58	4,651	5,378	...	1	10,068
Total of Towns		58	15,377	22,453	...	129	38,017	
Country areas		66	802,546	1,197,182	...	12,066	2,311,900	
26 Cachar	District Total	124	817,963	1,519,635	...	12,195	2,349,517	
	Town Sylhet	68	8,087	8,080	...	2	16,846	
	Country areas	91	850,547	816,042	...	6,013	1,702,093	
	District Total	159	859,234	824,131	...	6,015	1,719,539	
CHITTAGONG.	27 Chittagong	Country areas	409	128,219	74,361	49	1,989	205,027
		District Total	409	128,219	74,361	49	1,989	205,027
		Town Chittagong	744	4,687	15,051	122	...	20,004
		Country areas	340	206,451	779,962	80,027	18	1,106,798
	28 Noakholly	District Total	1,084	301,138	795,013	80,149	18	1,127,402
		Town Sudharam	79	2,646	7,338	...	...	10,063
		Country areas	473	177,607	525,715	61	15	703,871
		District Total	552	180,253	533,053	61	15	713,934
	29 Tipperah	Town Commillah	70	5,575	7,300	...	3	12,948
		Country areas	76	534,581	986,264	...	62	1,520,983
		District Total	146	540,156	993,564	...	65	1,533,931
		Towns.						
	30 Patna	Patna	502	119,392	38,729	...	277	158,900
		Barh	5	8,130	2,915	...	...	11,050
		Behar	...	7,633	2,416	...	...	10,049
		Total of Towns	507	135,155	44,060	...	277	179,999
	31 Gya	Country areas	2,193	1,228,136	148,928	...	382	1,379,639
		District Total	2,700	1,363,291	192,988	...	659	1,556,638
Towns.								
Gya		134	52,265	14,442	...	...	68,836	
32 Shahabad	Jehanabad	...	12,413	8,009	...	...	21,022	
	Total of Towns	134	64,678	23,053	...	...	87,865	
	Country areas	69	1,665,221	196,279	...	310	1,861,835	
	District Total	203	1,729,899	219,332	...	316	1,949,750	
33 Shahabad	Town Buxar	175	9,685	3,935	...	...	13,775	
	Country areas	286	1,590,978	128,786	...	199	1,710,199	
	District Total	461	1,590,643	132,671	...	199	1,723,974	

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

5						6						Numbers.
DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
7	248	294	9	558	14'61	7'20	8'57	428'57	8'06	21
.....	345	337	.....	.....	682	.....	54'06	65'32	.....	.....	59'08
7	593	631	.....	9	1,240	14'61	14'51	16'00	.....	391'30	15'35
29	5,781	5,971	52	11,833	3'93	7'67	5'90	43'26	6'07	22
36	6,374	6,002	.....	61	13,073	4'68	8'02	6'28	.....	49'79	7'05
...	1,448	1,683	.....	108	3,239	.....	3'43	2'86	.....	38'04	3'19
.....	1,448	1,683	108	3,239	3'43	2'86	38'04	3'19	23
8	78	129	.....	.....	214	50'	16'61	45'37	.....	.....	27'85
.....	16	97	.....	.....	113	...	12'65	23'80	.....	.....	21'11
8	94	225	327	49'68	15'77	32'07	25'08	24
22	4,464	9,221	43	.....	13,750	4'68	5'43	6'01	10'61	.....	5'81
30	4,558	9,446	43	.....	14,077	6'18	5'50	6'12	10'61	.....	5'92
.....	118	217	2	337	28'50	22'27	16'66	23'54	25
...	108	226	.....	3	427	.....	31'45	30'81	.....	375'	31'31
3	108	167	.....	1	279	51'72	23'32	31'05	.....	1000'	27'71
8	484	610	6	1,043	57'72	27'57	27'16	46'51	27'43	26
2	4,616	5,870	.....	183	10,671	30'30	5'75	3'92	.....	15'16	4'61
5	5,040	6,480	.....	189	11,714	40'32	6'16	4'26	.....	15'40	4'98
3	108	129	330	44'11	22'79	15'94	19'58	27
...	1,923	2,144	.....	77	4,143	.....	2'25	2'53	.....	12'85	2'43
3	2,120	2,273	.....	77	4,473	18'86	2'46	2'66	...	12'80	2'60
...	448	333	19	800	3'49	4'47	9'55	3'90	28
.....	448	333	.....	19	800	...	3'49	4'47	...	9'55	3'90
16	82	498	13	.....	624	41'06	17'49	33'08	106'55	.....	30'28
47	2,414	7,605	836	10,862	43'35	8'01	9'44	27'73	...	9'58	29
.....	74	215	.....	.....	289	.....	27'06	29'29	.....	.....	28'71
4	1,773	5,246	.....	3	7,026	8'45	9'98	9'97	.....	200'	9'08
4	1,847	5,461	3	7,315	7'24	10'24	20'24	200'	10'24	30
4	104	241	.....	.....	349	57'14	18'65	33'01	.....	.....	26'95
5	2,713	4,974	.....	.....	7,692	65'78	5'07	5'04	.....	.....	5'05
9	2,817	5,215	8,041	60'27	5'21	5'24	5'24	31
.....	1,832	587	.....	16	2,435	.....	15'34	15'15	.....	57'76	15'32
.....	406	140	.....	.....	546	.....	40'93	48'02	.....	.....	49'41
.....	316	86	402	41'39	35'59	40'00	32
.....	2,554	813	.....	16	3,383	.....	18'89	18'45	.....	57'76	18'79
16	7,033	1,281	.....	79	8,409	7'20	5'72	8'60	.....	206'80	6'09
16	9,587	2,004	95	11,792	5'92	7'03	10'95	144'17	7'56	33
.....	1,697	451	.....	.....	2,110	7'46	31'89	31'21	.....	.....	31'70
.....	149	38	.....	.....	178	...	11'27	4'41	.....	.....	8'46
1	1,807	489	2,297	7'46	27'93	21'21	26'14	34
4	15,474	2,489	.....	360	18,327	57'97	9'29	12'68	.....	1139'24	9'34
5	17,381	2,978	.....	360	20,624	24'63	9'98	13'57	.....	1139'24	10'57
2	385	80	417	11'42	34'66	20'33	30'27	35
8	15,463	1,761	.....	.....	17,232	27'97	9'78	13'07	.....	.....	10'07
10	15,798	1,841	.....	.....	17,649	21'69	9'99	13'87	.....	.....	10'23

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	33 Tirhoot ...	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	223	27,320	10,071	.....	9	38,223
		Durbhunga	67	53,536	13,847	.....	.....	47,450
		Total of Towns	290	60,856	24,518	.....	9	85,673
	Country areas ... ..	.....	428	3,794,135	504,087	.....	385	4,299,033
		District Total	716	3,854,991	528,605	.....	394	4,384,706
	34 Sarun ...	Towns.						
		Chupra	83	35,908	10,295	.....	1	46,287
		Reveigunge ... ..	.....	11,125	2,290	.....	.....	13,415
		Sewan	10	6,897	4,192	.....	.....	11,099
		Total of Towns	93	53,930	16,777	.....	1	70,801
	Country areas ... ..	.....	114	1,768,118	224,813	1	13	1,993,050
		District Total	207	1,822,048	241,590	1	14	2,063,880
	35 Chumpanun ...	Towns.						
		Bettiah	1,173	13,728	4,809	.....	.....	19,708
		Motiharree	18	6,227	2,021	.....	.....	8,268
		Total of Towns	1,191	19,953	6,830	.....	.....	27,974
	Country areas ... ..	.....	116	1,220,311	192,407	.....	7	1,412,841
		District Total	1,307	1,240,264	199,237	.....	7	1,440,815
BHAGULPORE.	36 Monghyr.....	Towns.						
		Monghyr	60	18,579	7,628	.....	7	26,274
		Jamalpore... ..	618	7,320	2,515	.....	.....	10,453
		Total of Towns	678	25,899	10,143	.....	7	36,727
	Country areas ... ..	.....	464	1,587,647	172,126	34	15,998	1,776,359
		District Total	1,142	1,613,546	182,289	34	15,995	1,812,986
	37 Bhagulpore ...	Towns.						
		Town Bhagulpore	342	50,673	18,455	19	189	69,078
		Country areas	190	1,589,276	150,971	.....	16,175	1,756,012
		District Total	532	1,639,949	169,426	19	16,364	1,826,290
	38 Purneah ...	Towns.						
		Town Purneah	227	9,045	6,185	.....	.....	16,057
		Country areas	176	1,012,364	683,964	.....	2,234	1,698,738
		District Total	403	1,022,000	690,149	.....	2,234	1,714,705
	39 Southal Pergha	Towns.						
		Rajmehal	3	6,086	1,080	.....	15	8,080
		Doomka	6	6,098	243	.....	4,251	11,198
		Total of Towns	9	12,779	2,229	.....	4,266	19,283
	Country areas ... ..	.....	383	637,431	77,557	.....	524,633	1,240,004
		District Total	392	650,210	79,786	.....	528,899	1,259,287
CUTTACK.	40 Outtack ...	Towns.						
		Outtack	1,968	40,840	7,436	.....	625	50,878
		Jajpore	10	10,161	576	.....	6	10,753
		Kendrapara	10	9,442	1,225	.....	5	10,682
		Total of Towns	1,988	60,452	9,237	.....	636	72,313
	Country areas ... ..	.....	326	1,369,588	30,776	19	21,702	1,422,471
		District Total	2,314	1,430,040	40,013	19	22,398	1,464,784
	41 Pooree ...	Towns.						
		Town Pooree	14	22,340	217	.....	124	22,685
		Country areas	562	717,296	11,369	8	17,744	746,979
		District Total	576	739,636	11,586	8	17,868	769,074
	42 Balasore ...	Towns.						
		Town Balasore	432	15,094	2,588	.....	151	18,265
		Country areas	98	723,302	16,292	.....	12,276	751,969
		District Total	530	738,396	18,880	1	12,427	770,203
CHOTA NAGPORE.	43 Hazareebagh	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh	53	7,240	3,364	.....	374	11,031
		Eohack ... ..	.....	7,664	1,207	.....	128	8,999
		Chuttra ... ..	.....	6,519	2,196	.....	103	8,818
		Total of Towns	53	21,423	6,767	.....	605	28,897
	Country areas ... ..	.....	1,521	626,568	65,551	.....	49,368	743,008
		District Total	1,573	647,991	72,338	.....	49,973	771,875

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

5						6						Number.
DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christian.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	
6	456	231	693	26'90	16'69	21'64	18'13	33
2	921	385	.....	.....	1,308	29'85	27'46	27'80	.....	.....	27'56
8	1,377	616	.....	.....	2,001	27'58	22'62	25'12	.....	.....	23'35
11	16,558	2,585	9	19,163	25'80	4'36	5'12	23'37	4'45	34
19	17,035	3,201	.....	9	21,164	26'53	4'65	6'07	.....	22'84	4'82
10	1,165	316	.....	.....	1,491	120'48	32'44	30'69	.....	.....	32'21
.....	420	108	528	37'57	47'16	30'35	35
.....	162	85	.....	.....	247	.....	23'48	20'27	.....	.....	22'26
10	1,747	509	.....	.....	2,266	107'52	32'39	30'33	.....	.....	32'00
.....	16,206	1,943	18,149	9'16	8'64	9'10	36
10	17,053	2,452	.....	.....	20,415	48'30	9'85	1'01	.....	.....	9'89
44	313	131	.....	.....	483	37'51	22'80	27'24	.....	.....	24'76
.....	45	46	91	7'22	22'76	11'00	37
44	358	177	.....	.....	579	36'94	17'94	25'91	.....	.....	20'69
36	6,529	866	.....	.....	7,431	31'03	5'35	4'50	.....	.....	5'25
80	6,887	1,043	8,010	61'20	5'55	5'23	5'55	38
4	527	241	.....	.....	772	66'66	28'86	31'59	.....	.....	29'38
.....	201	76	.....	.....	277	.....	27'45	30'21	.....	.....	26'49
4	728	317	1,049	5'89	28'10	31'25	28'56	39
4	12,477	1,474	.....	54	14,009	8'62	7'85	8'56	.....	3'37	7'88
8	13,205	1,791	.....	54	15,058	7'00	8'18	9'88	.....	3'37	8'30
2	509	202	3	716	5'84	10'04	10'94	15'87	10'27	40
.....	8,586	851	.....	58	9,495	.....	5'40	5'63	.....	3'58	5'40
2	9,095	1,053	.....	61	10,211	3'75	5'54	6'21	.....	3'72	5'59
12	312	224	548	52'89	36'58	36'21	34'12	41
5	5,423	3,125	.....	66	8,632	28'40	5'37	4'56	.....	29'54	5'06
27	5,748	3,349	.....	66	9,180	42'18	5'62	4'83	.....	29'54	5'35
.....	255	95	350	43'54	47'83	43'26	42
.....	213	8	.....	119	340	.....	31'82	32'92	.....	27'99	30'37
.....	468	103	.....	119	690	.....	36'62	46'20	.....	27'84	35'77
* 7	7,078	902	3,599	11,586	18'27	11'11	11'62	6'86	9'34	43
7	7,546	1,005	.....	3,718	12,276	17'88	11'60	12'59	.....	7'02	9'74
41	963	152	.....	8	1,164	20'83	23'57	20'44	.....	12'80	22'87
.....	332	12	344	32'66	20'83	31'99	44
1	173	24	.....	.....	198	100	18'32	19'59	.....	.....	18'53
42	1,468	183	.....	8	1,708	21'12	24'44	20'35	.....	12'67	23'59
29	16,246	342	5	16,622	88'28	11'86	11'11	22	11'68	45
71	17,714	530	.....	13	18,328	30'00	12'38	13'24	.....	58	12'26
.....	366	1	.....	.....	367	.....	16'38	4'60	.....	.....	16'17
4	3,785	21	5	3,815	7'11	5'27	1'84	28	5'10	46
4	4,151	22	.....	5	4,182	6'94	5'61	1'60	.....	27	5'43
5	419	66	.....	.....	490	11'57	27'75	25'52	.....	.....	26'83
.....	5,765	100	34	5,900	10'20	7'07	6'13	2'85	7'84	47
6	6,184	161	.....	34	6,390	11'52	8'37	8'79	.....	2'73	8'29
.....	242	96	.....	.....	338	.....	33'42	28'36	.....	.....	30'58
.....	222	25	247	28'96	20'71	27'44	48
.....	165	55	.....	.....	220	.....	25'31	25'04	.....	.....	24'94
.....	629	176	.....	.....	805	.....	29'36	25'93	.....	.....	27'88
.....	4,645	410	1	5,056	7'41	6'25	02	6'80	49
.....	5,274	586	.....	1	5,861	.....	8'13	8'10	.....	02	7'59

STATEMENT No. 5.—Showing the registered mortality according to CLASS in the TOWNS

1	2	3	4					
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.					
			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Contd.)	44 Lohardugga...	Town Ranchi	814	6,441	2,642	.....	2,180	12,086
		Country areas	11,907	735,511	55,569	.....	421,900	1,235,037
		District Total	12,781	741,952	58,211	.....	424,179	1,237,123
	45 Singhbhoom...	Country areas	852	209,632	2,487	.....	197,850	410,821
		District Total	852	209,632	2,487	.....	197,850	410,821
	46 Manbhoom ...	Town Purulia	31	4,794	864	.....	7	5,996
		Country areas	561	823,142	32,758	.....	133,413	989,874
		District Total	592	827,936	33,622	.....	133,420	995,570
	47 Kamroop ...	Town Gowhatty	152	8,794	2,544	1	1	11,492
		Country areas	52	506,230	43,279	181	447	550,189
		District Total	204	515,024	45,823	182	448	561,681
	48 Durrung ...	Country areas	256	221,389	13,859	397	108	236,009
		District Total	256	221,389	13,859	397	108	236,009
ASSAM.	49 Nowgong ...	Country areas	179	245,615	10,066	291	239	256,390
		District Total	170	245,615	10,066	291	239	256,390
	50 Seebaungor ...	Country areas	283	282,909	12,619	153	565	296,589
		District Total	283	282,909	12,619	153	565	296,589
	51 Luckimpore	Country areas	316	115,638	3,826	440	1,038	121,267
		District Total	316	115,638	3,826	440	1,038	121,267
	52 Khasia and Jynteah Hills.	Country areas	248	435	68	.....	5,557	6,308
		District Total	248	435	68	.....	5,557	6,308
	53 Naga Hills ...	Country areas	24	200	50	.....	629	903
		District Total	24	200	50	.....	629	903

OFFICE OF THE SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 15th August 1874.

and RURAL CIRCLES as wholes, in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

5						6						
DEATHS.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Total.	Numbers.
10 100	192 5,325	123 707	..... ...	146 6,368	480 12,500	23'34 8'35	29'80 7'23	46'55 12'72	..... .....	66'69 15'09	39'71 10'20	} 44
119	5,517	830	.....	6,514	12,930	9'81	7'43	14'25	.....	15'35	10'40	
5	1,146	31	..	2,502	3,684	5'86	5'46	12'46	.....	12'64	8'96	} 45
5	1,146	31	...	2,502	3,684	5'86	5'46	12'46	.....	12'64	8'96	
2 3	185 4,204	13 352	.... .....	689	200 5,338	64'51 5'34	38'58 5'20	15'04 10'74	..... ..	5'16	35'11 5'39	} 46
5	4,479	365	..	689	5,538	8'44	5'40	10'85	...	5'16	5'56	
6 4	414 6,333	103 603	.... ...	47	523 6,987	30'47 76'92	47'19 12'51	40'48 13'93	..... ...	105'14	45'50 12'69	} 47
10	6,747	700	....	47	7,510	49'01	13'10	15'40	.....	104'91	13'37	
8	3,995	214	..	26	4,243	31'25	18'04	15'44	.....	240'74	17'97	} 48
8	3,995	214	...	26	4,243	31'25	18'04	15'44	..	240'74	17'97	
3	1,771	98	.	74	1,946	16'75	7'21	9'73	.....	309'62	7'58	} 49
3	1,771	98	.	74	1,946	16'75	7'21	9'73	..	309'62	7'58	
.	3,461	121	.....	112	3,694	.....	12'23	9'58	...	198'23	12'45	} 50
.	3,461	121	.....	112	3,694	.	12'23	9'58	..	198'23	12'45	
..	1,439	79	...	162	1,680	.	12'44	20'64	... ..	156'06	13'85	} 51
..	1,439	79	...	162	1,680	.....	12'44	20'64	...	156'06	13'85	
4	6	3	...	410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11	... .	73'78	67'05	} 52
4	6	3	..	410	423	16'12	13'79	44'11	...	73'78	67'05	
....	5	4	.	23	32	..	25	80	...	36'56	35'43	} 53
...	5	4	.	23	32	.....	25	80	..	36'56	35'43	

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the

1	2	3	4	5			
			POPULATION.	January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
SUMMARY.							
(a.)—Of towns ...	Including Calcutta ...	1,061,389	854,708	1,916,097	130	119	258
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	.....	.....	.....	13	13	13
	Excluding ditto ...	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	61	64	125
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	.....	.....	.....	08	09	08
(b.)—Of country areas...	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	Data not furnished from the suburbs.			2,839	1,851	4,181
	Excluding ditto ...	30,926,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	07	05	06
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c.)—Of the entire area	Including Calcutta ...	31,938,128	31,958,304	63,946,432	2,469	1,970	4,439
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	.....	.....	.....	07	06	06
	Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs	31,638,271	31,310,560	63,408,831	2,391	1,915	4,306
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	.....	.....	.....	07	06	06
Divisional Totals.							
(d.)—Burdwan ...	Towns ...	129,362	117,230	246,592	13	18	31
	Country areas ...	3,442,740	3,597,619	7,040,365	432	370	802
	Total ...	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	445	388	833
(e.)—Presidency	Towns ...	302,964	213,329	576,103	97	73	160
	Country areas ...	63,007	65,685	128,692	9	18	27
	Total ...	365,971	279,014	644,985	106	91	197
	Including Calcutta ...	302,964	213,329	576,103	97	73	160
	Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs ...	63,007	65,685	128,692	9	18	27
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns ...	57,263	52,196	109,459	4	...	4
	Country areas ...	4,391,580	4,392,699	8,784,279	330	216	546
	Total ...	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	334	216	550
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns ...	7,545	4,797	12,342	...	...	...
	Country areas ...	472,539	436,210	908,749	28	31	59
	Total ...	480,084	441,007	921,091	28	31	59
(h.)—Dacca	Towns ...	82,185	66,467	148,652	10	4	14
	Country areas ...	4,704,346	4,661,500	9,365,846	313	253	566
	Total ...	4,786,531	4,727,967	9,514,498	323	257	580
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns ...	25,982	17,633	43,615	8	6	14
	Country areas...	1,054,535	1,077,117	2,131,652	386	274	660
	Total ...	1,080,517	1,094,750	2,175,267	394	280	674
(j.)—Patna	Towns ...	233,810	232,277	466,087	2	...	3
	Country areas...	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	13	6	19
	Total ...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	15	6	21
(k.)—Bhagulpore	Towns ...	72,745	69,000	141,745	...	...	...
	Country areas...	3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	7	13	20
	Total ...	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	7	13	20
(l.)—Orissa	Towns ...	57,368	55,003	112,371	15	18	33
	Country areas ...	1,438,488	1,484,931	2,923,419	126	102	228
	Total ...	1,495,856	1,540,934	3,036,790	141	120	261
(m.)—Chota-Nagpore ...	Towns ...	25,146	21,503	46,649	...	...	...
	Country areas ...	1,700,135	1,668,605	3,368,740	2	4	6
	Total ...	1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	2	4	6
(n.)—Assam	Towns ...	7,119	4,373	11,492	...	...	...
	Country areas...	765,002	702,053	1,467,055	182	205	387
	Total	772,121	706,426	1,478,547	182	205	387

different Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10			11
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															Numbers.
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
278	128	406	390	256	646	402	307	709	380	216	605	368	247	615	(a.)
26	15	41	36	29	65	46	35	81	36	25	61	34	28	62	
131	86	217	235	190	425	373	263	636	283	169	452	303	213	516	
17	12	29	30	20	50	48	37	85	37	23	60	39	30	69	
1,595	1,299	2,894	2,664	2,273	4,937	4,756	3,319	8,075	4,397	3,311	7,708	3,461	2,592	6,053	(b.)
05	04	09	08	07	15	15	16	31	14	16	30	11	08	19	
1,873	1,427	3,300	3,054	2,529	5,583	5,248	3,826	9,074	4,786	3,527	8,313	3,829	2,839	6,668	
05	04	09	09	07	16	10	11	21	14	11	25	11	08	19	
1,726	1,385	3,111	2,899	2,463	5,362	5,129	3,682	8,811	4,680	3,480	8,160	3,704	2,805	6,509	(c.)
05	04	09	08	07	15	15	11	26	14	10	24	11	08	19	
72	51	123	115	89	204	128	59	187	72	29	101	27	19	46	
300	335	635	653	595	1,248	526	428	954	236	159	395	305	184	489	
432	386	818	708	684	1,392	654	487	1,141	308	188	496	332	203	535	(d.)
163	52	215	183	90	273	134	69	203	129	70	199	98	40	138	
16	10	26	28	24	52	15	15	30	23	23	46	33	15	48	
290	253	543	442	350	792	823	577	1,400	526	400	926	108	102	210	
453	305	758	625	440	1,065	957	636	1,593	655	470	1,125	206	151	357	(e.)
306	263	569	470	374	844	838	592	1,430	540	423	963	141	117	258	
21	11	32	51	46	97	35	22	57	12	5	17	1	76	77	
193	144	337	430	411	841	969	673	1,642	353	271	624	97	76	173	
214	155	369	490	457	947	1,004	695	1,699	305	276	641	98	76	174	(f.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	11	5	16
...	1	1	5	8	13	24	13	37	131	174	305	73	106	179	
...	1	1	5	8	13	25	13	38	135	175	310	84	111	195	
3	1	4	...	1	1	24	23	47	41	16	57	6	6	12	(g.)
121	91	212	171	124	295	661	406	1,067	832	585	1,417	429	258	687	
124	92	216	171	125	296	685	429	1,114	873	601	1,474	435	264	699	
2	...	2	4	2	6	17	12	29	11	12	23	3	1	4	
162	130	292	142	118	260	242	222	464	263	197	460	104	74	178	(h.)
154	120	274	160	120	280	259	234	493	274	209	483	107	75	182	
1	2	3	15	13	28	74	61	135	75	52	127	99	84	183	
18	1	19	38	31	69	328	295	623	1,327	984	2,311	1,165	842	2,007	
19	3	22	53	44	97	402	356	758	1,402	1,036	2,438	1,264	926	2,190	(i.)
1	1	2	5	4	9	74	70	144	15	17	32	14	6	20	
6	4	10	138	79	217	965	415	1,380	397	277	674	321	253	574	
7	4	11	143	83	226	939	485	1,424	412	294	706	335	259	594	
15	11	26	14	11	25	7	9	16	39	45	84	(j.)
377	279	656	589	512	1,101	216	225	441	69	65	134	287	278	565	
392	290	682	603	523	1,126	216	225	441	70	74	144	326	323	649	
24	9	33	15	16	31	42	19	61	76	50	126	127	84	211	
24	9	33	15	16	31	43	19	62	78	51	129	131	86	217	(k.)
...	...	...	3	...	3	4	1	5	21	4	25	66	30	96
54	52	106	32	29	61	60	46	106	187	140	326	445	335	770	
54	...	106	35	29	64	64	47	111	208	153	361	511	365	876	

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

			12			13		
			July			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a.)—Of towns ...	Including Calcutta ...	...	441	329	770	418	388	806
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	...	41	38	40	30	45	42
	Excluding Calcutta ...	...	402	309	711	400	375	775
(b.)—Of country areas...	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	...	52	43	48	52	53	52
	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	Data not furnished from the suburbs.					
	Excluding ditto ...	...	4,628	3,593	8,221	4,162	3,521	7,683
(c.)—Of the entire area	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	...	14	11	13	13	11	12
	Including Calcutta ...	...	5,069	3,922	8,991	4,580	3,909	8,489
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	...	15	12	14	14	12	13
	Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs ...	...	5,080	3,902	8,982	4,562	3,896	8,458
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	...	15	12	14	14	12	13
Divisional Totals.								
(d.)—Burdwan ...	Towns ...	...	30	11	41	18	11	29
	Country areas...	...	240	186	426	129	121	250
	Total ...	...	270	197	467	147	132	279
(e.)—Presidency	Towns ...	...	40	24	64	10	16	26
	Country areas ...	...	7	4	11	1	3	4
	Total ...	...	47	28	75	11	19	30
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns ...	...	21	3	24	21	17	38
	Country areas...	...	21	12	33	21	17	38
	Total ...	...	42	15	57	42	34	76
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns ...	...	22	1	23	16	4	20
	Country areas...	...	22	30	52	16	4	20
	Total ...	...	44	31	75	32	8	40
(h.)—Dacca	Towns ...	...	194	88	282	86	52	138
	Country areas...	...	194	88	282	86	52	138
	Total ...	...	388	176	564	172	104	276
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns ...	...	32	19	51	48	48	96
	Country areas...	...	32	19	51	48	48	96
	Total ...	...	64	38	102	96	96	192
(j.)—Patna	Towns ...	...	140	107	247	324	272	596
	Country areas...	...	2,399	1,799	4,198	3,180	2,731	5,911
	Total ...	...	2,539	1,906	4,445	3,504	3,003	6,507
(k.)—Bhagalpore	Towns ...	...	17	9	26	6	8	14
	Country areas...	...	109	93	202	85	90	175
	Total ...	...	126	102	228	91	98	189
(l.)—Orissa	Towns ...	...	101	104	205	10	11	21
	Country areas...	...	928	572	1,500	130	124	254
	Total ...	...	1,029	676	1,705	140	135	275
(m.)—Chota-Nagpore	Towns ...	...	81	43	124	33	9	42
	Country areas...	...	330	271	601	210	166	376
	Total ...	...	411	314	725	243	175	418
(n.)—Assam	Towns ...	...	17	27	44	1	1	2
	Country areas...	...	577	484	1,061	239	160	399
	Total ...	...	594	511	1,105	240	161	401

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

14			15			16			17			18			19
DEATHS DUA NG EACH MONTH.															
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
98	84	182	65	32	97	151	55	206	181	94	275	3,410	2,255	5,655	(a.)
00	00	00	06	03	09	05	14	06	17	10	27	321	263	584	
83	73	156	51	22	73	124	50	178	163	83	246	2,613	1,897	4,510	
10	10	20	06	03	09	16	07	23	21	11	32	343	263	606	(b.)
2,185	1,703	3,888	814	600	1,414	909	617	1,526	1,823	1,453	3,276	33,724	20,132	53,856	
07	05	06	02	01	02	02	01	03	05	04	09	109	84	193	
2,283	1,787	4,070	879	632	1,511	1,060	672	1,732	2,004	1,547	3,551	37,134	23,387	60,521	(c.)
07	05	06	02	01	02	03	02	05	06	04	05	116	88	204	
2,268	1,776	4,044	865	622	1,487	1,037	667	1,704	1,986	1,535	3,521	36,337	23,029	59,366	
07	05	06	02	01	02	03	02	05	06	02	04	114	88	202	(d.)
12	6	18	15	4	19	26	11	37	21	6	27	549	314	863	
27	31	58	12	8	20	6	14	20	25	9	34	2,960	2,440	5,400	
39	37	76	27	12	39	32	25	57	46	15	61	3,509	2,754	6,263	(e.)
15	13	28	10	12	22	24	7	31	19	11	30	933	476	1,409	
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	.....	1	136	118	254
18	9	27	14	8	22	45	36	81	255	230	485	3,107	2,392	5,499	(f.)
33	22	55	30	20	50	69	43	112	274	241	515	4,040	2,868	6,908	
18	11	29	16	10	26	46	38	84	256	230	486	3,243	2,510	5,753	
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	17	4	21	145	94	239	(g.)
4	3	7	6	4	10	59	38	97	266	190	456	2,758	2,055	4,813	
5	4	9	8	5	13	60	39	99	283	194	477	2,903	2,149	5,052	
5	7	12	2	2	1	1	3	3	16	7	23	(h.)
5	7	12	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	310	374	684
5	7	12	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	836	381	1,217
83	72	155	112	74	186	82	27	109	59	37	96	235	110	345	(i.)
83	72	155	119	75	194	551	351	902	796	684	1,480	4,443	3,090	7,533	
12	11	23	3	.....	3	13	7	20	55	31	86	132	85	217
92	91	183	14	10	24	221	134	355	480	352	832	2,182	1,606	3,788	(j.)
104	102	206	17	10	27	234	141	375	544	383	924	2,314	1,751	4,065	
41	40	81	17	10	27	4	2	6	7	3	10	808	700	1,508	
1,672	1,252	2,924	509	377	886	41	25	66	8	2	10	10,698	8,375	19,073	(k.)
1,713	1,325	3,038	526	387	913	45	27	72	15	5	20	11,506	9,081	20,587	
5	6	11	5	4	9	7	5	12	8	8	16	140	124	264	
56	39	95	32	11	43	6	2,029	1,287	3,316	(l.)
61	45	106	35	15	50	5	5	10	8	8	16	2,169	1,411	3,580	
11	4	15	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	214	213	427
28	19	47	36	32	68	10	17	27	8	2	10	2,614	2,227	4,741	(m.)
39	23	62	37	32	69	11	17	28	8	2	10	2,728	2,440	5,168	
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	55	178
48	42	90	12	8	20	19	16	35	6	6	908	676	1,584	(n.)
49	42	91	13	8	21	16	7	23	6	.....	6	1,031	731	1,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	115	65	180
152	108	260	65	68	133	36	17	53	21	13	34	2,050	1,666	3,716	(o.)
152	108	260	65	68	133	36	17	53	24	15	39	2,165	1,731	3,896	

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.															
						January.			February.			March.			April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
BURDWAN.	BURDWAN.	1. Calcutta	299,857	147,744	447,601	78	55	133	147	42	189	155	66	221	119	44	163	
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.															
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,290	16,031	32,321	2	3	5	2	...	2	11	17	28	12	7	19	
		Country Areas.																
		4. Khundghose	33,820	33,836	67,656	12	12	24	8	8	16	3	1	4	...	...	...
		5. Indas	38,210	38,874	77,084	23	9	32	6	9	15	12	2	14	...	1	1	
		6. Seimabad	41,074	43,028	84,702	11	26	36	...	...	...	14	15	29	1	...	1
		7. Gangooria	66,775	61,825	131,200	...	...	...	3	10	13	8	6	14	19	18	37
		8. Sahibgunge	39,095	42,801	81,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	22	52	9	14	23
		9. Bhatooria or Porbusthullee	39,442	42,235	81,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	30	3
		10. Muntessur	39,564	43,617	83,181	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	3
		11. Katugram	37,706	43,358	82,064	4	4	8	33	23	56	46	40	86	24	17	41	
		12. Munglecoto	37,220	40,435	77,655	9	5	14	12	11	23	18	17	35	3	4	7	
		13. Hood-Bood	45,969	45,332	91,301	18	2	20	...	...	...	19	16	35	4	8	12
		14. Aousgram	55,642	59,751	115,393	8	6	14	2	1	3	10	7	17	...	...	...
		15. Sonamookhee	38,835	40,062	79,437	11	13	24	3	5	8	1	1	2	19	14	33	
		16. Kaksa	19,980	21,302	41,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	...
		17. Nimmutpore or Assensolo	36,111	35,342	71,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1
		18. Gochat	66,302	69,944	136,246	12	13	25	17	18	35	7	6	13	...	...	...
		19. Kotulpore	54,030	56,216	110,255	44	42	86	61	47	108	49	68	117	16	19	35	
		20. Roynah	51,646	50,350	102,005	26	37	63	4	5	9	15	28	43	16	5	21	
		21. Burdwan	11,254	10,844	22,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		22. Culna	58,415	63,065	121,480	2	4	6	4	11	15	...	...	...	1	...	1
		23. Cutwa	39,403	43,636	83,099	6	7	13	2	3	5	19	13	32	17	10	27	
		24. Raneeunge	45,054	67,228	132,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	35	16	51
		25. Jehanabad	63,303	65,066	128,969	2	1	3	...	...	...	8	11	19	7	9	16
		Total of Country Areas		979,528	1,022,896	2,002,424	190	180	370	155	151	306	271	262	533	190	159	349
		District Total		995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	192	183	375	157	151	308	282	279	561	202	166	368
BANKOORA.	BANKOORA.	26. Town—Bankoora	8,695	8,699	16,794	3	4	7	21	33	54	30	19	49	7	...	7	
		Country Areas.																
		27. Onda	60,312	61,049	121,361	3	10	13	...	...	...	20	22	42	7	10	17
		28. Chatna	32,236	31,779	64,015	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	...	1
		29. Gungajulghatti	70,903	78,161	159,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	1	6
		30. Bankoora	11,091	11,192	22,283	3	4	7	39	55	94	38	32	70	8	1	9	
		31. Bishenpore	72,450	74,802	147,252	...	...	...	16	14	30	51	57	108	69	68	137
		Total of Country Areas		252,995	256,983	509,978	6	11	20	58	72	130	114	113	227	90	80	170
		District Total		261,690	265,982	526,772	9	18	27	79	105	184	144	132	276	97	80	177
BEERHOON.	BEERHOON.	32. Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar	45,651	49,455	95,106	1	...	1	6	7	13	17	4	21	18	11	39	
		34. Rajnugger	14,962	16,023	30,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
		35. Doobnjpore	66,447	70,788	137,255	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	9
		36. Kusba	68,432	62,061	121,393	4	5	9	2	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...
		37. Sakoolpore	29,572	32,270	61,842	...	...	...	19	10	29	47	51	98	18	14	32
		38. Labhpore	34,300	37,636	71,936	35	38	73	8	10	18	11	8	19	14	12	26	
		39. Barwan	30,636	33,547	64,173	32	35	67	7	6	13	9	8	17	2	1	3	
		40. Mowrossur	49,904	51,317	101,221	18	11	29	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Total of Country Areas		329,933	356,987	686,920	94	91	185	43	34	77	91	70	167	59	41	100
		District Total		334,550	361,371	695,921	94	91	185	43	34	77	91	70	167	59	41	100
MIDNAPORE.	MIDNAPORE.	41. Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,381	31,491	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	5	7	5	12	...
		Country Areas.																
		42. Narainghur	65,248	64,805	129,553	3	4	7	...	2	2	4	4	8	3	2	5	
		43. Dantoon	56,908	55,404	112,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
		44. Gopeebullubpore	59,602	60,708	120,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		45. Jharguon	22,546	23,014	45,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		46. Bhompore	36,556	37,785	74,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		47. Malbuni	25,234	25,626	50,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
		48. Keshpore	53,619	55,310	108,929	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
		49. Daspore	65,594	70,825	136,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		50. Debra	53,178	57,569	110,747	...	...	...	7	3	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
		51. Sabong	105,722	109,033	214,755	...	...	...	9	12	21	8	5	13	2	...	2
		52. Panchecorah	76,700	87,206	163,915	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	4	4	8	8
		53. Muslundpore	32,136	32,052	64,188	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
		54. Sootahatta	27,838	25,708	53,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		55. Nundigram	54,432	54,395	108,827	...	...	...	2	5	7	3	3	6	...	8	13
		56. Contai	62,768	60,989	123,857	15	9	24	6	1	7	...	9	15	3	...	5	
		57. Ruganathpore	27,544	27,035	54,579	4	5	9	...	...	...	6	9	15	3	...	5
		58. Egra	29,875	28,023	57,898	17	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
		59. Kedgeroe	18,231	17,772	36,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		60. Pataspore	40,503	40,620	81,123	3	4	7	1	...	1	3	3	6	...	6	9	
		61. Bhugwanpore	44,669	45,153	89,812	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		62. Gurbetta	72,199	73,005	145,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		63. Midnapore	69,254	71,047	141,181	...	...	...	5	2	7	9	7	16	7	5	12
		64. Tumlook	37,681	39,650	77,341	9	1	10	3	3	6	2	5	7	...	2	2	
		65. Chundrakona	62,674	63,806	126,480	10	8	18	10	5	15	24	8	22	28	16	44	
		66. Ghatal	50,384	52,358	102,742	6	9	15	1	...	1	4	2	6	3	8	11	
		Total of Country Areas		1,241,084	1,288,888	2,509,472	67	48	110	49	40	89	74	49	123	74	66	140
		District Total		1,287,194	1,288,780	2,540,963	67	48	110	51	40	91	78	50	128	81	71	182

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8								
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN—(Continued).	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	2	5	7	4	2	6	17	14	31	11	10	21
		Country Areas.															
		68. Hooghly	15,870	16,907	32,777	...	2	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	14	9	23
		69. Baloghur	28,917	32,038	60,955	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
		70. Pundooah	36,514	40,818	77,332	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...
		71. Dhunakhal	55,335	61,166	116,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	17	8	25
		72. Khunakool	63,584	71,608	1,35,192	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Bansberia	19,742	21,567	41,309	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	4	9	4	...	8
		Total of Country Areas	2,19,962	2,44,140	4,64,006	3	2	5	7	8	15	13	11	24	36	22	58
		District Total	2,37,076	2,61,751	4,98,827	5	7	12	11	10	21	30	25	55	47	32	79
BURDWAN—(Continued).	Serampore.	74. Town—Serampore	12,138	12,902	24,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	41
		Country Areas.															
		75. Haripal	54,822	56,867	1,11,689	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	8
		76. Kristonugur	32,610	36,664	69,280	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	4	1	5	...
		77. Chunditola	46,110	48,091	94,141	1	...	1	5	5	10	...	...	...	18	23	41
		78. Serampore	7,323	6,700	14,023	11	8	19	3	2	5	4	4	8	3	1	4
		79. Biadybutty	30,713	40,578	80,291	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	8	14	12	26
		Total of Country Areas	1,80,584	1,88,840	3,69,424	14	8	22	10	7	17	12	16	28	46	38	84
		District Total	1,93,022	2,00,942	3,93,864	14	8	22	10	7	17	12	16	28	47	54	125
		BURDWAN—(Continued).	Howrah.	80. Town—Howrah	54,098	43,686	97,784	6	6	12	43	16	59	53	38	91	66	21	87
Country Areas.																	
81. Doomjoor	38,896			40,038	79,034	11	3	14	9	10	19	19	21	40	20	14	34
82. Sankrail	20,456			19,547	40,003	6	7	13	7	4	11	23	18	41	3	...	3
83. Jugguthullubpore	37,564			42,679	80,243	5	1	6	2	...	2	3	1	4	...	...	...
84. Amta	50,814			59,560	1,10,374	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	7	9	...	2	2
85. Coloberial	34,031			35,875	69,906	16	7	23	7	3	10	4	1	6	...	...	...
86. Bagmati	27,411			30,687	58,098	13	5	18	3	1	6	8	4	12	4	2	6
87. Shampore	29,388			31,036	60,423	5	7	12	7	3	10	19	16	35	4	4	8
Total of Country areas	2,38,660			2,59,421	4,98,081	58	32	90	38	23	61	78	68	146	31	22	53
District Total	2,92,758	3,03,107	5,95,865	64	38	102	81	39	120	131	106	237	97	43	140		
BURDWAN—(Continued).	24 Pergunnahs.	88. Town—Arendaha	14,348	12,916	27,263	6	13	19	15	9	24	10	11	21	3	7	10
		Country Areas.															
		89. Tollygunge	60,963	55,511	1,17,474	11	6	17	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	...
		90. Sonapore	17,753	17,798	35,551	22	28	50	18	17	35	4	...	4	8	8	16
		91. Arendaha	841	5	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		92. Ooryaparah	29,679	28,152	57,831	4	4	8	7	5	12	7	5	12	13	...	26
		93. Bistopore	36,915	37,314	74,229	23	18	41	22	14	36	16	10	26	12	12	24
		94. Achcepor	20,444	50,132	70,576	32	27	59	18	17	35	21	7	28	6	7	13
		95. Dum-Dum	18,142	15,849	34,291	4	1	5	6	3	9	7	2	9	5	6	10
		96. Doygunge	16,583	16,925	33,508	...	...	...	26	17	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURDWAN—(Continued).	Nuddea.	97. Taberial	41,058	40,940	81,998	9	12	21	9	5	14	23	24	47	36	38	74
		98. Diamond Harbour	24,530	24,342	48,872	2	3	5	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		99. Debipore	21,128	22,029	43,157	36	20	56	14	21	35	14	20	34	...	3	6
		100. Bankipore	48,372	50,130	98,502	35	33	68	24	17	41	19	7	26	3	3	...
		101. Sultapore	38,516	36,639	75,154	2	4	6	14	12	26	16	20	36	2	2	4
		102. Muthurapore	21,055	21,528	42,583	...	...	...	2	4	6	10	12	7	19	...	1
		103. Baripore	31,754	30,884	62,638	5	2	7	4	2	6	10	6	16	3	1	4
		104. Protapnugur	15,444	14,210	29,653	12	2	14	4	4	8	10	10	20	8	3	11
		105. Multah	20,622	15,143	35,765	...	1	1	11	5	16	49	37	86	32	14	46
		106. Hurwa	22,589	20,283	42,872	...	1	1	22	5	27	29	28	48	18	13	31
BURDWAN—(Continued).	Nuddea.	107. Husnabad	21,080	17,798	38,878	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	10	25	14	...
		108. Kalarooah	39,178	39,915	79,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	19	10	29
		109. Magurah	24,713	23,735	48,478	1	...	1	11	14	25	4	3	7	5	...	5
		110. Kalgunge	71,710	60,356	1,32,066	5	4	9	...	...	...	12	3	15	41	28	69
		111. Assounee	43,599	29,677	73,276	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	4	26
		112. Baraset	39,580	38,339	77,919	8	12	20	...	2	2	...	...	1	15	4	19
		113. Nyhaty	43,296	42,782	86,078	7	5	12	6	15	21	11	6	17	21	10	31
		114. Nawabgunge (Barrackpore)	35,828	32,801	68,629	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	4	6	5	11	...
		115. Joyngur	35,620	32,718	68,344	11	9	20	15	14	29	14	20	34	31	18	49
		116. Kalinga	54,883	58,746	1,13,629	7	13	20	3	3	6	4	...	4	42	84	78
BURDWAN—(Continued).	Nuddea.	117. Bussierhat	36,112	36,055	72,167	5	1	6	...	...	40	29	...	22	15	37	
		118. Satkhira	46,316	47,141	93,457	...	...	...	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	2	7
		Total of Country Areas	9,88,982	9,35,192	19,23,874	219	211	400	249	209	458	328	256	584	412	272	684
		District Total	10,03,030	9,48,107	19,51,137	255	224	479	264	218	482	338	267	605	415	270	694
		Towns.															
		119. Kishnaghur	12,871	13,879	26,750	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	3
		120. Nuddea	3,802	4,961	8,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
		121. Santipore	13,205	15,430	28,635	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		122. Ranaghat	4,260	4,605	8,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	1	2
		123. Kooshtea	4,074	4,571	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124. Meherpore	2,023	2,939	4,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125. Commercolly	2,479	2,772	5,251	2	2	4		
Total of Towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	3	5	8	1	1	2	6	2	6	7	5	12		

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8							
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.				February.		March.		April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Nuddea.—(Continued).	Country Areas.																
		126. Kishnaghur	33,007	34,020	67,027	2	...	2	1	...	1	4	12	16	11	4	15	
		127. Hauskhally	10,425	20,609	40,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
		128. Kishengunge	14,373	15,338	29,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		129. Chupra	26,480	28,017	55,097	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		130. Nakasheepara	26,806	29,096	55,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20	43	12	13
		131. Kalhunge	24,432	26,201	50,633	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	5	5
		132. Tehatta	40,097	48,378	94,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
		133. Meherpora	7,075	7,265	14,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		134. Karpipore	40,754	50,586	97,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	4
		135. Gangnes	47,438	48,329	95,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
		136. Dowlutpore	45,982	51,697	97,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		137. Nowpara	40,923	44,132	85,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
		138. Koohten	6,868	7,194	14,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		139. Commercolly, including Kaksa ...	89,419	41,584	81,003	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		140. Bhalooka	17,700	19,388	37,088	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		141. Bhadoolia	28,482	30,069	58,491	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3
		142. Alundanga	43,544	43,791	87,335	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		143. Choodadangkah	10,484	10,190	20,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		144. Damurhooda	29,134	29,804	58,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		145. Kuloopole	17,577	17,290	34,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		146. Jeobunnuggur	17,482	18,121	35,603	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1
		147. Moheshpore	49,190	51,140	100,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		148. Gowripotha	24,615	29,141	53,756	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	...	1	...	1	1
		149. Hongkong	6,923	8,262	15,185	12	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		150. Sursuh	31,147	35,216	66,363	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		151. Gaughatta	19,827	25,240	43,037	1	3	4	2	8	5	7	3	10	2	2	4	
		152. Gopalnuggur	10,549	20,520	40,069	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		153. Santipore	10,474	11,326	21,800	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
		154. Ranaghat, including Beornuggur or Oolow	34,068	36,823	70,891	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	11	8	19	
		155. Chagdah	28,554	29,771	58,325	4	1	5	2	2	3	...	3	3	2	5	...	
		156. Jagooli	19,217	19,229	38,446	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...			833,105	886,513	1,719,618	40	24	64	12	10	22	50	44	103	65	52
		District Total ...			877,125	935,670	1,812,795	43	29	72	13	11	24	65	46	111	72	57
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Jessore.	157. Town—Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	23	5	3	
		Country Areas.																
		158. Goodkhally	30,553	30,972	61,525	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	17	20	37
		159. Monirampur, including Nowpara ...	71,819	71,102	142,921	28	22	50	1	3	4	13	12	25	96	70	175	
		160. Kaliagunge	44,608	43,606	88,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		161. Keshubpore	42,562	42,298	84,860	0	5	14	...	5	5	9	7	16	22	17	39	
		162. Bagherpara	20,029	20,676	58,705	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		163. Jendiah	41,987	43,607	85,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		164. Kotchandpore	20,098	19,144	39,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		165. Hurrenakoonda	18,905	18,559	37,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		166. Salkopa	59,057	65,108	124,165	2	4	6	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
		167. Magorah, including Sreepore ...	70,956	77,547	148,503	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		168. Mahomedpore	39,593	42,204	81,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		169. Sukhila	21,904	23,726	45,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	52	31	83
		170. Narail	63,740	66,779	132,528	2	1	3	2	2	...	3	...	3	2	2	4	
		171. Kallia	33,547	33,939	67,486	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		172. Lohagurah including Alfadangah ...	47,700	51,209	99,029	8	5	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		173. Khoolna, including Foottoiah ...	54,861	55,582	110,443	30	27	57	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		174. Bytaghatta	18,096	14,247	32,343	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		175. Doomriah including Tulla	53,740	52,214	105,954	10	17	27	7	3	10	2	4	6	5	5	10	
		176. Delooty, including Chandkhally ...	47,557	26,794	74,351	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	6	4	10	
		177. Bagerhat, including Fokeerhat... and Koochoa	71,303	67,257	138,560	32	20	52	10	9	19	7	4	11	51	35	86	
		178. Molnahat	23,829	24,088	48,497	15	7	22	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		179. Rampal	25,139	20,021	45,160	46	21	67	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		180. Morrelgunge	30,788	27,508	67,296	13	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		181. Jessore	73,479	72,427	145,906	1	...	1	2	...	2	15	13	23	22	15	37	
		Total of Country Areas ...			1,046,487	1,020,382	2,066,869	212	142	354	29	34	63	55	50	105	346	253
		District Total ...			1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	212	142	354	29	34	63	67	61	128	351	256
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad.	182. Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	10	24	15	11	
		Country Areas.																
		183. Burwa	36,326	39,637	75,963	...	10	10	...	3	3	6	4	10	2	...		
		184. Nowadnh	20,295	22,169	42,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		185. Hurrihurpara	27,334	30,270	57,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	7	...	
		186. Jellinghee	51,656	57,170	108,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		187. Gowas	39,208	43,879	83,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	1	
		188. Dowlutbazar	21,630	24,149	45,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		189. Moorshedabad, including ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		190. Bugwangola and ...	52,397	55,933	108,330	...	...	...	3	3	6	41	31	72	44	34	
		191. Budreehaut ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		192. Kulhangunge	20,153	22,010	42,163	5	7	12	23	20	43	11	7	18	6	...		
		193. Sojagunge } or Berhampore ...	20,553	19,027	39,580	1	1	2	15	4	19	12	9	21	7	7		
	194. Garabazar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195. Gokurn	22,598	24,519	47,117	...	...	...	7	7	14	30	28	64	12	11			
196. Khurong including Nulhaty, Ramporahant and Palsa ...	123,091	136,608	261,699	7	11	18	18	15	33	31	25	56	3	...				
197. Bhurtpore	59,179	66,039	125,218	30	24	60	9	4	13	3	...	3	...	...		
198. Jungpore, including Raghunathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Shumsheergunge, and Dewanserale ...	127,423	142,591	270,014	...	...	...	1	1	...	53	57	110	73	49			
Total of Country Areas ...			621,043	685,501	1,307,444	49	53	102	76	57	135	196	105	363	177			
District Total ...			645,335	708,291	1,353,626	49	53	102	77	58	136	212	175	387	193			

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.				February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
RAJSHAHY.—(Continued.)	Dinapore.	199. Town—Dinapore	7,700	5,842	13,542	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
		Country Areas.																
		200. Dinapore or Kotwally	1,064	641	2,805	2	2
		201. Rajarampore	100,618	96,438	197,106	57	21	78	18	9	27	1	3	4	4	5	9	
		202. Beergunge	78,182	71,915	150,097	25	14	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		203. Kaliagunge	48,481	46,247	94,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		204. Hemtabad	45,713	41,376	87,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		205. Bungsihari	40,038	38,250	78,288	...	...	...	5	3	8	1	1	2	10	18	28
		206. Gunzarampore	38,679	36,517	75,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		207. Pateeram	34,911	31,955	66,866	...	...	...	9	4	13	3	5	8	...	...	...
		208. Putneetola	62,104	60,596	122,700	9	3	12	5	3	8	9	13	22	2	2	4	
		209. Porsha	25,521	23,282	48,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
		210. Chintamun	26,587	24,305	50,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		211. Hubra	32,637	30,270	62,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		212. Nowabgunge	24,023	22,730	46,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		213. Gornahut or Raneegunge	8,750	8,175	16,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
		214. Peergunge	46,464	42,832	89,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		215. Raneesunkoil	40,944	37,753	78,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...
		216. Thakoorgaon	113,135	100,730	213,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	58	153
				Total of Country Areas	768,731	720,151	1,488,882	91	38	129	37	21	58	28	29	57	120	207
				District Total	778,431	725,403	1,503,834	91	38	129	37	22	59	29	30	59	121	210
Maldah.	Maldah.	217. Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,399	12,859	4	...	4	20	9	29	35	35	70	4	6	10	
		Country Areas.																
		218. Gorgoriba	31,628	33,920	65,548	...	...	...	1	1	8	0	14	74	71	145	
		219. Khurba	45,600	40,411	92,011	3	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	19	15	34	
		220. Gajole	28,282	27,034	55,316	2	...	2	1	2	3	16	5	21	63	55		
		221. Kaliachuk	56,784	62,591	119,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	21	66	21	
		222. Gomasthapore	25,009	23,900	48,909	5	0	11	12	4	16	10	5	15	6	1		
		223. Sheebgunge	40,914	53,803	105,717	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	7	41	11	52	
		224. Nowabgunge	25,725	27,470	53,195	1	...	1	16	14	30	...	...	24	17	41	
		225. English Bazar	35,023	37,820	72,843	...	2	2	...	1	1	70	83	153	63	50		
		226. Maldah	26,662	23,901	50,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	37	40	33	
				Total of Country Areas	324,627	338,940	663,567	11	8	19	32	23	55	130	132	268	386	
				District Total	331,087	345,339	676,426	15	8	23	52	32	84	171	167	338	390	
Rajshahye.	Rajshahye.	227. Town—Nattore	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
		Country Areas.																
		228. Godagari	17,444	17,289	34,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		229. Tanore	45,044	45,088	91,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		230. Manda	46,443	45,835	92,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		231. Bandakara	39,180	37,979	77,159	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		232. Baghmara	64,018	63,769	127,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	5	...
		233. Pootia	70,770	72,317	143,087	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	5	22	13	35	...
		234. Oharghat	35,016	35,808	70,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		235. Lalpore or Bilmarah	66,643	69,299	135,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		236. Burkalgram	62,242	65,699	127,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		237. Singra	79,403	79,728	159,131	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	6	14
		238. Beaulah	56,385	53,922	110,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	1	2	3	1
		239. Nattore	62,203	67,775	129,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	12
				Total of Country Areas	645,647	655,408	1,301,055	8	8	16	8	5	13	49	16	35	89	147
				District Total	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	8	8	16	8	5	13	50	16	36	90	150
Bangalore.	Bangalore.	240. Town—Rangpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																
		241. Nisbutkunge... ..	75,066	71,392	146,458	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		242. Durwance	61,590	57,634	119,224	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		243. Jaldhaka	86,605	81,668	168,273	13	4	16	5	1	6	6	8	14	...	...
		244. Dimlah	71,293	67,381	138,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		245. Phoorunbaree	85,514	80,047	165,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		246. Barobaree	72,139	71,130	143,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		247. Nagessuree	91,977	90,943	182,920	29	18	47	29	33	62	6	4	10	...	...
		248. Alipore, including Sundergunge, Bugwa, Fooloomar, and	130,911	122,032	252,943	46	29	75	...	...	...	6	11	19	1	...	
		249. Koergunge	50,005	48,737	98,742	19	9	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		250. Molunga	57,219	55,047	112,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		251. Peergunge	38,943	36,892	75,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		252. Bhownanagunge	32,500	29,887	62,387	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		253. Chilmaree	34,238	33,323	67,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		254. Sadollapore	60,794	59,800	120,594	5	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
255. Gobindgunge	92,646	88,728	181,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256. Mygunge, or Rangpore, or Kaliagunge	59,070	57,843	116,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	1,091,448	1,052,424	2,143,872	131	91	222	84	35	69	23	24	46	13	22		
		District Total	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	131	91	222	84	35	69	23	24	46	13	22		

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.																	
						January.			February.			March.			April.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
RAJSHAHYE.—(Continued.)	Bogra.	257. Town—Bogra	8,843	2,529	5,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																		
		258. Bogra, including Gohail	106,749	106,870	213,619	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	36	71
		259. Sharikandy, including Mudhupore	59,019	56,853	115,872	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	12	21	17	38	...	...	...
		260. Sheebgunge	28,734	27,051	55,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		261. Panchbeebie	33,272	31,185	64,457	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	11	10	21	...	...	...
		262. Khetlal	19,076	19,556	38,632	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	4	14	...	...	...
		263. Budulgachee	18,732	18,011	36,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
		264. Adumdigee	41,295	42,262	83,557	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
		265. Sherepore, including Dhunut	37,644	36,386	74,030	0	1	7	8	3	11	23	20	43
		Total of Country Areas	344,521	339,074	683,595	7	1	8	1	...	1	21	18	39	107	88	195
		District Total	347,864	341,603	689,467	7	1	8	1	...	1	21	18	39	111	88	199
	Pubna.	266. Town—Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...
		Country Areas.																		
		267. Doolal	76,240	77,603	153,843	...	...	...	2	2	10	18	28	27	7	34	...	...	...
		268. Muthurah	47,365	47,052	94,417	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	7	25	10	35	...	...	...
		269. Chatmohur	62,330	64,208	126,538	3	1	4	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		270. Shazadpore	98,036	102,617	200,653	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
		271. Oolapara	79,993	81,862	161,855	4	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		272. Raigunge	41,282	41,143	82,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		273. Pubna	81,224	83,084	164,308	1	...	1	7	5	12
		274. Sorajgunge	107,593	103,450	211,043	23	13	36	1	1	2	1	3	4	15	13	28
		Total of Country Areas	594,663	601,201	1,195,864	33	17	50	5	3	8	15	27	42	77	35	112
		District Total	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	33	17	50	5	3	8	15	27	42	81	36	117
	Darjeeling.	Country Areas.																		
		275. Darjeeling	Hill Territory...	19,798	14,684	34,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		276. Dumsong ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		277. Kalimpong ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		278. Kurseong	Terai ...	7,577	4,668	12,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...
		279. Haqua ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		280. Phansedewah ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		281. Mutteogurrah	Torai ...	25,682	22,303	47,985	1	1	2	...
		282. Nuksurbaree ... ..					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas					53,057	41,655	94,712
		District Total	53,057	41,655	94,712
			Jalpigoree.	283. Town—Fakergunge	8,837	2,444	6,281	1	...	1
Country Areas.																				
284. Silligoree	33,125			31,437	64,562	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...
285. Fakergunge	24,468			23,717	48,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
286. Mynagoree	4,852			4,579	9,431	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
287. Boda	73,118			68,349	141,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
288. Patagram	29,888			28,131	58,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
289. Fallacotta,	Western Doars.			47,605	43,075	90,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290. Allipore, (Dhorguri), ... ..							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas	213,056			199,328	412,384	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	1	4	5
District Total	216,893			201,772	418,665	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	4	6
	Goalpara.			291. Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061
		Country Areas.																		
		292. Goalpara, including Nibaree, Lukhipore, Damrah, Gureli, and Kamarputtee	42,280	40,398	82,678	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	18	4	17	...	...	...
		293. Fakergaon	21,600	19,681	41,281	13	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...
		294. Salmarah	46,167	43,948	90,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
		295. Doobree or Gowreepore	36,882	33,935	70,817	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		296. Agmonee or Jhapesahree	19,959	19,192	39,151	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		297. Pritimaree and Singmaree	30,615	28,801	59,416	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		298. Garulbaree, including Kakreepara	9,433	9,273	18,706	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	206,426	195,327	401,753	28	31	59	...	...	3	8	11	18	7	25	...	...	...
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	28	31	59	...	...	3	8	11	18	7	25	...	...	...
			Dacca.	Towns.																
299. Dacca	37,395			31,817	69,212	1	...	1	1	3	4
300. Manickgunge	5,750			5,792	11,542	...	1	1
Total of Towns	43,145			37,609	80,754	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	4

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18				
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																															
M.v.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Numbers.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
...	4	...	4	257				
4	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	42	82	258
4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	28	59	259
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	260
0	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	37	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	31	262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	263
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	27	68	265
21	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	160	131	291
21	21	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	104	131	235
...	5	...	5	9	1	10	266				
2	4	6	1	...	1	3	...	3	0	8	14	49	80	88	267				
13	8	21	2	3	5	3	2	5	5	1	6	1	4	7	11	30	10	58	268				
...	37	23	60	63	38	101	269		
6	11	17	5	1	6	270	
5	6	2	8	271	
...	1	12	10	22	42	32	74	73	47	120	272	273			
26	24	50	7	3	10	5	2	7	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	20	10	30	92	67	159	285	180	474					
26	24	50	7	3	10	6	2	7	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	20	10	30	97	67	164	295	190	484					
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	275				
3	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	8	2	11	276	
...	1	2	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	5	3	8	277				
3	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	15	0	21	278				
3	...	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	15	6	21	279				
...	1	...	1	280				
...	281	
...	282	
1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	3	17	283				
...	284	
1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	285	
...	286	
2	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	6	10	287	
2	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	6	17	288	
4	1	5	11	5	16	...	1	1	15	7	22	201	289
11	19	30	36	33	74	10	20	...	30	13	4	17	1	...	1	87	93	180	292	290
22	39	61	6	5	11	48	60	115	293	291
68	113	201	22	51	73	110	163	275	294
...	295
...	296
...	297
...	298
186	172	298	71	104	175	20	29	49	13	4	17	5	7	12	299
180	173	303	82	109	191	20	30	50	13	4	17	5	7	12	300
4	1	5	1	1	2	5	...	5	66	24	90	19	4	23	97	33	130	299	300
4	1	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	1	6	69	25	94	20	5	25	102	37	13	

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Country Areas.	301. Lalbagh	68,714	72,880	141,594	12	4	16	6	...	6	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	
		302. Sobhar	80,864	86,845	167,709	4	4	8	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	3	9
		303. Kapasia	55,433	50,802	106,235	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
		304. Roypora	78,603	76,505	155,110	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
		305. Roopgunge	80,809	60,161	120,770	18	15	33	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		306. Nawabgunge	64,792	72,118	136,910	5	4	9	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	1	4
		307. Moonshigunge	100,830	110,820	211,650	16	23	39	3	...	3	...	1	1	10	13	23		
		308. Sreenuggur	112,831	185,593	298,424	18	17	35	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
		309. Jaffergunge	74,849	79,304	154,153	2	0	8	3	5	8	2	2	4	11	8	19		
		310. Harirampore	37,682	40,039	77,721	...	...	1	3	7	10	2	1	3	1	...	1
		311. Naraingunge	57,009	52,434	109,533	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		312. Manickgunge	70,322	72,308	142,630	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...		802,630	909,609	1,772,239	80	73	153	23	15	38	10	10	20	40	31	79	
		District Total ...		905,775	947,218	1,852,993	80	74	154	24	15	39	10	10	20	47	36	83	
Furzedpore.	Country Areas.	313. Bhoana	56,936	58,196	115,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
		314. Awanpore	40,192	52,954	102,146	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		315. Sudderpore	29,333	33,323	62,656	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		316. Deorah	54,529	62,002	116,531	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		317. Mukandpore	66,802	69,267	136,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
		318. Gopalgunge or Gopeenathpore...	48,955	43,711	92,666	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		319. Gosalundo	46,435	43,290	89,725	...	...	...	11	10	21	10	11	21	24	24	48
		320. Belgachee	44,170	43,161	87,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	3	13	...
		321. Pangsa	61,402	64,674	126,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		322. Furzedpore	40,094	39,157	79,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1
		Total of Country Areas ...		497,854	514,735	1,012,589	7	5	12	11	10	21	12	15	27	45	31	76	
		District Total ...		497,854	514,735	1,012,589	7	5	12	11	10	21	12	15	27	45	31	76	
		Dacca.—(Continued.)	Towns.	323. Burisal	5,799	1,885	7,684	2	2	4	4	4	8
				324. Dowlutkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351
Total of Towns ...	8,939			4,096	13,035	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Backergunge.	Country Areas.	325. Barrisal, including Lakhutia ...	73,800	71,738	145,538	12	7	19	7	3	10	11	7	18	36	36	72		
		326. Jhulokatty	60,635	70,795	131,430	13	10	23	8	3	11	2	1	3	27	12	39		
		327. Nulchitty	44,754	44,710	89,464	17	16	33	...	...	...	9	6	15	21	11	32
		328. Backergunge	98,315	94,073	192,388	4	3	7	...	...	...	11	10	21	78	60	138
		329. Mehdigunge	71,497	67,179	138,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	43	50	40	90
		330. Gourmuddee	79,515	80,296	159,811	2	...	2	2	2	4	3	6	3	1	4	...		
		331. Kotaleopara	40,960	43,235	84,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		332. Madarcepore	84,079	87,252	171,331	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		333. Moofutgunge or Palong	120,451	127,255	247,706	9	10	19	7	9	16	11	8	19	42	23	65		
		334. Kewaree	83,902	89,536	173,438	21	12	33	6	2	7	2	2	4	4	5	9		
		335. Perozepore	45,901	44,950	90,850	10	9	19	3	2	5	2	1	3	18	16	34		
		336. Mutbarce	52,320	40,808	93,128	7	3	10	3	...	3	1	2	3	7	2	9		
		337. Bowful	69,155	58,740	118,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	4
		338. Mirzagunge	69,284	65,518	134,802	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	2	5	14	9	23
339. Goolsakhally	35,900	31,393	67,293	6	1	7	...	...	...	11	9	20	45	23	68		
340. Khalsakhally	54,977	43,780	98,757	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	8	16	36	19	55		
341. Dowlutkhan, including Man- purah	56,238	52,673	108,911	...	...	...	3	3	6	2	...	2	4	1	5		
342. Dhunya Monya	56,615	50,180	106,795	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	9	25	9	2	11		
Total of Country Areas ...		1,195,298	1,109,100	2,304,398	102	71	173	39	27	66	125	79	204	408	262	670			
District Total ...		1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	104	73	177	39	27	66	126	79	204	412	266	678			
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Towns.	343. Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
		344. Kishoregunge	6,682	6,955	13,637	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	1	1	2	...	2
		345. Nuseerabad	6,795	5,373	12,168	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	23
		Total of Towns ...	20,787	17,230	38,017	6	...	6	2	1	8	...	1	1	17	14	31		
Mymensing.	Country Areas.	346. Madarigunge	86,495	83,334	169,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		347. Gaffergaon	42,917	40,725	83,642	12	8	20	1	3	4	5	2	7	...	...	...
		348. Netrakona, including Kenduah...	131,286	170,094	301,380	8	10	13	...	...	...	2	7	9	1	...	1
		349. Doorgapore	58,614	54,296	112,910	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	13
		350. Foolpore	440,991	46,972	96,963	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		351. Dewangunge	43,316	41,903	85,219	14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		352. Singa	49,322	50,099	99,391	4	2	6	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		353. Mudhupore	64,056	63,996	128,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		354. Nickly	47,490	49,545	97,035	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		355. Bacedpore	77,991	75,800	153,791	2	...	2	3	9	12	...	...	...	2	...	2
		356. Attia	151,800	158,988	309,888	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
		357. Mymensing, including Mookta- gachoe	106,680	104,335	210,865	5	2	7	1	2	8	...	...	4	14	13	28
		358. Jamalpore	81,513	79,197	160,710	19	18	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
		359. Sherepore	73,277	75,945	149,225	24	16	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360. Kishoregunge	47,477	48,600	96,077	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	2		
Total of country Areas ...		1,167,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	99	68	162	15	21	86	11	12	23	39	13	52			
District Total ...		1,187,992	1,161,955	2,349,947	105	68	166	17	22	89	11	13	24	36	27	62			

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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.				February.		March.		April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
DACCA.—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	361. Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	2	1	3						2	2	4		
		Country Areas.																
		362. Dhurmpasha	50,445	44,795	95,240	3	2	5	2		2	3	2	5	65	32	97	
		363. Sonamgunge, including Laur	32,010	28,509	60,519	6	6	12	13	9	22	5	4	9	23	11	37	
		364. Chattuck	106,249	98,805	205,053	1	1	2	5	1	6				10	5	15	
		365. Parcool, including Sylhet	63,837	63,887	127,724										1		1	
		366. Tajpore	51,583	47,847	99,430													
		367. Nubbeegunge	55,303	54,703	110,006	2	1	3	2	2	4	3		3				
		368. Abidabad	45,108	43,458	88,566	8	27	35	5	5								
		369. Sunkerpasha	38,459	40,405	78,864			4	6	10	1	1	2					
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar.	370. Luskerpore	88,300	89,273	177,573													
		371. Noakholly	37,741	36,597	74,338										7	4	11	
		372. Rajnukker	57,043	52,900	109,943										1	2	3	
		373. Hingajeah	50,026	48,887	98,913	3	4	7										
		374. Latoo	137,635	130,798	268,433													
		375. Molagool	24,397	23,080	47,477										1	1	2	
		376. Jynteahpore	12,903	12,203	25,106													
		377. Gohainghat	16,978	15,550	32,528													
		Total of Country Areas	871,016	831,677	1,702,693	23	41	64	31	18	49	12	7	19	111	55	166	
		District Total	880,330	830,209	1,710,539	25	42	67	31	18	49	12	7	19	113	57	170	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	Country Areas.																
		378. Katigora	25,257	22,967	48,224										6	5	13	
		379. Silchar, or Cachar including Luchipore	50,510	40,622	91,132							1	1	2	4	6	10	
		280. Hylakandy	34,606	31,065	65,671	2		2	2		2				1	1	1	
		Total of Country Areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	2		2	2		2	1	1	2	12	12	24	
		District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	2		2	2		2	1	1	2	12	12	24	
		381. Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604	2	1	3				1		1				
		Country Areas.																
		382. Chittagong or Islamabad	20,105	20,232	55,337	2	7	9								3	2	5
		383. Koomeriah	12,681	13,537	26,218													
CHITTAGONG.	Noakholly.	384. Hathazaree	39,628	42,903	82,531	2	1	3					6	5	11	2	...	
		385. Meerkasoria	56,654	64,320	120,974	1	12	33	10	5	15	15	30	51	52	103		
		386. Futtockcherry	40,299	52,087	101,386	4	4	8	9	21	30	3	5	8				
		387. Rajan	70,283	75,141	145,424	1	1	2					2	2	4	4	8	
		388. Putleah	107,423	125,083	232,506	25	32	57	5	3	8	1		1	2	6	8	
		389. Satkaneeah	91,919	109,009	200,928	2	1	3										
		390. Chukureah	21,057	23,455	44,512													
		391. Muscal	8,690	8,758	17,448													
		392. Cox's Bazar	15,760	16,317	32,077	2		2										
		393. Ramoo	13,484	14,228	27,712													
394. Ookhoa	10,061	8,760	18,820															
Total of Country Areas	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	59	68	117	24	29	53	27	27	54	62	64	126			
District Total	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	61	50	120	24	29	53	28	27	55	62	64	126			
CHITTAGONG.	Noakholly.	395. Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,286	10,063						2						1	
		Country Areas.																
		396. Ramgunge	33,548	30,931	64,479	19	9	28	16	3	13	2	4	6		5	...	
		397. Luchipore	54,285	50,732	105,017	40	27	67	3	2	5	2	2	2	5	5	10	
		398. Sudharam	43,598	42,804	86,402	3		3	4	3	7	4	2	6	19	19	38	
		399. Begumgunge	71,623	67,965	139,588	13	11	24	9	2	11	6	3	3	8	8	11	
		400. Amorgaon	66,164	67,179	133,343	41	37	78	5	5	10	20	18	38	19	11	30	
		401. Boumnoo	16,515	17,464	33,979	2	2	4	1	6	7				3	7	10	
		402. Sundee	42,578	44,438	87,016	1		1										
		403. Hattia	28,079	26,768	54,847					2		2						
Total of Country Areas	956,220	947,581	1,903,801	119	86	205	34	21	55	34	24	58	49	50	99			
District Total	962,067	951,867	1,913,934	119	86	205	36	21	57	34	24	58	49	51	100			
CHITTAGONG.	Tipperah.	404. Town—Comilla	7,999	4,940	12,939	6	5	11				3	2	5	17	11	28	
		Country Areas.																
		405. Borkamptah	52,382	51,236	103,618	7	13	20	8	1	9				1		1	
		406. Thorish	107,149	106,401	213,550	19	11	30	19	16	35	2	5	7	4		...	
		407. Daoodkandy	85,540	81,461	167,001	22	9	31	2	2	4	4						
		408. Narsingpore or Tubkibugra	67,081	63,214	130,295	17	3	20	18	15	33							
		409. Hajeengunge	35,272	32,312	67,584	29	19	48	5	9	14	6	3	9	6	10	16	
		410. Lushah	50,059	46,386	96,445	15	12	27										
		411. Jagannath Dighee	37,038	35,174	72,212	4	3	7	11	18	27	26	24	50	7	4	11	
		412. Chagulyah	57,786	56,916	114,702	10	5	15	7	3	10	2	1	3	28	27	55	
CHITTAGONG.	Tipperah.	413. Kusbah	64,537	65,268	130,105	4		4	4	4	8	6	5	11	11	9	20	
		414. Gouripoorah	54,432	51,684	106,116	56	35	91	11	7	18	17	46	33	4	3	7	
		415. Comilla	55,806	53,508	109,314	9	7	16	1	3	4	8	8	16	9	4	13	
		416. Bramanberiah	107,020	104,941	211,961	16	13	29	8	4	12	4	4	8	24	11	35	
		Total of Country Areas	774,393	746,591	1,520,984	208	130	338	94	80	174	81	67	149	131	108	239	
		District Total	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	214	135	349	94	80	174	84	69	153	146	119	267	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

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1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATIONS.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PATNA.	PATNA.	Towns.																	
		417. Patna	78,028	80,872	158,900	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	11	4	15
		418. Barh	5,329	5,721	11,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	14	28
		419. Behar	5,091	4,958	10,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	88,448	91,551	179,999	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	12	24	25	18	43
		Country Areas.																	
		420. Patna	11,465	13,411	24,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		421. Bankipore	34,406	38,340	72,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
		422. Nowhutpore	40,803	43,487	84,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		423. Mussoondhee	50,156	53,585	103,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
PATNA.	GYA.	424. Paleegunge, including Bikrum	39,140	39,934	79,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		425. Huktearpore	29,011	29,945	58,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
		426. Ilisa	78,197	80,725	158,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
		427. Uttasurai, including Selao	71,598	74,177	145,775	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		428. Dinapore, including Khagoul	30,060	31,240	61,300	3	2	6	1	...	1	3	8	6	2	1	3		
		429. Munceur	37,682	42,355	80,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		430. Fuloosh	37,497	40,072	77,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		431. Barh	47,837	50,450	98,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		432. Mokameh	39,262	39,662	78,924	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	13	27	19	17	56
		433. Behar	120,315	129,827	250,142	1	11	12	
PATNA.	GYA.	Total of Country Areas ...	678,429	706,210	1,379,639	4	2	6	2	1	3	28	24	52	76	61	137		
		District Total ...	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	4	2	6	3	1	4	40	36	76	101	79	180		
		Towns.																	
		434. Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		435. Jehanabad	0,095	11,927	21,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	13	30
		Total of Towns ...	42,166	45,699	87,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	17	13	30
		Country Areas.																	
		436. Gya	103,600	106,129	209,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	13	27
		437. Shergotty	72,950	79,982	152,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		438. Barnchutty	42,750	43,433	86,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA.	SHAHABAD.	439. Utree	37,509	38,253	75,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		440. Jehanabad	117,517	116,014	233,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	81	27	58
		441. Urwul	48,393	51,274	99,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		442. Nubheonugger	43,533	47,367	90,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		443. Tikaree	81,354	86,287	167,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		444. Aurumabad	101,470	114,217	215,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		445. Nowadah	178,697	178,063	356,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		446. Daodnugger	40,761	43,886	84,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		447. Rajowlee	43,249	44,387	87,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	911,903	949,922	1,861,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	52	56	108
PATNA.	SHAHABAD.	District Total ...	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	60	60	135
		Towns.																	
		448. Town Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	20	29	55	
		Country Areas.																	
		449. Belowty	81,803	89,065	170,868	8	2	10	
		450. Peeroo	74,779	77,835	152,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		451. Chowra	41,286	43,914	85,200	2	1	3	
		452. Dhunraon	74,068	77,401	151,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		453. Nokha	57,227	58,838	116,065	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		454. Ramgurh	46,798	47,105	93,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA.	TIRHOOT.	455. Arrah	135,689	155,749	291,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		456. Buxar	48,249	53,486	101,735	6	8	14	
		457. Doonraon	82,074	88,255	170,329	4	10	14	
		458. Sasceran, including Dehree	88,106	88,063	176,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	24	9	33
		459. Bhubhuah and Chand, including Doorgawati	98,540	101,814	200,354	...	...	...	13	...	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	828,674	881,525	1,710,199	2	...	2	13	...	13	4	5	9	...	30	74		
		District Total ...	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	2	...	2	13	...	13	4	5	9	70	59	129		
		Towns.																	
		460. Mozafferpoore	21,729	16,491	38,223	1	1	3	1	4	
		461. Durbhunga	23,603	23,947	47,550	
PATNA.	TIRHOOT.	Total of Towns ...	45,332	40,341	85,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...
		Country Areas.																	
		462. Budraj Semur	61,551	62,882	124,433	
		463. Belsund	52,344	51,295	103,639	
		464. Kutroh	109,719	108,491	218,210	7	2	9	
		465. Parokhas	64,343	68,840	133,183	
		466. Mohlweh	97,287	107,703	204,990	15	19	34
		467. Mahnare	28,676	31,557	60,233	1	1	15	19	34
		468. Tajpore	194,446	201,145	395,591	4	8	12
		469. Dulsinsgera	120,177	122,908	243,085	18	28	46
PATNA.	TIRHOOT.	470. Babera	132,365	123,363	255,728	25	23	48	
		471. Shewhar	81,011	78,366	159,377	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17				
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																												
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	
23	19	42	13	8	21	24	17	41	28	22	50	...	2	2	14	6	20	2	...	2	...	...	128	81	204	417
17	7	24	4	5	9	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	51	44	95	418	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	32	50	76	126	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	95	167	419
40	26	66	17	13	30	45	33	78	79	100	179	4	8	12	14	0	20	8	1	4	6	3	9	246	220	466		
8	11	19	1	...	1	10	12	22	420	
12	5	17	6	2	8	8	1	9	10	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	18	61	421
3	5	8	7	5	12	14	15	29	7	5	12	6	13	19	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	29	82	422
5	7	12	11	5	16	11	11	22	10	11	21	6	13	19	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	54	51	105	423
4	4	8	4	30	17	47	31	17	48	49	16	65	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	56	177	424
4	4	8	9	19	28	39	9	11	20	11	19	30	9	3	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	55	58	113	425
2	4	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21	426
15	20	35	17	24	41	23	4	27	13	27	40	19	11	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	90	183	427
27	24	51	25	21	46	3	5	8	4	5	9	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	59	123	428
1	...	1	...	1	...	1	41	18	59	24	17	41	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	86	103	429
36	21	57	12	3	15	34	29	63	3	4	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	121	78	199	430
29	14	43	19	16	35	26	9	35	9	6	15	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	119	79	198	431	
21	9	30	7	1	8	13	4	17	5	5	10	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	56	30	86	432
6	4	10	25	21	46	31	31	62	166	206	372	32	41	73	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	262	314	576	433
173	120	299	180	139	319	200	155	415	316	331	647	80	78	158	7	1	8	1	1	2	2	1	3	1,129	920	2,049		
213	152	365	197	152	349	305	188	493	395	431	826	84	86	170	21	7	28	4	2	6	8	4	2	1,375	1,140	2,515		
...	1	1	1	3	4	12	9	21	08	85	153	8	7	15	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	91	107	198	434
3	2	5	14	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	26	61	435
3	3	6	15	14	29	12	9	21	08	85	153	8	7	15	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	128	133	269	
4	1	5	6	3	9	20	39	59	116	118	234	42	33	75	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	203	210	413	436
...	63	58	121	437	
18	13	31	20	17	37	438	
1	6	7	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	49	40	89	16	9	25	...	3	3	...	...	70	61	131	439
26	14	40	26	27	53	83	80	163	132	101	233	44	22	66	70	39	109	1	2	3	...	...	414	312	726	440
7	4	11	3	2	5	41	34	75	41	35	76	16	18	34	26	32	58	...	...	...	...	...	134	125	259	441
3	6	9	...	...	...	1	43	21	64	5	9	0	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	34	91	442
...	102	100	208	443	
30	25	55	9	7	16	78	53	131	140	138	278	131	130	261	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	400	362	762	444
21	28	49	48	48	96	70	79	149	221	230	451	135	153	290	47	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	547	568	1,115	445
7	...	...	11	2	3	5	11	19	13	2	15	21	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	22	66	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	85	177	447
117	218	128	346	388	360	748	764	731	1,495	518	461	979	175	114	289	2	5	7	2,146	1,980	4,406		
120	104	224	143	145	288	400	309	709	832	816	1,648	526	468	994	175	116	291	3	5	8	2,272	2,093	4,365		
5	8	13	6	2	8	8	...	8	16	8	24	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	48	111	448
18	9	27	26	11	37	83	55	138	94	94	192	12	3	15	29	11	40	1	...	1	...	...	266	189	455	449
13	16	29	19	46	65	60	50	110	114	87	171	79	53	132	54	36	90	...	...	...	...	...	329	268	597	450
6	5	11	7	6	13	24	18	42	5	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	41	87	451
...	...	...	5	5	10	54	31	85	140	107	247	53	53	106	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	260	209	469	452
...	...	...	13	5	18	28	29	57	24	15	39	24	19	43	17	12	29	15	9	24	5	...	127	89	218	453
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	454
16	15	30	55	38	93	229	231	460	112	115	227	24	17	41	71	54	125	...	...	...	...	...	507	470	977	455
5	7	12	22	14	36	78	43	118	16	9	25	14	9	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	138	90	228	456
2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	135	109	74	174	50	20	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	185	412	457
21	20	41	75	51	126	89	47	138	5	7	12	9	11	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	225	145	370	458
2	8	10	30	25	55	112	88	200	113	101	214	131	105	236	9	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	411	332	743	459
77	83	160	252	201	453	833	689	1,502	714	607	1,321	390	290	686	194	135	329	18	9	27	5	...	5	2,552	2,029	4,581		
82	92	173	258	203	461	841	659	1,510	730	615	1,345	398	291	689	194	135	329	18	9	27	5	...	5	2,615	2,077	4,692		
1	1	6	7	12	4	1	5	44	40	84	460	
21	11	32	47	40	87	32	31	63	19	6	25	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	89	209	461
22	11	33	53	49	99	36	32	68	45	40	85	3	5	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	164	138	302	462
...	6	4	10	45	49	94	64	43	107	2	8	5	117	99	216	463	
...	10	5	15	12	5	17	5	7	15	30	17	47	464	
86	65	150	48	14	62	108	62	170	11	7	18	23	17	40	14	7	21	296	174	470	465	
...	...	...	11	8	19	87	81	168	249	196	44															

STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January. February. March. April.											
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Tirhoot.—(Continued.)	472. Belamochpukownoe	47,245	46,434	93,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		473. Jeley	147,732	150,134	297,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		474. Beniput Khajowlee	50,632	49,859	100,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		475. Bhowaroh or Mudhubunee	84,646	80,577	165,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		476. Mudohpore	72,064	65,187	137,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		477. Khajowlee	71,368	67,078	138,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		478. Harlakee	32,157	31,063	63,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		479. Lawkaha	44,096	40,141	84,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		480. Mozafterpore	152,036	157,204	309,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		481. Durbhunga	130,656	129,572	260,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Sarun.	482. Lalgunge	63,276	72,183	135,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		483. Hajeeppore	68,034	75,029	143,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		484. Rowserah	156,303	148,201	304,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		485. Setamarhon	84,195	82,492	166,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	2,146,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	152	143	295	
		District Total	2,101,764	2,102,942	4,204,706	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	155	144	299
		Towns.															
		486. Chuprah	22,852	23,435	46,287	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		787. Revilgunge	6,741	6,674	13,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		488. Sewan... ..	5,556	5,543	11,099	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Chumpanun.	Total of Towns	35,140	35,652	70,801	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	
		Country Areas.															
		489. Chuprah	83,210	94,035	177,245	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		490. Deekwara or Kusmur	48,600	58,639	107,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		491. Pura	103,841	119,019	222,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		492. Manjhee	65,180	70,883	136,063	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		493. Bussantpore	94,509	102,512	197,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		494. Musbruk	127,005	141,488	268,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		495. Sewan	102,606	134,480	237,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		496. Durawlee	99,542	101,894	201,436	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr.	497. Buragwan	129,018	126,439	255,457	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		498. Burawlee, including Hupore Kluergowlee	76,935	77,936	154,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	961,530	1,031,525	1,993,055	7	3	10	2	...	2	4	1	5	4	5	9
		District Total	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	9	3	12	2	...	2	4	5	6	7	5	12
		Towns.															
		499. Bettia	11,220	8,488	19,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		500. Moteeharee	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	16,015	11,959	27,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.															
		501. Adapore, including Katkunwa and Ruxoul	58,980	55,572	114,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr.	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gornasban	117,374	113,110	230,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		503. Kesari, including Dhakaha or Piprah	75,502	75,361	150,863	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		504. Modhobun	43,021	41,852	84,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		505. Gobindgunge	72,971	69,015	141,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		506. Lowra including Ramnugger and Shikarpore	86,917	83,843	170,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhubunee	59,892	54,987	114,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		508. Moteeharee, including Segowli	60,205	65,410	125,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyroo	137,643	132,171	269,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr.	Towns.															
		510. Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	1	1	2	6	1	7
		511. Jamalpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of Towns	18,545	18,182	36,727	1	...	1	1	1	2	8	1	9
		Country Areas.															
		512. Khurruckpore	70,150	69,089	139,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		513. Gyroo	158,115	157,538	315,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		514. Togra	95,013	101,650	196,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		515. Bulliah or Begoo Serai	166,459	174,603	341,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		516. Sekundra	54,003	55,156	109,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr.	517. Chukye	39,509	39,113	78,622	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		518. Monghyr	51,108	53,353	104,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		519. Soorygurrah	76,840	78,104	154,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		520. Shaikhpoorah	98,679	100,100	198,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		521. Jamooee	69,053	68,064	137,117	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	878,529	897,730	1,776,259	1	...	1	1	1	2	12	1	13	167	102	269
		District Total	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	1	...	1	2	1	3	13	2	15	175	108	278

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17					
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																													
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...
1	6	7	54	23	77	87	62	149	107	67	174	33	35	68	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	22	472	
13	4	17	7	3	10	1	1	2	4	2	6	9	1	10	10	22	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	102	457	473	
17	11	28	29	20	49	58	48	106	75	15	90	18	27	45	22	18	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	102	271	475	
48	17	65	8	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	22	86	476	
14	10	24	11	3	14	12	9	21	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	27	68	477	
1	...	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	15	5	20	3	1	4	13	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	18	54	478	
9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	479	
2	4	6	30	18	48	18	19	37	41	34	75	12	5	17	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	90	195	480	
64	54	118	28	17	45	66	30	96	91	13	104	44	33	77	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	131	355	481	
12	9	21	6	4	10	17	8	25	8	5	13	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33	73	482	
9	8	17	4	2	6	20	4	24	6	2	8	16	9	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	21	76	483	
444	306	750	78	71	149	46	34	80	34	25	59	10	21	31	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	474	1,128	484	
4	...	4	17	7	24	10	30	79	52	40	92	10	21	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	100	263	485	
942	605	1,547	523	300	823	690	480	1,170	669	481	1,150	319	196	515	95	82	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390	2,348	5,738		
961	676	1,637	576	346	922	726	512	1,238	711	521	1,235	322	201	523	97	84	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,554	2,486	6,040		
2	...	2	7	8	15	40	29	75	102	85	187	14	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	133	308	486	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	9	20	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	30	487
2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	22	488	
4	4	8	8	9	17	47	31	78	115	96	211	19	16	35	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	159	360		
1	...	1	11	8	19	9	13	22	136	114	250	41	28	69	7	9	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	172	384	489	
1	1	2	5	8	13	46	12	58	19	13	32	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	87	177	490	
3	...	3	16	8	24	37	26	73	14	9	23	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	50	143	491	
...	...	...	32	64	96	73	38	111	46	54	100	45	52	97	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	186	387	492	
...	3	5	9	6	15	2	7	9	5	2	7	12	10	22	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	28	59	493	
8	3	11	1	1	2	18	13	31	25	21	46	17	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	52	92	494	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	5	5	10	20	11	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	58	495
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	22	21	43	16	10	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	37	79	496
2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	497	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	15	14	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	38	498
17	0	17	75	64	139	201	117	318	280	243	523	173	111	284	18	23	41	5	3	8	1	1	2	787	610	1,397			
21	13	34	85	73	158	218	148	366	305	339	644	192	157	349	19	23	42	5	4	9	2	1	3	988	769	1,757			
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	499
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	500
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	501
...	29	17	46	502
...	7	6	13	24	15	39	413	311	724	119	80	199	5	10	15	560	422	982	503
...	504
...	505
...	506
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STATEMENT No. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the differ

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8								
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.														
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.					
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Bhagulpore.	522. Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,657	69,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Country Areas.															
		523. Bhagulpore	40,261	41,747	82,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
		524. Sultangunge... ..	39,637	40,893	80,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		525. Purneshpore or Lokmanpore	68,529	70,879	139,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
		526. Umurpore	78,307	80,927	159,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		527. Banka	63,293	64,199	127,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		528. Katooria	48,011	47,004	95,015	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		529. Budhowna or Kissengunge	70,423	68,980	139,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		530. Mudehpoorah	128,546	123,137	251,683	...	...	...	1	1	37	31	68	16	6	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Purneah.	531. Soopool	141,482	137,620	279,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		532. Bongong	73,569	71,519	145,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		533. Nathpore or Purtabgunge	72,513	69,044	141,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		534. Colgong	57,591	58,531	116,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	...	10	10	...	1	1	90	48	138	204	135	...
		District Total	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	...	10	10	...	1	1	90	48	138	204	136	...
		535. Town—Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.															
		536. Dhumdaha	51,923	50,515	102,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		537. Gondwara	52,093	51,065	103,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Sonthal-Pargunnahs.	538. Muniharee	25,117	26,782	51,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		539. Kudbah	68,141	68,017	136,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		540. Hulraipore	58,984	56,977	115,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		541. Amourkusbah	58,361	55,796	114,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		542. Araroea	91,706	91,165	182,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		543. Muttearee	44,801	43,917	88,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		544. Bahadoorgunge	89,949	83,562	173,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		545. Kishengunge	76,389	67,775	144,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		546. Kaliagunge	130,791	115,904	246,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		547. Purneah	66,940	65,632	132,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Cuttack.	548. Raneegunge	53,528	51,938	105,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	866,643	832,095	1,698,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	870,320	838,475	1,714,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
		549. Rajmehal	3,843	4,247	8,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		550. Doomka	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	9,502	9,781	19,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.															
		551. Rajmehal	90,415	92,385	182,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		552. Pakour	70,007	71,297	141,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Pooree.	553. Godda	146,823	146,617	293,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		554. Nya Doomka	139,274	140,797	280,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		555. Deoghur	173,696	168,694	342,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Towns.															
		556. Cuttack	25,860	25,009	50,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		557. Jajpore	5,192	5,561	10,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		558. Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	36,252	36,051	72,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Cuttack.	Country Areas.															
		559. Solipore	105,717	114,619	220,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		560. Patamundy	41,778	45,073	86,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		561. Dhumraala	108,212	114,857	223,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		562. Odalabar	51,234	56,767	108,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		563. Juggutsingapore	89,861	91,025	180,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		564. Juggunathpore	77,071	78,933	156,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		565. Cuttack	58,262	61,788	120,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		566. Kendrapara	72,757	74,795	147,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		567. Jajpore	84,170	94,546	178,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Pooree.	Total of Country Areas	680,068	733,403	1,413,471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		568. Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.															
		569. Gope	49,264	46,832	96,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		570. Pipley	102,653	101,722	204,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		571. Khoordah	102,658	102,314	204,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		572. Tangly	16,961	16,455	33,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		573. Bhanpore	21,765	21,470	43,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		574. Pooree, including Lubha...	84,071	80,914	165,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPORE.—(Continued.)	Pooree.	Total of Country Areas	577,372	569,607	1,146,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total	589,449	580,225	1,169,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17												
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																												
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.	
7	9	16	10	5	15	14	8	22	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	26	59	522
7	5	12	17	11	28	1	2	3	4	2	6	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	39	30	69	523
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	524
5	1	6	6	4	10	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	41	525
2	...	2	11	8	19	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	30	526
...	...	...	17	19	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30	40	527
15	2	17	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	91	528
30	18	48	32	12	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	32	82	529
3	4	7	1	2	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	55	194	530
30	12	42	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	72	531
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	52	168	532
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	39	533
101	40	150	96	68	164	9	10	19	9	6	15	6	10	16	7	4	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	522	332	854	534
108	58	166	108	63	160	23	18	41	10	8	18	7	11	18	7	4	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	555	358	913	535
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	71	143	536
10	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	28	78	537
17	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	88	376	538
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	12	44	539
7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	36	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	541
2	...	2	1	1	2	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	544
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545
4	6	10	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	27	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	20	127	548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	549
34	16	60	2	3	5	...	1	1	580	184	723	550	
55	16	70	8	8	16	...	1	1	611	255	866	551	
...	1	...	1	1	1	2	552	
...	553	
...	1	1	2	554	
...								

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Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT NO. 6.—Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8					
DIVISIONS.	Districts.	AREAS.		POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHOTA NAGPUR—(Continued).	Singbhoom—(Continued).	644. Anundpore ...	1,884	1,812	3,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		645. Chinpore ...	2,276	2,278	4,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		646. Chackerdharpore ...	17,672	17,144	34,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		647. Kera ...	6,426	6,200	12,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		648. Asantolia ...	493	430	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		649. Dumriah ...	3,721	3,858	7,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		650. Baharagora ...	15,923	15,872	31,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		651. Kokpara ...	12,728	12,062	25,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		652. Kalkapore ...	14,381	15,904	32,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		653. Ghatsilla ...	7,041	7,208	14,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
654. Belaipehari ...	2,985	2,912	5,897	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
655. Kharsowan ...	13,182	13,098	26,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
656. Seraikala ...	33,354	32,993	66,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...			205,752	205,089	410,821	2	4	6	8	2	10	1	...	1	1	2	3		
District Total ...			205,752	205,089	410,821	2	4	6	8	2	10	1	...	1	1	2	3		
	Manbhoom.	657. Town—Purulia ...	3,026	2,670	5,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Country Areas.																	
		658. Barabhoom, including Bagmoon- dee, Ichaghur, and Manbazar	100,024	100,316	212,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		659. Chass, including Jaipore and Jhaldah ...	74,009	70,931	144,900	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		660. Gowrangdi ...	18,425	17,670	36,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		661. Raipore, including Simlapal ...	50,035	50,309	112,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	...	...	...
		662. Supur ...	31,530	31,175	62,705	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		663. Govindpore, including Jherrai and Toondee ...	38,299	37,901	76,200	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	4	8	2	10	
		664. Nirsha ...	20,180	19,545	39,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19	
		665. Topchanchi ...	19,736	19,081	38,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
666. Purulia, including Parrah ...	87,415	87,176	174,591	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	6	16			
667. Rughunathpore ...	46,197	45,860	92,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...		
Total of Country Areas ...			497,910	491,964	989,874	...	...	...	7	3	10	11	7	18	39	14	53	
District Total ...			500,936	494,634	995,570	...	...	...	7	3	10	11	7	18	40	14	54	
	Kamroop.	668. Town—Gowhatty ...	7,119	4,373	11,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	1	5
		Country Areas.																	
		669. Choygang ...	36,006	34,603	71,599	...	...	...	8	4	12	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
		670. Kumulpore ...	43,986	39,899	83,878	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		671. Khalipa ...	9,439	8,782	18,221	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		672. Nulbaree ...	56,990	52,311	109,301	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	9	5	13
		673. Rungiah ...	25,115	23,221	48,336	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
		674. Tamulpore ...	6,010	6,288	12,298	1	2	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		675. Bajalee ...	32,391	31,340	63,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	...
		676. Burpetta ...	32,336	30,227	62,563	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
677. Baha ...	9,546	9,319	18,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
678. Gowhatty ...	31,166	28,672	59,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	2	8	...		
Total of Country Areas ...			285,569	264,820	550,389	4	5	9	14	7	21	8	1	9	22	14	36		
District Total ...			292,688	268,993	561,681	4	5	9	14	7	21	11	1	12	26	15	41		
	Durrang.	Country Areas.																	
		679. Tezpor ...	20,909	18,581	39,490	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
		680. Sooteah ...	9,725	8,833	18,558	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		681. Gohpore or Cheedooar ...	5,189	4,478	9,668	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		682. Korespore ...	13,126	12,343	25,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		683. Chatspore ...	17,357	15,840	33,197	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		684. Munguldye, including Kurrooah ...	59,527	53,047	112,574	1	4	5	3	2	5	3	4	7	...	2	28	...	
		Total of Country Areas ...			122,837	113,172	236,009	7	6	13	4	3	7	4	4	8	7	5	12
		District Total ...			122,837	113,172	236,009	7	6	13	4	3	7	4	4	8	7	5	12
		Country Areas.																	
	Kewang.	685. Duboka ...	22,398	20,098	42,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		686. Jagee ...	27,704	25,802	53,506	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		687. Koliabar ...	5,477	7,447	12,924	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		688. Baha ...	12,781	11,857	24,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		689. Nowgong ...	91,857	88,109	119,966	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...			133,197	123,283	256,390	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Total ...			133,197	123,283	256,390	3	3	6	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bishnupur.	Country Areas.																	
		690. Birtola ...	20,768	17,942	38,710	20	18	38	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		691. Jorhat ...	61,104	55,723	116,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		692. Golabhat ...	30,532	26,954	57,486	6	10	16	8	7	15	14	12	23	...	...	...	...
		693. Bishnupur ...	83,538	81,001	164,539	137	156	293	25	32	57	6	5	11	1	4	5	...	
Total Country Areas ...			154,940	141,640	296,580	163	184	347	33	40	73	20	24	44	1	4	5		
District Total ...			154,940	141,640	296,580	163	184	347	33	40	73	20	24	44	1	4	5		

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT NO. 6.—*Showing the Registered Mortality from CHOLERA in the different*

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8										
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			C													
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.			February.			March.			April.				
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Assam—(Continued.)	Luckimpore.	Country Areas.																	
		694. Debrooghur ...	32,313	27,305	59,618	2	...	2
		695. Dumduma ...	4,435	3,078	8,113
		696. Jaipore ...	4,297	4,060	8,357
		697. Suddiyah ...	3,341	2,080	6,021
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	698. Dhukwakhana ...	6,166	6,043	12,209	3	7	10
		699. Luckimpore ...	14,140	12,809	26,949	17	20	37	...
		Total of Country Areas	64,302	56,575	121,267	5	7	12	17	20	37	...
		District Total	64,692	56,575	121,267	5	7	12	17	20	37	...
		Naga Hills.	Country Areas.																
700. Shillong ...	937		426	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701. Cherrapoonjee ...	220		223	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	...
702. Jowai ...	2,059		2,443	4,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas	3,216		3,092	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	...
Naga Hills.	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	...
	Country Areas.																		
	703. Samaguting ...	537	209	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills.	704. Dimapore ...	104	53	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas	641	262	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Total	641	262	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																											
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
3	10	13	12	7	19	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	43	694	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
29	24	53	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696
30	32	62	40	46	86	50	31	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
62	66	128	54	56	110	55	35	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698
62	66	128	54	56	110	55	35	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
0	2	8	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
6	2	8	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	23	10	33	703
6	2	8	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	23	10	33	704
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	709

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
(a.)—Of Towns...	Including Calcutta ...	1,061,889	854,708	1,916,097	27	24	51	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	'03	'02	'02	
	Excluding Calcutta ...				27	24	51	
(b.)—Of Country areas	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received from the Suburbs.			'03	'04	'03	
	Excluding ditto	30,926,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	177	230	407	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'005	'007	'006	
(c.)—Of the Entire area	Including Calcutta ...	31,088,128	31,958,304	63,046,432	204	254	458	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	31,688,271	31,810,560	63,498,831	'006	'007	'007	
	Excluding Calcutta ...				204	254	458	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'006	'008	'007	
Divisional Totals.								
(d.)—Burdwan ...	Towns ...	129,362	117,230	246,592				
	Country areas...	3,442,746	3,597,610	7,040,356	12	12	24	
	Total ...	3,572,108	3,714,840	7,286,957	12	12	24	
(e.)—Presidency	Towns ...	Including Calcutta ...	362,804	213,320	576,124			
		Excluding ditto	63,007	65,585	128,592			
	Country areas...	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	No information received from the Suburbs.					
		Excluding Suburbs of Calcutta ...	2,868,274	2,842,067	5,710,341	27	32	59
	Total ...	Including Calcutta ...	3,231,138	3,055,416	6,286,554	27	32	59
		Excluding Calcutta and the Suburbs ...	2,031,281	2,907,672	5,838,953	27	32	59
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns ...	57,263	52,196	109,459				
	Country areas ...	4,391,580	4,392,699	8,784,279	8	8	16	
	Total ...	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	8	8	16	
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns ...	7,545	4,707	12,252	1		1	
	Country areas ...	472,539	436,210	908,749	9	6	15	
	Total ...	480,084	441,007	921,091	10	6	16	
(h.)—Dacca	Towns ...	82,185	60,467	142,652	12	14	26	
	Country areas ...	4,704,346	4,964,500	9,668,846	26	16	42	
	Total ...	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	38	30	68	
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns ...	25,982	17,633	43,615				
	Country areas...	1,654,635	1,677,117	3,331,752	4	1	5	
	Total ...	1,680,617	1,694,750	3,375,367	4	1	5	
(j.)—Patna	Towns ...	233,810	232,277	466,087	5	3	8	
	Country areas...	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	42	64	106	
	Total ...	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	47	67	114	
(k.)—Bhagulpore	Towns ...	72,745	69,000	141,745		1	1	
	Country areas ...	3,247,548	3,244,063	6,491,611	19	39	58	
	Total ...	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	19	40	59	
(l.)—Orissa	Towns ...	57,368	55,903	113,271				
	Country areas ...	1,486,488	1,484,931	2,971,419	18	23	41	
	Total ...	1,483,856	1,540,834	3,024,690	18	23	41	
(m.)—Chota-Nagpore	Towns ...	25,146	21,503	46,649	9	6	15	
	Country areas ...	1,700,135	1,668,665	3,368,800	9	13	22	
	Total ...	1,725,281	1,690,168	3,415,449	18	19	37	
(n.)—Assam	Towns ...	7,119	4,373	11,492				
	Country areas ...	766,002	702,663	1,468,665	3	16	19	
	Total ...	772,121	707,036	1,479,157	3	16	19	

different Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10			11
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
40	32	72	65	61	126	96	88	184	106	118	224	110	102	212	(a.)
03	03	06	06	07	06	09	10	09	09	13	12	10	11	11	
40	32	72	60	60	120	91	85	176	106	113	219	106	101	207	
05	04	04	07	08	08	11	12	11	13	15	14	13	14	14	(b.)
420	351	771	661	668	1,329	866	785	1,651	898	712	1,610	820	668	1,488	
01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	
460	383	843	726	729	1,455	962	873	1,835	1,004	830	1,834	930	770	1,700	(c.)
01	01	01	02	02	02	02	02	02	03	02	02	02	02	02	
460	383	843	721	728	1,449	957	870	1,827	1,004	825	1,829	926	769	1,695	
01	01	01	02	02	02	03	02	02	03	02	02	02	02	02	(d.)
12	...	2	...	1	1	7	3	10	2	5	7	5	6	11	
47	23	70	18	25	43	19	25	44	13	15	28	42	32	74	
40	23	72	18	26	44	20	28	54	15	20	35	47	38	85	(e.)
12	...	2	5	1	6	6	3	9	1	9	10	6	1	7	
12	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	2	...	2
18	23	41	34	41	75	38	27	65	48	23	71	78	48	126	(f.)
20	23	43	39	42	81	44	30	74	49	32	81	84	49	133	
20	23	43	34	41	75	39	27	66	49	27	76	80	48	128	
32	39	71	84	71	155	93	74	167	96	66	162	130	87	217	(g.)
32	39	71	85	72	157	96	75	171	98	68	166	135	91	226	
14	7	21	3	3	6	5	6	11	6	6	12	...	7	11	
14	7	21	4	4	8	18	13	31	10	9	19	4	7	11	(h.)
13	10	23	4	3	7	5	3	8	3	4	7	3	4	7	
19	14	33	22	25	47	58	27	85	49	38	87	64	51	115	
32	24	56	26	28	54	58	30	88	52	42	94	67	55	122	(i.)
14	13	27	15	14	29	22	14	36	13	14	27	11	8	19	
14	13	27	15	14	29	22	14	36	14	14	28	11	8	19	
16	14	30	27	34	61	42	42	84	59	60	119	66	57	123	(j.)
96	91	187	198	251	449	323	318	641	401	305	706	299	261	560	
112	105	217	225	285	510	365	360	725	460	365	825	365	318	683	
4	2	6	16	11	27	13	13	26	25	24	49	18	25	43	(k.)
45	36	81	114	90	204	189	169	358	162	139	301	103	113	216	
49	38	87	130	101	231	202	182	384	187	163	350	121	139	259	
99	1	100	5	3	8	2	7	9	3	1	4	27	22	49	(l.)
99	81	180	140	127	267	71	80	151	42	39	81	...	...	...
99	82	181	145	130	275	73	87	160	45	40	85	27	22	49	
3	5	8	4	4	8	4	3	11	4	5	9	5	5	10	(m.)
12	10	22	26	14	40	32	20	58	53	55	108	47	31	78	
15	15	30	30	18	48	40	29	69	57	60	117	52	36	88	
24	14	38	9	9	18	13	18	31	17	2	32	15	8	23	(n.)
24	14	38	9	9	18	18	25	43	17	17	34	17	8	25	

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

		12			13		
		July			August.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
(a.)—Of Towns	Including Calcutta ...	59	71	130	22	22	44
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	'05	'08	'06	'02	'02	'02
	Excluding Calcutta ...	57	68	125	22	21	43
(b.)—Of Country Areas	Including Suburbs of Calcutta ...	57	69	125	22	21	43
	Excluding ditto ...	No information received from the suburbs.					
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	472	403	875	344	233	577
(c.)—Of the Entire Area	Including Calcutta ...	'01	'01	'01	'01	'007	'009
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...	531	474	1,005	366	255	621
	Excluding Calcutta ...	'01	'01	'01	'01	'007	'009
Divisional Totals.		529	471	1,000	366	254	620
		'01	'01	'01	'01	'008	'009
(d.)—Burdwan ...	Towns ...	.....	2	2	4	2	6
	Country areas ...	12	10	22	13	6	19
	Total ...	12	12	24	17	8	25
(e.)—Presidency	Towns ...	3	3	6	.....	1	1
	Country areas ...	17	12	29	20	12	32
	Total ...	20	15	35	20	13	33
(f.)—Rajshahye	Towns ...	3	4	7	2	1	3
	Country areas ...	43	46	89	20	14	34
	Total ...	46	50	96	22	15	37
(g.)—Cooch Behar	Towns ...	.....	1	1	1	1	2
	Country areas ...	3	19	22	1	3	4
	Total ...	3	20	23	2	4	6
(h.)—Dacca	Towns ...	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
	Country areas ...	88	84	172	51	23	73
	Total ...	91	88	179	51	23	73
(i.)—Chittagong	Towns ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Country areas ...	9	5	14	17	8	25
	Total ...	9	5	14	17	8	25
(j.)—Patna	Towns ...	31	35	66	8	10	18
	Country areas ...	184	126	310	130	101	231
	Total ...	215	161	376	138	111	249
(k.)—Bhagulpore	Towns ...	13	13	26	4	6	10
	Country areas ...	40	42	82	40	26	75
	Total ...	53	55	108	53	32	85
(l.)—Orissa	Towns ...	1	2	3	1	.....	1
	Country areas ...	25	20	45	11	9	20
	Total ...	26	22	48	12	9	21
(m.)—Chota Nagpore	Towns ...	2	3	5	1	1	2
	Country areas ...	29	22	51	18	30	48
	Total ...	31	25	56	19	31	50
(n.)—Assam	Towns ...	3	4	7	1	.....	1
	Country areas ...	22	17	39	14	7	21
	Total ...	25	21	46	15	7	22

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.																
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.							
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
BURDWAN.	Burdwan.	1. Calcutta	299,857	147,744	447,601	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	5	3	8	
		2. Suburbs of Calcutta	No information received.																
		3. Town—Burdwan	16,290	16,031	32,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.																	
		4. Khundghose	33,829	33,836	67,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5. Indas	38,210	38,874	77,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		6. Seilmabad	41,074	43,028	84,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7. Gangooria	66,375	64,825	131,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		8. Sahibgunge	39,095	42,801	81,896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		9. Bhatooria or Poorbusthulleo	39,442	42,235	81,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Bankoora.	10. Muntesur	39,561	43,617	83,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11. Katugram	38,706	43,358	82,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		12. Munglecoto	37,220	40,135	77,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		13. Bood-Bood	45,969	45,332	91,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		14. Ausgram	55,612	59,751	115,393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15. Sonamookhee	38,835	40,692	79,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		16. Kaksa	19,980	21,302	41,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		17. Nnumutpore or Assensolo	36,111	35,342	71,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		18. Goghat	66,302	69,944	136,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		19. Kotulpore	54,039	56,216	110,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Beerbhoom.	20. Royuah	51,646	59,359	102,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		21. Burdwan	11,254	10,844	22,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		22. Culna	58,415	63,065	121,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		23. Cutwa	39,463	43,636	83,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		24. Raneegunge	65,054	67,228	132,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25. Jehaniabad	63,303	65,666	128,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas		979,528	1,022,896	2,002,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District Total		995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	26. Town—Bankoora	8,695	8,099	16,794	
				Country Areas.															
27. Onda	60,312			61,949	121,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Chatra	32,236			31,779	64,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Gungajulghatti	76,903			78,161	155,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Bankoora	11,094			11,192	22,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Bishenpore	72,450			74,802	147,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Country Areas				252,995	256,983	509,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total				261,690	265,082	526,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.			32. Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	
		Country Areas.																	
		33. Soory, including Synthia and Mahomed Bazar... ..	45,651	49,455	95,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		34. Rajnuker	14,962	16,023	30,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35. Dooibraypore	66,467	70,788	137,255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		36. Kusbak	58,432	62,901	121,333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		37. Sakoolpore	29,572	32,270	61,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		38. Labhpore	34,309	37,636	71,945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		39. Barwan	30,636	33,537	64,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40. Mowressur	49,904	51,317	101,221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	Total of Country Areas		329,033	350,987	680,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		District Total		334,550	361,371	695,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	41. Town—Midnapore... ..	16,110	15,381	31,491	
				Country Areas.															
				42. Narainghur	65,248	64,305	129,553
				43. Dantoon	55,968	55,404	111,372
				44. Gopeebullubpore	69,692	69,708	139,310
				45. Jhargan	22,546	21,014	43,560
				46. Rhoempore	36,556	37,716	74,271
				47. Sallum	25,234	25,626	50,860
48. Keshpore	53,019			55,310	108,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Daspore	65,534			70,825	136,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	50. Debra	53,178	57,569	110,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		51. Sabong	105,722	109,033	214,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		52. Panchcoorah... ..	76,700	87,206	163,915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		53. Muslandpore	32,136	32,052	64,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		54. Sootabhatia	27,838	25,708	53,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		55. Nundigram	54,432	54,395	108,827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		56. Contai	62,768	69,089	132,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		57. Rughnathpore	27,544	27,035	54,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		58. Ekra	20,875	28,023	48,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		59. Kedareo	18,231	17,772	36,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.	Midnapore.	60. Pataspore	40,503	40,620	81,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		61. Binkwanpore	44,059	45,153	89,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		62. Gurbetta	72,199	73,005	145,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		63. Midnapore	69,234	71,947	141,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		64. Tumlook	37,691	39,650	77,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		65. Chundrakona	62,674	55,806	108,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		66. Ghatol	50,864	52,558	102,742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas		1,241,084	1,268,388	2,509,472	12	9	21	41	12	53	11	17	28	4	14	18	
		District Total		1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	12	9	21	41	12	53	11	18	29	4	14	18	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.																
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.		February.		March.		April.							
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
BUCKWOLD.—(Continued).	Hooghly.	67. Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		68. Hooghly	15,870	16,907	32,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		69. Balaghur	28,917	32,038	60,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5
		70. Pundooah	36,514	40,818	77,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Serampore.	71. Dhuneakhally	55,335	61,166	116,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		72. Khanakool	63,541	71,008	135,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		73. Bausberia	19,742	21,567	41,309	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas			219,962	244,104	464,066	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	5	3	5	8
		District Total			237,076	261,751	498,827	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	2	5	3	5	8
Howrah.	74. Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																		
	75. Huripal	54,822	56,867	111,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	76. Kristonuggur	32,616	36,064	68,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	77. Chunditola	40,110	48,031	94,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs.	78. Serampore	7,323	6,700	14,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	79. Baidybutty	39,713	40,578	80,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas			180,584	188,840	369,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Total			193,022	200,842	393,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	80. Town—Howrah	54,008	43,086	97,784	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
	Country Areas.																		
	81. Doornjoor	38,996	40,038	79,034	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	82. Sankrail	20,456	19,547	40,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	83. Juggutbullubpore	37,564	42,079	80,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84. Amta	50,814	59,560	110,374	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kuddea.	85. Ooloberiah	34,031	35,875	69,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	86. Bagnan	27,411	30,087	58,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	87. Shampore	29,348	31,035	60,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country areas			238,600	259,421	498,081	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	1		
	District Total			292,758	303,107	595,865	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	6	3	9	
	88. Town—Arcadaha	14,348	12,915	27,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Country Areas.																		
	89. Tollygunge	60,963	56,511	117,474	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	90. Sonapore	17,753	17,798	35,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	91. Arcadaha	341	5	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92. Ooryaparah	29,079	28,152	57,831	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93. Histopore	36,915	37,314	74,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94. Acheepore	20,688	20,444	59,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95. Dum-Dum	18,142	15,849	34,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96. Deygunra	16,583	16,925	33,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97. Taberiah	41,058	40,940	81,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98. Diamond Harbour	24,530	24,312	48,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
99. Debipore	21,128	22,029	43,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100. Bankipore	44,372	50,130	94,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101. Sultanpore	38,515	36,639	75,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102. Muthurapore	21,935	21,528	43,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103. Baripore	31,754	30,881	62,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104. Protahnuggur	15,444	14,219	29,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
105. Mutlah	20,622	15,143	35,765	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
106. Hurwa	22,589	20,283	42,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107. Huenabad	21,080	17,798	38,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108. Kalarooah	39,178	39,615	79,093	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109. Magurah	24,743	22,735	47,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
110. Kaligunge	71,710	60,550	132,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
111. Asanoonee	43,500	26,677	70,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112. Baraset	39,380	38,330	77,719	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
113. Nychatty	43,298	42,782	86,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114. Nawabgunge (Barrackpore)	35,823	32,501	68,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115. Joynguger	35,020	32,718	68,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116. Kalinga	54,883	58,746	113,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117. Bumeerhat	36,112	36,055	72,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118. Sathkira	46,316	47,141	93,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas			988,692	935,102	1,923,874	3	2	5	7	3	10	5	3	8	3	2	5		
District Total			1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	3	2	5	7	3	10	5	3	8	4	2	6		
Towns.																			
Nuddea.	119. Kishnagur	12,871	13,879	26,750	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120. Nuddea	3,902	4,981	8,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	121. Santipore	13,205	15,450	28,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	122. Banaghat	4,266	4,905	9,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	123. Koonstee	4,674	4,571	9,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	124. Meherpore	2,623	2,959	5,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	125. Commercecolly	2,479	2,772	5,251	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns			44,020	49,157	93,177	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Nuddea.—(Continued).	Country Areas.																	
		126. Kishnaghur	33,087	34,020	67,087														
		127. Hanakhally	19,425	20,600	40,034														
		128. Kishengunge	14,372	15,338	29,710														
		129. Chupra	26,480	28,817	55,097														
		130. Nakasheepara	26,806	29,096	55,902														
		131. Kaligunge	24,432	26,201	50,633														
		132. Tehatta	46,097	48,378	94,475				1	1									
		133. Meherpore	7,075	7,265	14,340														
		134. Karimpore	46,754	50,580	97,334	15	22	37											
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Jessore.	Country Areas.																	
		157. Town—Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152														
		158. Goodkhally	30,553	30,972	61,525				1	1									
		159. Montrapore, including Nowpara	71,819	71,102	142,921	3	2	5											
		160. Kailashgunge	44,608	43,006	87,614														
		161. Keshubpore	42,562	42,208	84,800				1	1									
		162. Bagherpara	29,020	29,076	58,705				2	2									
		163. Jendah	41,987	43,007	85,594				3	3									
		164. Kotechandpore	20,096	19,144	39,240				1	1									
		165. Hurrenakoonda	18,905	18,659	37,464				1	2									
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Moorshedabad.	Country Areas.																	
		166. Balkopa	59,057	65,106	124,163				2	2									
		167. Magorah, including Breeppore	70,958	77,547	148,505				1	1									
		168. Mahommedpore	39,593	42,204	81,887				2	1									
		169. Sukhia	21,804	23,726	45,530				1	1									
		170. Narail	65,749	66,779	132,528				1	1									
		171. Kalia	33,547	33,939	67,486				2	1									
		172. Lohagurah, including Alfadangah	47,780	51,209	98,929														
		173. Khoolna, including Footollah	54,881	55,682	110,443	3	3												
		174. Pythaghatta	18,906	14,287	33,253														
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Moorshedabad.	Country Areas.																	
		175. Doorniah, including Tulla	53,740	52,214	105,954														
		176. Delooty, including Chandkhally	47,557	26,794	74,351														
		177. Hagerhat, including Fokeerhat and Koochoa	71,303	67,257	138,560	4	2	6											
		178. Molnahat	23,820	24,688	48,497														
		179. Bampal	25,139	20,021	45,160														
		180. Barreilgunge	39,788	27,508	67,296														
		181. Jessore	73,479	72,427	145,906														
		Total of Country Areas	1,046,487	1,020,382	2,066,869	9	8	17	9	16	25	25	35	60	33	25	58		
		District Total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	9	8	17	9	16	25	25	35	60	33	25	58		
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Moorshedabad.	Country Areas.																	
		182. Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,700	46,192														
		183. Burwa	36,320	39,697	75,963				3	3	6	10	2	12	10	6	16		
		184. Nowadah	20,205	22,169	42,464														
		185. Hurrihurpara	27,434	30,270	57,704				2	1	3	5	1	6	10	9	19		
		186. Jeelingehee	51,056	57,170	108,826														
		187. Gowaas	39,208	43,879	82,587														
		188. Dowlutbaraz	21,630	24,149	45,779														
		189. Moorshedabad, including Bugwangola and	52,397	55,933	108,330				1	1	2	3	6	9	4	13			
		190. Budreelaut	20,153	22,010	42,163														
PRESIDENCY.—(Continued).	Moorshedabad.	Country Areas.																	
		191. Kuliangunge	20,553	19,027	39,580	5	4	9	11	23	33	13	32	60	17	18	35		
		192. Soojangunge } or Berhampore	22,598	24,519	47,117														
		193. Gokurn	123,091	138,608	261,699				5	7	12	4	...	5	1	1	2		
		194. Khurong, including Nulhaty, Rampore-hant and Pula	59,179	60,039	119,218														
		195. Bhurtpore	127,423	142,501	270,014														
		196. Jungpore, including Raghunathpore, Mirzapore, Sooty, Shumsheergunge, and Dewanseraie	621,943	686,501	1,307,444	5	4	9	27	35	62	68	48	116	74	59	154		
		Total of Country Areas	645,355	708,291	1,353,626	5	4	9	37	35	62	69	49	116	77	60	137		
		District Total	645,355	708,291	1,353,626	5	4	9	37	35	62	69	49	116	77	60	137		

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18										
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																												
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			Number.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	126
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	127
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	128
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	129
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	130
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	131
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	132
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	133
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	134
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	135
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	136
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	137
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	138
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	139
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	140
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	141
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	142
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	143
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	144
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	145
1	1	2	1																									

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		February.		March.		April.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
RAJSHAHY. (Continued.)	Dinagore.	199. Town—Dinagore	7,700	5,342	13,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.															
		200. Dinagore or Kotwally	1,964	641	2,605	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		201. Bajarampore	100,618	66,488	167,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		202. Beergunge	78,182	71,915	150,097	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		203. Kaliagunge	48,481	46,247	94,728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		204. Hemtabad	45,713	41,376	87,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		205. Hungsihari	40,038	38,250	78,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		206. Gungarampore	38,079	36,517	74,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		207. Pateeram	34,911	31,955	66,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldah.	Dinagore.	208. Putneetola	62,104	60,596	122,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		209. Porsha	25,521	23,282	48,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		210. Chintamun	26,567	24,395	50,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		211. Hubra	32,637	30,270	62,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		212. Nowabgunge	24,023	22,730	46,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		213. Gorgahat or Raneegunge	8,750	8,175	16,925	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	8
		214. Peergunge	46,464	42,832	89,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		215. Raeesunkoil	40,944	37,752	78,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		216. Thakoorgaon	113,135	106,730	219,865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	768,731	720,151	1,488,882	..	2	2	2	2	4	4	8		
District Total	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4	4	8		
Maldah.	Maldah.	217. Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,399	12,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Country Areas.															
		218. Gorgoriba	31,628	33,020	65,548	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	
		219. Khurba	45,600	42,411	88,011	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	4	
		220. Gajole	28,282	27,034	55,316		
		221. Kaliachuk	56,784	52,591	109,375	1	1	2	3		
		222. Gomasthapore	25,009	23,990	48,999	1	1		
		223. Sheebgunge	49,914	55,803	105,717	6	7	13	1	1		
		224. Nowabgunge	26,725	27,470	54,195		
		225. English Bazar	55,023	57,820	112,843		
Bajshahye.	Bajshahye.	226. Maldah	26,662	23,991	50,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	324,627	338,940	663,567	1	3	4	11	10	21	7	6	13
		District Total	331,087	345,339	676,426	1	3	4	11	10	21	7	6	13
		227. Town—Nattore	4,930	4,735	9,674		
		Country Areas.															
		228. Godagari	17,444	17,239	34,683		
		229. Tanore	45,044	45,988	91,032		
		230. Manda	46,443	45,885	92,328		
		231. Bandakara	30,136	37,970	77,115		
		232. Baghumara	64,918	63,769	128,687	1	1		
Bajshahye.	Bajshahye.	233. Pootia	70,770	72,317	143,087	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		234. Charghat	35,016	35,898	70,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		235. Lalpore or Bilmarah	66,643	69,999	136,642	1	1		
		236. Buraigram	62,242	65,099	127,341	1	1		
		237. Singra	70,408	79,728	150,131	2	2		
		238. Beaulah	56,385	53,922	110,307		
		239. Nattore	62,203	67,775	129,978		
		Total of Country Areas	646,647	655,408	1,302,055	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	
		District Total	650,596	660,143	1,310,729	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	
		Bajshahye.	Bajshahye.	240. Town—Rungpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	
Country Areas.																	
241. Nisbutgunge	75,066			71,302	146,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
242. Durwanee	61,890			57,634	119,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
243. Juidhaka	86,605			81,088	167,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
244. Dimlah	71,293			67,381	138,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
245. Phoorunbaree	85,314			80,047	165,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
246. Barobaree	72,159			71,120	143,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
247. Nagesauree	91,977			90,943	182,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
248. Alipore, including Sundergunge or Bugwa, Poolesoomar, and Palashbaree	120,911			122,082	242,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajshahye.	Bajshahye.	249. Koergunge	50,005	48,737	98,742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		250. Molunga	57,210	55,047	112,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		251. Peergunge	35,943	36,892	72,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		252. Bhowanee	32,500	29,887	62,387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		253. Chilmaree	34,268	33,223	67,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		254. Sadoolapore	60,794	59,800	120,594	1	1	2		
		255. Gobindgunge	92,540	88,723	181,274	1	1	2	1	1	2	2		
		256. Mygunge, or Rungpore, or Kalia-gunge	59,079	57,843	116,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Country Areas	1,061,448	1,032,424	2,143,872	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
		District Total	1,065,026	1,036,946	2,141,972	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.									
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
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..	202
..	203
..	204
..	205
..	206
..	207
..	208
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1	1	2	32
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1	..	1	2	13
7	4	11	8	7	15	12	12	24	9
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1	..	1	221
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10	4	14	14	7	21	12	12	24	9
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STATEMENT No. 7.—*Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different*

[illegible]

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
Divisions.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		February.		March.		April.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Dacca—(Continued.)	Country Areas.	301. Lalbagh	68,714	72,880	141,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		302. Sobhar	80,864	86,845	167,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		303. Kapasia	55,433	50,802	106,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		304. Roypoor	78,605	78,505	155,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		305. Roopgunge	60,600	60,161	120,770	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		306. Nawabgunge	64,792	72,118	136,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		307. Moonshigunge	100,830	110,620	211,450	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		308. Sreenuggur	112,831	135,593	248,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		309. Jafforgunge	74,849	79,304	154,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		310. Harirampur	37,682	40,939	77,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		311. Narsaingunge	57,009	52,434	109,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		312. Manickgunge	70,322	72,308	142,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...		802,630	908,609	1,772,239	3	1	4	5	8	13	12	8	20
		District Total ...		905,775	947,218	1,852,993	3	1	4	5	8	13	12	8	20
Furzedpore.	Country Areas.	313. Rhoosna	58,036	58,196	115,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		314. Awanpore	40,192	52,954	102,146	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
		315. Sudderpore	29,333	33,323	62,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		316. Deorah	54,529	62,002	116,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		317. Mukshudpore	66,802	69,267	136,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		318. Gopalgunge or Gopseanathpore...	48,955	48,711	97,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		319. Goalundo	46,435	43,290	89,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		320. Belgachee	44,176	43,161	87,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		321. Pangsa	61,402	64,674	126,076	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...
		322. Furzedpore	40,094	59,157	79,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...		497,854	514,735	1,012,589	1	...	1	4	4	8	3	3
		District Total ...		497,854	514,735	1,012,589	1	...	1	4	4	8	3	3
		Buckergunge.	Towns.	323. Burisal	5,799	1,885	7,684
				324. Dowlutkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351
Total of Towns ...				8,939	4,096	13,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Areas.	325. Burisal, including Lakhutia ...		73,800	71,738	145,538	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	326. Jhulokatty		66,635	70,795	137,430	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	5	2	1	3
	327. Nulchitty		44,764	44,710	89,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	328. Backergunge		98,315	94,073	192,388	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	329. Mehdikunge		71,487	67,179	138,676	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
	330. Gournuddee		70,515	80,294	150,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	331. Kotaleopara		40,960	45,235	86,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	332. Madareepore		84,079	87,252	171,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	333. Moofutgunge or Palong		120,451	127,255	247,706	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4
	334. Kewaree		83,902	89,536	173,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	335. Perozepore		45,901	44,959	90,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
	336. Mutharee	52,320	46,808	99,128	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	337. Bowful	60,155	58,740	118,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	338. Mirzagunge	69,284	65,518	134,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	339. Goolsakhally	35,900	31,393	67,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	340. Khalsakhally	54,977	42,780	97,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	341. Dowlutkhan, including Man- purah	56,238	52,673	108,911	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	
	342. Dhunya Monya	56,615	50,180	106,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...		1,195,298	1,160,100	2,355,398	3	1	4	1	1	2	7	5	12	16	27	
	District Total ...		1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	3	1	4	1	1	2	7	5	12	16	27	
Mymensing.	Towns.	343. Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
		344. Kishoregunge	6,682	6,077	12,759	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	4
		345. Nuseerabad	6,795	3,273	10,068	12	14	26	12	10	22	1	3	4	1	2	
		Total of Towns ...		20,787	17,230	38,017	12	14	26	13	10	23	4	3	7	5	8
	Country Areas.	346. Madarigunge	66,495	83,334	149,829	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		347. Ghuffergaon	42,917	40,725	83,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		348. Netrokona, including Kenduah...	181,236	170,094	351,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		349. Doorgapore	58,614	54,286	112,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		350. Poolpore	440,991	46,372	487,363	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		351. Dewaugunge	43,316	41,906	85,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		352. Pingpa	49,322	50,069	99,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		353. Muthupore	64,056	62,866	126,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		354. Noki	47,400	49,545	96,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		355. Bazeedpore	77,991	78,800	156,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
356. Attia		151,800	158,098	309,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	
357. Mymensing, including Mookta- gatchee		106,630	104,235	210,865	14	12	26	11	11	23	3	5	8	1	2		
358. Jamalpore		81,513	79,197	160,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
359. Sherepore		78,277	75,948	154,225	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
360. Kishoregunge		47,477	48,680	96,157	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...		1,167,175	1,144,735	2,311,900	18	14	32	15	11	24	4	7	11	10	12		
District Total ...		1,187,963	1,161,955	2,349,917	20	28	58	28	21	44	8	10	18	15	22		

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

		1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8								
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Dacca.—(Continued.)	Sylhet.	361. Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		362. Dhurmpasha	50,445	44,795	95,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		363. Sonamgunge, including Laur ...	32,010	28,509	60,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		364. Chittuck	109,248	98,805	208,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		365. Parcool, including Sylhet ...	60,837	63,887	124,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		366. Tajpore	51,583	47,847	99,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		367. Nubheegunge	55,303	54,703	110,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		368. Abidabad	45,108	43,458	88,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		369. Sunkerpasha	38,459	40,405	78,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370. Luskorpore	88,300	80,273	168,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371. Nonkholly	37,741	36,597	74,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372. Rajnukker	57,043	52,900	109,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373. Hingajeah	50,026	48,867	98,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374. Latoo	137,035	130,798	267,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375. Molagool	24,307	23,080	47,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376. Jyntehpore	12,903	12,203	25,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377. Gohainghat	16,978	15,550	32,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	871,016	831,677	1,702,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar.	Country Areas.																	
		378. Katigora	25,257	22,967	48,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		379. Silchar or Cachar, including Luckhipore	50,510	40,622	91,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		380. Hylakandy	34,606	31,065	65,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Country Areas ...	110,373	94,654	205,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			District Total ...	110,373	94,654	205,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong.	381. Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604
				Country Areas.															
				382. Chittagong or Islamabad ...	26,105	20,232	46,337
				383. Koomeriah	12,081	13,637	25,718
384. Hathazare	39,828			42,903	82,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
385. Meerkasorai	56,654			64,326	120,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386. Futeckcherry	40,299			52,087	92,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
387. Raojan	70,283			75,141	145,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
388. Puttiah	107,423			125,093	232,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
389. Satkaneah	91,919			109,009	200,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390. Chukureah	21,057	23,455	44,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
391. Muscal	8,690	8,758	17,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
392. Cox's Bazar	15,700	10,517	26,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393. Ramoo	13,494	14,328	27,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394. Oukhea	10,061	8,700	18,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	536,059	591,343	1,127,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholly.	395. Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,280	10,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		396. Ramkunge	33,548	30,931	64,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		397. Lakhimporeah	54,285	50,732	105,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		398. Sudharam	43,598	42,804	86,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		399. Bogurkunge	71,523	67,965	139,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		400. Anceerach	60,184	67,179	127,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		401. Boumnee	16,515	17,464	33,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		402. Sundee	42,578	44,438	87,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		403. Hatia	28,079	26,425	54,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	356,290	347,581	703,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	362,067	351,867	713,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah.	404. Town—Comilla	7,999	4,949	12,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																	
		405. Borkampta	52,382	51,226	103,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		406. Thorlah	107,149	108,401	215,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		407. Daoodkandy	85,540	81,461	167,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		408. Nurainpore or Tubkibugra ...	67,031	62,214	129,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		409. Hakeegunge	35,272	32,312	67,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		410. Laksham	50,059	46,386	96,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		411. Jazannath Dighee	37,028	35,174	72,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		412. Chagulyah	57,786	58,918	116,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413. Kuslah	64,837	65,368	130,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
414. Gouripoorah	54,432	51,684	106,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
415. Comilla	55,806	53,508	109,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416. Bramanberah	107,020	104,041	211,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	774,392	746,591	1,520,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	783,391	751,540	1,534,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALLPOX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8													
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
PATNA.	PATNA.	Towns.																		
		417. Patna	78,028	80,872	158,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	1	3	3
		418. Barh	5,329	5,721	11,050	...	1	1	3	...	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4		
		419. Behar	5,091	4,938	10,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	2
		Total of Towns ..	88,448	91,551	179,999	...	1	1	3	...	3	6	7	13	3	6	9	9		
		Country Areas.																		
		420. Patna	11,465	13,411	24,876	1	1	2	2	7	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		421. Bankipore	34,408	38,340	72,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3
		422. Nowbudpore	40,803	42,487	83,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
		423. Musowdhee	50,156	53,585	103,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	2	3	3
		424. Pakegunga, including Bikrum...	39,140	39,934	79,074	1	4	5	3	5	8	2	4	6	...	3	3	3		
		425. Buktarpore	20,011	20,946	40,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
		426. Illisa	78,197	80,725	158,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		427. Uttaseral, including Selao ..	71,598	74,177	145,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2
		428. Dinapore, including Khagoul ..	30,080	31,240	61,300	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		429. Muncer	37,682	42,355	80,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		430. Futooah	37,407	40,072	77,509	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	5	5
		431. Barh... .. .	47,837	50,450	98,287	...	1	3	...	3	2	0	11	4	4	4	4	4		
		432. Mokameh	39,282	39,692	78,974	...	...	1	1	1	4	0	10	10	3	13	13	13
		433. Behar... .. .	126,315	129,827	256,142	1	...	1	7	1	8	9	10	19	8	30	38	38		
		Total of Country Areas ..	673,429	706,210	1,379,639	3	6	9	19	15	34	21	33	54	25	49	74	74		
		District Total	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	3	7	10	22	15	37	27	40	67	28	55	83	83		
PATNA.	GYA.	Towns.																		
		434. Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	...	1	1	2	3	5	3	4	7	3	1	4	4		
		435. Jehanabad	9,095	11,927	21,022	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ..	42,166	45,699	87,865	...	1	1	2	4	6	3	4	7	3	1	4	4		
		Country Areas.																		
		436. Gya	103,660	106,129	209,789	...	...	4	3	7	5	8	13	19	10	29	29	29
		437. Sherghotty	72,980	79,982	152,962	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	4	4
		438. Barachutty	42,750	43,433	86,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
		439. Uttree	37,599	38,253	75,852	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
		440. Jehanabad	117,517	116,014	233,531	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	16	4	20	20	20	20
		441. Urwul	48,393	51,274	99,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
		442. Nubbeonugger	43,533	47,397	90,930	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	2		
		443. Tikaree	91,354	96,287	187,641	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	6	8	7	15	15		
		444. Aurungabad	101,470	114,217	215,687	2	...	2	3	7	10	19	14	33	22	14	36	36		
		445. Nowadah	178,697	178,693	357,390	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	5	7	7	3	10	10
		446. Daoodnugger	40,701	43,880	84,581	2	...	2	2	4	6	5	11	6	8	14	14	14		
		447. Rajowlee	43,249	44,387	87,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ..	911,963	949,922	1,861,885	6	4	10	12	17	30	41	36	77	85	52	137	137		
		District Total	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	6	5	11	14	21	35	44	40	84	88	53	141	141		
		PATNA.	SHAHAD.	448. Town—Buxar	6,700	7,076	13,776	3	8	11	11	
				Country Areas.																
				449. Belowty	81,863	89,065	170,928	1	2	3	1	2	3
450. Peeroo	74,779			77,835	152,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
451. Ohowaa	41,286			43,014	84,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	8	7	7
452. Dhungson	74,093			77,401	151,494	1	2	3	6	4	10	3	6	2	5	7	7	7		
453. Nokha	57,227			58,838	116,065	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	5
454. Ramgurh	46,793			47,105	93,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
455. Arrah	135,639			155,749	291,388	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	8	2	8	8	8
456. Buxar... .. .	48,249			53,486	101,735	...	...	1	1	2	12	15	27	8	7	15	15	15
457. Doonraon	82,074			88,255	170,329	5	3	8	4	6	10	24	31	55	8	19	18	18		
458. Sasseeram, including Dehree ..	88,106			88,063	176,169	...	4	4	3	2	5	...	47	47	12	7	19	19		
459. Bhuthuash and Chand, including Doorgawati	98,540			101,814	200,354	6	8	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3
Total of Country Areas ..	828,674			881,525	1,710,199	18	34	47	14	13	27	44	104	148	46	37	83	83		
District Total	835,374			888,600	1,723,974	18	34	47	14	13	27	44	104	148	46	37	83	83		
PATNA.	TIBOOT.			Towns.																
				460. Moosferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	...	1	1
				461. Durbhanga	23,693	23,947	47,640	2	1	3	1	3	4	...	2	2	2
				Total of Towns ..	45,422	40,441	85,863	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	...	2	2	2
				Country Areas.																
				462. Budraj Semur	61,551	62,882	124,433	1	1	1	1
				463. Behsund	52,344	51,295	103,639	1	1	2	2
		464. Kufreh	109,719	108,491	218,210	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		465. Parokhas	64,343	68,840	133,183	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	3
		466. Mowhwa	97,287	107,703	204,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
		467. Mahnar	25,076	31,557	56,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		468. Talpore	194,446	201,145	395,591	2	3	5	9	3	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		469. Dabingseral... ..	120,177	123,906	244,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
		470. Bahera	182,305	183,862	366,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
		471. Shewhar	81,011	78,366	159,377	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	15	20	20	20

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.																										
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	13	19	4	6	11	2	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	30	59
3	8	11	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	13	22
3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	6	13
12	18	30	6	9	15	5	4	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	45	49	94
2	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	10	14
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	4	12
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8
3	3	6	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
9	3	12	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	12	29
2	3	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	8	13
3	5	8	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	10	19
9	8	17	3	8	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	39	59	98
30	23	53	18	30	48	12	16	28	6	6	12	6	6	11	1	1	2	3	5	4	3	7	147	189	336	
42	41	83	24	39	63	17	20	37	6	9	15	9	5	14	5	1	6	2	3	5	7	10	192	238	430	
7	11	18	8	6	14	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	9	5	14	39	41	80	
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	5	10
7	12	19	8	8	16	2	5	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	5	9	5	14	39	46	85	
13	12	25	2	2	4	11	6	17	3	1	4	3	4	7	7	6	13	2	3	5	9	5	14	76	58	134
2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	9	19
2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12
4	6	10	4	4	8	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	34	25	59
8	2	10	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	7	8
5	5	10	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	12	27
42	17	59	32	28	60	25	6	31	2	4	6	5	4	9	3	2	5	4	3	7	6	5	11	165	104	269
10	6	16	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	18	40
8	6	14	7	11	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	32	32	64
93	56	149	56	60	116	41	21	62	8	10	18	9	10	19	10	8	18	8	6	14	21	19	40	300	299	699
100	68	168	64	68	132	43	26	69	9	11	20	10	12	22	11	8	19	10	9	19	30	24	54	429	345	774
1	1	2	4	3	7	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	13	25
13	13	26	13	13	26	6	3	9	4	2	6	6	6	12	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	56	47	103
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	43	22	65
3	2	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	10	23
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12
8	5	13	10	7	17	8	2	10	5	9	14	6	1	7	7	6	13	3	2	5	3	3	6	45	31	76
16	10	26	19	10	29	6	3	9	4	4	8	2	1	3	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	3	6	66	52	118
15	10	25	9	4	13	7	2	9	6	1	7	4	1	5	5	4	9	3	2	5	3	3	6	66	52	118
5	4	9	4	3	7	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	72	95
68	51	119	85	48	133	46	20	75	28	20	48	15	11	26	3	3	6	10	9	19	30	33	63	397	380	776
64	52	116	89	51	140	50	20	79	28	21	49	13	11	24	3	3	6	10	9	19	30	33	63	400	402	802
4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	8	12
4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	17	28
1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	2	9
10	14	24	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	26	45
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	19
4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	16
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12
12	12	24	6	4	10	7	4	11	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
8	8	16	6	6	12	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	41	49	90

STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Tirhoot.—(Continued.)	472. Belamochpukownee	47,245	46,434	93,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		473. Jeley	147,732	150,134	297,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		474. Beniput Khajowlee	50,632	49,859	100,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		475. Bhowareh or Mudhoobunnee	84,646	80,577	165,223	1	6	7	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		476. Mudhpore	72,064	65,187	137,251	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		477. Khajowlee	71,368	67,978	139,346	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		478. Hariakee	32,157	31,063	63,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		479. Lawkaha	44,069	40,141	84,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		480. Mozafferpore	152,036	157,204	309,240	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		481. Durbhunga	130,656	129,572	260,228	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	...	2	...
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Sarun.	482. Lalgunke	65,376	72,183	137,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		483. Hajepore	68,014	75,029	143,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		484. Rowsarah	156,303	149,201	305,504	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
		485. Setamarhee	84,195	82,492	166,687	...	...	...	4	1	5	7	1	8	5	4	9
		Total of Country Areas	2,146,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	5	11	16	23	10	33	26	17	43	52	50	102
		District Total	2,101,704	2,102,942	4,204,646	5	12	17	25	11	36	27	20	47	52	52	104
		Towns.															
		486. Chuprah	22,852	23,435	46,287	2	...	2	9	9	18	11	10	30	20	21	50
		487. Revligunge	6,741	6,074	12,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	6
		488. Sowan	5,556	5,543	11,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Champur.	Total of Towns	35,149	35,652	70,801	2	...	2	9	9	18	15	19	34	32	24	60
		Country Areas.															
		489. Chuprah	83,240	94,035	177,274	1	...	1	...	4	4	1	2	3	2	4	6
		490. Deekwara or Kusmur	48,690	58,630	107,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7
		491. Pura	103,341	119,019	222,360	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	9	6	15
		492. Manjhee	65,180	70,883	136,063	2	1	3	2	4	4	2	6	3	0	9	...
		493. Bussantpore	94,399	102,512	196,911	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		494. Mushruk	127,305	141,088	268,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		495. Sowan	132,006	138,480	270,486	...	...	...	4	1	5	6	10	16	4	14	18
		496. Burawlee	89,342	101,494	190,836	5	1	6	5	9	14	2	4	6	13	15	28
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Monghyr.	497. Burageon	129,018	126,435	255,453	5	5	10	15	16	31	35	28	63	43	61	104
		498. Burawlee, including Hurpore Khurgowlee	76,905	77,936	154,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	11
		Total of Country Areas	901,530	1,031,525	1,933,055	13	8	21	29	33	59	54	48	102	91	115	206
		District Total	906,683	1,037,177	2,063,860	15	8	23	35	42	77	60	67	136	123	139	262
		Towns.															
		499. Bettia	11,220	8,488	19,708	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
		500. Motecharee	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	16,015	11,959	27,974	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2
		Country Areas.															
		501. Adapore, including Katkunwa and Ruxoul	58,989	55,572	114,561
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Monghyr.	502. Dhaka Ram Chunder, including Gorashan	117,374	113,110	230,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9	6	2	8
		503. Kesariya, including Dhakaha or Piprah	75,502	75,301	150,803	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	6
		504. Modhoun	43,021	41,852	84,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		505. Gobindunge	72,971	69,015	141,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		506. Lowra, including Ramnugger and Shikarpore	80,917	83,843	164,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		507. Bugaha, including Mudhoobunnee	50,892	54,987	105,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		508. Motecharee, including Segowli	69,205	65,416	134,621	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	2	6
		509. Bettiah, including Bhowra and Chonaha or Gyro	137,043	132,171	269,214	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	10	16	11	7	18
		Total of Country Areas	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	2	1	3	2	3	5	12	13	25	24	15	39
		District Total	737,529	703,280	1,440,815	5	1	6	2	3	5	14	14	28	25	16	41
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Monghyr.	Towns.															
		510. Monahyr	12,670	13,004	25,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	6
		511. Jamalpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns	18,545	18,182	36,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	1	7
		Country Areas.															
		512. Khurrukhpore	70,180	69,989	140,169	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		513. Gyro	188,115	187,533	375,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		514. Tera	95,013	101,650	196,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		515. Bulliah or Begoo Seral	106,450	174,603	281,053	1	5	6	14	18	32	20	15	38	22	31	53
		516. Sekundra	54,603	55,166	109,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Monghyr.	517. Chukye	39,009	39,113	78,122	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	3	5
		518. Monghyr	51,108	53,555	104,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		519. Moorjagurrah	75,840	78,184	154,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		520. Bhakhporeah	98,670	100,100	198,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		521. Jamooee	60,058	68,064	128,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	878,520	897,730	1,776,250	3	7	10	14	18	32	30	30	60	61	80	141
		District Total	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	3	7	10	14	18	32	31	31	62	67	81	142

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8												
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.				February.				March.				April.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Bhagulpore.	522. Town—Bhagulpore ...	35,021	34,657	69,678	...	1	1	4	2	6	7	5	12	7	8	15				
		Country Areas.																			
		523. Bhagulpore ...	40,261	41,747	82,008	4	1	5	2	4	6	11	10	21	27	13	40				
		524. Sultanzunge or Kamerszunge ...	39,637	40,863	80,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		525. Parmeshurpore or Lokmanpore ...	68,520	70,370	138,890	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		526. Umurpore ...	78,307	80,927	159,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		527. Banka ...	63,293	64,199	127,492	2	5	7	5	7	12	8	4	7	1	2	3				
		528. Katooria ...	48,011	47,004	95,015	7	12	19	7	2	9	7	5	12	4	7	11				
		529. Budhowna or Kissengunge ...	70,423	68,980	139,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		530. Mudehpoorah ...	128,546	123,137	251,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Purneah.	531. Soopool ...	141,482	137,630	279,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		532. Bongong ...	73,569	71,519	145,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		533. Nathpore or Purtabungo ...	72,513	69,044	141,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		534. Colgong ...	57,591	59,531	116,122	...	10	10	9	4	13	1	3	4	3	12	15				
		Total of Country Areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	14	29	43	25	17	42	24	23	47	39	38	77				
		District Total	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	14	30	44	29	19	48	31	28	59	46	46	92				
		535. Town—Purneah ...	9,077	6,880	16,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	...	4	4
		Country Areas.																			
		536. Dhumdaha ...	51,823	50,515	102,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	
		537. Gondwara ...	52,093	54,065	106,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Sonthal-Pargunnah.	538. Muniharee ...	25,147	26,782	51,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	...	...		
		539. Kudbah ...	66,141	68,017	134,158	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	
		540. Bulrampore ...	58,984	56,977	115,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		541. Amourkusbah ...	58,351	55,796	114,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	
		542. Arareea ...	91,706	91,165	182,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	
		543. Mutteearree ...	44,801	43,917	88,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		544. Bahadecorungo ...	89,049	83,592	172,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	
		545. Kishengunge ...	76,389	67,775	144,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	
		546. Kaliaungo ...	130,791	115,904	246,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	
		547. Purneah ...	66,946	65,622	132,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	14	7	21
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Cuttack.	548. Raneengunge ...	53,528	51,938	105,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas	866,643	832,095	1,698,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	29	71	16	7	23
		District Total	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	32	81	16	11	27
		Towns.																			
		549. Rajmehal ...	3,843	4,247	8,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		550. Doomka ...	5,559	5,534	11,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	
		Total of Towns	9,502	9,781	19,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	
		Country Areas.																			
		551. Rajmohal ...	90,415	92,385	182,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	11
		552. Pakour ...	70,007	71,297	141,304	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	45
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Poores.	553. Godda ...	140,223	146,617	286,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	21	
		554. Nya Doomka ...	139,273	140,797	280,070	...	2	2	1	7	6	13	3	2	5	...	...		
		555. Deoghur ...	173,695	168,694	342,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	1	2
		Total of Country Areas	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	2	3	5	6	1	7	18	8	26	53	44	97				
		District Total	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	2	3	5	6	1	7	19	10	29	53	44	97				
		Towns.																			
		556. Onttack ...	25,869	25,009	50,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4
		557. Jajpore ...	5,192	5,561	10,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...		
		558. Kendrapara ...	5,201	5,481	10,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...		
		Total of Towns	36,262	36,051	72,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	7	8
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Cuttack.	Country Areas.																			
		559. Solipore ...	105,717	114,819	220,536	3	7	10	15	13	28	27	23	50	7	11	18				
		560. Patamundi ...	41,778	45,073	86,851	1	1	2	5	5	10	5	4	9	4	2	6				
		561. Dhurmasala ...	108,212	114,857	223,069	...	1	1	6	11	17	9	5	14	2	5	7				
		562. Oolabar ...	51,234	56,767	108,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	34	9	14	7
		563. Juggutsingapore ...	89,861	91,025	180,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	2	12
		564. Juggunathpore ...	77,071	78,933	156,004	2	...	2	4	1	5	9	9	18	7	5	12				
		565. Cuttack ...	58,282	61,788	120,070	1	3	4	10	5	15	6	7	13	4	5	9				
		566. Kendrapara ...	72,757	75,795	148,552	1	1	2	7	15	20	85	9	12	21	...	...		
		567. Jajpore ...	84,176	94,546	178,722	1	4	5	12	14	26	28	33	61	17	19	36				
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Poores.	Total of Country Areas	689,068	733,403	1,422,471	8	17	25	81	66	147	118	108	226	63	63	130				
		District Total	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	8	17	25	81	67	148	122	111	233	63	75	133				
		568. Town—Poores ...	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country Areas.																			
		569. Gope ...	49,264	48,832	98,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		570. Pipley ...	102,353	101,782	204,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		571. Khoordah ...	102,058	102,314	204,372	4	3	7	1	5	6	1	4	5	...	...	...	
		572. Tanghy ...	16,961	16,455	33,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		573. Bhanpore ...	21,705	21,470	43,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		574. Poores including Lubba ...	84,671	80,914	165,585	2	2	4	4	...	...	4	1	2	3	3	6		
BHAGULPORE.—(Continued.)	Poores.	Total of Country Areas	377,372	369,807	746,979	10	5	15	8	5	13	2	7	9	3	6	10				
		District Total	389,440	380,235	769,674	10	5	15	8	5	13	2	7	9	3	6	10				

Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—*Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BALASORE.	575. Town—Balasore	...	9,029	9,234	18,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Country Areas.																
	576. Bustah	...	30,343	29,692	60,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...
	577. Jelasore	...	23,147	22,576	45,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	578. Balesopal	...	35,591	33,825	69,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
	579. Sohroh	...	77,298	80,176	157,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...
	580. Bhuddruck	...	62,719	76,960	140,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	...	...
	581. Basudebpore	...	25,956	26,082	52,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...
	582. Dhamnukger	...	54,183	60,116	114,299	...	1	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	...	1	1
	583. Mutoh or Chandbally	...	17,623	16,927	34,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
584. Balasore	...	36,218	35,667	71,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	
Total of Country Areas			370,048	381,921	751,969	...	1	1	10	10	20	20	12	32	6	6	12
District Total			379,077	391,155	770,232	...	1	1	10	10	20	21	12	33	7	6	19
Towns.																	
HAZAREEBAGH.	585. Hazareebagh	...	6,312	4,738	11,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	2
	586. Echiak	...	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	6
	587. Chattra	...	4,287	4,531	8,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Towns			15,260	13,607	28,867	...	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	8
	Country Areas.																
	588. Hazareebagh	...	35,307	33,709	69,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
	589. Goumea	...	21,758	20,316	42,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	590. Kashmar	...	11,354	10,882	22,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	591. Ramkurh	...	32,847	31,538	64,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	592. Tandowa or Pogur	...	55,439	54,652	110,091	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
593. Chattrra	...	33,975	30,971	64,946	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	4	
594. Huntergunge	...	19,333	18,909	38,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
595. Burhee	...	29,670	27,526	57,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
596. Kodermah	...	25,127	23,512	48,639	...	4	3	7	4	5	9	1	2	3	...	...
597. Bagodhar	...	21,056	21,028	42,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	5	7	
598. Pachumba	...	33,088	31,701	64,789	...	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	2	5	3	1	
599. Khurukdiha	...	65,784	60,722	126,506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14	...	...
600. Gowau	...	17,047	15,757	32,804	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas			381,785	361,223	743,008	...	8	11	19	8	9	17	18	12	30	15	36
District Total			397,045	374,830	771,875	...	11	12	23	9	9	18	20	14	34	21	38
LOHARDUGGA.	601. Town—Ranchi	...	6,800	5,226	12,080	...	6	5	11	2	5	7	2	2	4	2	1
	Country Areas.																
	602. Baloomat	...	27,231	26,847	54,078	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	603. Barway	...	16,993	15,844	32,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	604. Bassia	...	31,700	30,526	62,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	605. Beoroo	...	20,631	18,761	38,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	606. Choria	...	24,970	25,699	50,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	607. Koraambe	...	35,441	35,038	70,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	608. Lodhma	...	31,418	32,189	63,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...
	609. Lohardugga	...	45,395	47,806	93,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
610. Palkote	...	40,754	39,345	79,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
611. Sillee	...	27,591	26,933	54,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
612. Tanar	...	37,551	37,526	75,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
613. Torpa	...	39,554	39,106	78,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
614. Bareysar	...	6,434	5,900	12,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
615. Chutarpur	...	13,950	13,246	27,196	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	
616. Daltongunge	...	27,094	26,883	53,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
617. Gurwah	...	29,220	29,092	58,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
618. Munkah	...	16,851	16,371	33,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619. Mujheewon or Hosainabad	...	39,536	38,800	78,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
620. Patan	...	30,244	29,717	59,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
621. Ramkunda	...	21,468	20,814	42,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
622. Ranchi	...	51,253	53,087	104,340	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas			614,688	610,349	1,225,037	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	...	5	3	8
District Total			621,548	615,575	1,237,123	...	7	6	13	6	6	12	7	2	9	4	1
SINGBHOOM.	Country Areas.																
	623. Chyebassa	...	2,534	2,289	4,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	624. Cheral	...	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	625. Goomla	...	13,162	13,325	26,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	626. Thoi	...	8,069	9,054	17,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	627. Bonteria	...	1,886	1,885	3,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	628. Bharbhoria	...	3,555	3,509	7,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	629. Nagra	...	1,577	1,653	3,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	630. Lalpurh	...	5,092	2,980	8,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	631. Ownla	...	4,371	4,274	8,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
632. Bor	...	9,509	9,320	18,829	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	
633. Kotgar	...	1,542	1,483	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634. Jemdah	...	312	275	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
635. Golikera	...	2,477	2,413	4,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636. Kuldiha	...	1,151	1,125	2,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
637. Kainopah	...	753	706	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
638. Borkala	...	3,289	3,273	6,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
639. Ajudia	...	3,924	3,975	7,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
640. Sedu	...	1,541	1,534	3,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641. Lota	...	626	669	1,295	
642. Rajabassa	...	1,991	2,003	3,994	
643. Oberu	...	1,919	1,906	3,825	

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Towns and Rural Circles in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Showing the Registered Mortality from SMALL-POX in the different

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISION.	Districts.	AREAS.	POPULATION.															
						January.				February.			March.			April.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
AMAN—(Continued.)	Luckimpore.	Country Areas.																
		694. Debrooghur	32,313	27,305	59,618	...	1	1
		695. Dumduma	4,435	3,078	8,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		696. Jaipore	4,297	4,080	8,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		697. Suddyah	3,341	2,680	6,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	698. Dhukwakhana	6,166	6,043	12,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		699. Luokimpore	14,140	12,809	26,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Country Areas ...	64,692	56,575	121,267	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		District Total ...	64,692	56,575	121,267	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naga Hills.	Country Areas.															
700. Shillong	937		420	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701. Cherrapunjee	220		223	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
702. Jowai	2,059		2,443	4,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Country Areas ...	3,216		3,092	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills.	District Total ...	3,216	3,092	6,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country Areas.																	
	703. Samaguting	537	209	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	704. Dimapore	104	58	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Country Areas ...	641	262	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills.	District Total ...	641	262	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL, }

The 15th August 1874.

Number.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,

Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns

1		2		3		4			5		
						POPULATION.			January.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.											
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta ..			1,061,389	854,708	1,916,097	1,055	816	1,871	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Excluding ditto ..			761,532	706,964	1,468,496	752	641	1,393	
Of Country areas ..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Including the Suburbs of Calcutta ..			Data for the suburbs not available.			.....	.....	.....
		Excluding ditto ..			30,926,739	31,103,586	62,030,325	14,596	10,181	24,777	
Of the Entire area ..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Including Calcutta ..			31,988,128	31,958,304	63,946,432	15,651	10,997	26,648	
		Excluding ditto ..			31,688,271	31,810,580	63,498,851	15,248	10,822	26,170	
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divisional Abstracts.											
Burdwan	{	Towns			120,362	117,230	246,592	155	132	287	
		Country areas ..			3,442,746	3,597,619	7,040,365	3,385	2,814	5,699	
		Total			3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	3,540	2,446	5,986	
Presidency	{	Towns	{	Including Calcutta ..	362,864	213,329	576,193	388	268	656	
		Excluding ditto ..		63,007	65,585	128,592	85	93	178		
		Country areas ..	{	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data for the suburbs not available.			.....	.....	.....
		Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta ..		2,868,274	2,842,087	5,710,361	1,567	1,053	2,620		
		Total	{	Including Calcutta ..	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	1,955	1,321	3,276	
Excluding ditto ..		2,931,281	2,907,672	5,838,953	1,652	1,146	2,798				
Rajshahye	{	Towns			57,263	52,196	109,459	106	88	194	
		Country areas ..			4,391,580	4,392,699	8,784,279	2,760	1,841	4,601	
		Total			4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	2,866	1,929	4,795	
Cooch Behar	{	Towns			7,545	4,797	12,342	4	1	5	
		Country areas ..			472,539	436,210	908,749	213	147	360	
		Total			480,084	441,007	921,091	217	148	365	
Dacca	{	Towns			82,185	66,467	148,652	65	51	116	
		Country areas ..			4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	1,067	695	1,762	
		Total			4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	1,132	746	1,878	
Chittagong	{	Towns			25,982	17,633	43,615	33	32	65	
		Country areas ..			1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	787	584	1,371	
		Total			1,680,517	1,694,750	3,375,267	820	616	1,436	
Patna	{	Towns			233,810	232,277	466,087	176	136	312	
		Country areas ..			6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	1,668	1,214	2,882	
		Total			6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	1,844	1,342	3,186	
Bhagulpore	{	Towns			72,745	69,000	141,745	54	52	106	
		Country areas ..			3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	1,432	981	2,413	
		Total			3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	1,486	1,033	2,519	
Orissa	{	Towns			57,368	55,903	113,271	21	19	40	
		Country areas ..			1,430,488	1,484,931	2,915,419	450	373	823	
		Total			1,488,856	1,540,834	3,029,690	471	392	863	
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns			25,146	21,503	46,649	41	39	80	
		Country areas ..			1,700,185	1,668,605	3,368,790	782	612	1,394	
		Total			1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	823	651	1,474	
Assam	{	Towns			7,119	4,373	11,492	12	6	18	
		Country areas ..			765,002	702,633	1,467,635	465	367	832	
		Total			772,121	707,026	1,479,147	497	373	870	

and Rural Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
781 78 502 77	645 75 533 75	1,426 153 1,125 152	956 90 747 98	712 84 571 80	1,668 174 1,318 180	1,002 94 792 104	722 85 573 81	1,724 189 1,365 192	929 87 768 1	743 88 617 87	1,672 182 1,385 194	897 84 591 97	695 83 591 88	1,592 183 1,834 190
12,244 59	8,180 26	20,424 85	13,396 43	8,787 28	22,123 35	13,757 44	8,818 28	22,575 36	12,429 40	8,164 26	20,593 66	11,301 36	7,603 24	18,904 60
18,025 40 12,836 40	8,825 27 8,713 27	26,850 67 21,549 73	14,292 44 14,083 44	9,409 29 9,358 29	23,791 73 23,441 102	14,759 46 14,549 45	9,540 20 9,391 20	24,299 77 23,940 87	13,358 44 13,197 41	8,907 28 8,781 27	22,265 64 21,978 84	12,198 38 12,044 38	8,298 25 8,194 25	20,496 63 20,238 81
152 2,420	180 1,682	382 4,102	160 2,612	132 1,718	292 4,330	230 2,105	161 1,407	391 3,512	212 1,474	141 1,103	353 2,577	184 1,278	119 966	303 2,244
2,572	1,812	4,384	2,772	1,850	4,622	2,325	1,568	3,893	1,686	1,244	2,930	1,462	1,085	2,547
243 54	161 49	404 103	259 50	192 51	451 101	284 74	195 46	479 120	204 43	160 34	364 77	186 32	132 28	318 60
1,279	794	2,073	1,413	974	2,387	1,280	821	2,101	1,155	648	1,803	841	547	1,388
1,522 1,533	955 843	2,477 2,376	1,672 1,463	1,166 1,025	2,838 2,488	1,564 1,354	1,016 867	2,580 2,221	1,359 1,198	808 682	2,167 1,880	1,027 878	679 575	1,706 1,448
80 2,801	56 1,399	136 3,700	98 2,471	52 1,581	150 4,052	78 2,701	57 1,657	135 4,358	65 2,262	61 1,387	126 3,649	57 1,752	44 1,053	101 2,906
2,881	1,455	3,836	2,569	1,633	4,202	2,779	1,714	4,493	2,327	1,448	3,775	1,809	1,097	2,906
6 236	1 157	7 393	7 250	6 132	13 382	12 259	2 133	14 392	9 293	11 200	20 483	14 307	14 188	28 495
242	168	400	257	138	395	271	135	406	292	211	503	321	202	523
37 780	38 394	75 1,174	39 718	37 386	76 1,104	42 985	33 572	75 1,557	55 1,037	32 621	87 1,658	29 1,054	28 624	57 1,678
817	432	1,249	757	423	1,180	1,027	605	1,632	1,092	653	1,745	1,083	652	1,735
36 346	33 581	69 1,397	32 309	24 440	56 1,256	33 784	35 470	68 1,254	33 480	38 577	71 1,357	24 894	28 529	52 1,423
882	584	1,466	841	470	1,311	817	505	1,322	813	615	1,428	916	557	1,473
113 1,565	108 1,021	221 2,586	204 1,009	174 1,031	378 2,040	177 1,803	122 1,219	299 3,022	240 1,979	215 1,318	455 3,297	242 1,975	185 1,342	427 3,317
1,678	1,129	2,807	1,813	1,205	3,018	1,980	1,341	3,321	2,219	1,533	3,752	2,217	1,527	3,744
52 1,215	54 989	106 2,204	82 1,481	48 1,122	130 2,603	91 2,070	66 1,175	187 3,245	40 1,894	40 1,179	89 3,073	75 1,702	61 1,152	136 2,854
1,297	1,043	2,310	1,503	1,170	2,733	2,161	1,241	3,402	1,943	1,219	3,162	1,777	1,213	2,990
23 438	22 353	45 791	21 460	15 339	36 799	18 333	16 303	34 636	15 286	18 235	33 521	14 258	19 231	53 489
461	375	836	481	354	835	351	319	670	301	253	554	272	250	522
29 778	33 543	62 1,321	46 1,070	25 746	71 1,818	38 968	27 743	68 1,709	38 837	21 618	59 1,455	33 883	55 550	118 1,233
397	276	1,388	1,116	773	1,889	1,004	771	1,775	875	639	1,514	745	605	1,350
10 386	9 297	19 683	8 443	7 310	15 753	9 471	7 318	16 789	9 442	6 278	15 720	9 558	10 421	19 979
896	306	702	451	317	768	480	325	805	451	284	735	567	431	998

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

1		2		3		4			5		
						July.			August.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.											
Of Towns..	..	{	Including Calcutta ..	783	725	1,508	1,191	946	2,137		
			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	73	85	78	112	110	111		
			Excluding Calcutta ..	621	609	1,230	945	768	1,713		
Of Country areas	..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	81	86	83	124	108	116		
			Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data for the suburbs not available.							
			Excluding ditto ..	10,720	7,387	18,307	13,901	10,119	24,110		
Of the Entire area	..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	35	23	29	45	32	38		
			Including Calcutta ..	11,703	8,112	19,815	15,182	11,065	26,247		
			Excluding Calcutta ..	36	25	30	47	34	41		
			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	11,541	7,996	19,537	14,936	10,887	25,823		
				38	25	30	47	34	40		
Divisional Abstracts.											
Burdwan	{	Towns ..	123	96	219	208	146	354		
			Country areas ..	1,156	837	1,993	2,280	1,574	3,854		
			Total ..	1,279	933	2,212	2,488	1,720	4,208		
Presidency	{	Towns ..	202	152	354	324	229	553		
			Country areas ..	40	56	76	78	51	129		
			Total ..	Data for the suburbs not available.							
Rajshahye	{	Including Calcutta ..	845	500	1,345	1,350	923	2,273		
			Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta ..	1,047	652	1,699	1,674	1,152	2,826		
			Excluding Calcutta ..	885	536	1,421	1,423	974	2,402		
Cooch Behar	{	Towns ..	59	38	97	82	44	126		
			Country areas ..	680	1,068	2,748	2,078	1,303	3,441		
			Total ..	1,739	1,106	2,845	2,160	1,407	3,567		
Dacca	{	Towns ..	11	10	21	11	7	18		
			Country areas ..	266	161	427	205	170	375		
			Total ..	277	171	448	216	177	393		
Chittagong	{	Towns ..	40	36	76	50	33	83		
			Country areas ..	1,358	741	2,099	1,508	886	2,394		
			Total ..	1,398	777	2,175	1,558	919	2,477		
Patna	{	Towns ..	27	32	59	42	32	74		
			Country areas ..	893	603	1,496	892	675	1,565		
			Total ..	920	635	1,555	934	705	1,639		
Bhagulpore	{	Towns ..	226	233	459	305	316	621		
			Country areas ..	2,000	1,478	3,478	2,588	2,147	4,735		
			Total ..	2,226	1,711	3,937	2,893	2,463	5,356		
Orissa	{	Towns ..	34	35	69	86	64	150		
			Country areas ..	1,340	858	2,198	1,361	988	2,349		
			Total ..	1,374	893	2,267	1,447	1,052	2,499		
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns ..	25	41	66	24	18	42		
			Country areas ..	235	245	500	340	276	616		
			Total ..	260	286	500	364	294	658		
Assam	{	Towns ..	25	36	61	52	46	101		
			Country areas ..	650	528	1,178	888	720	1,608		
			Total ..	675	564	1,239	940	766	1,705		
Total	{	Towns ..	8	16	24	7	8	15		
			Country areas ..	477	368	845	501	399	900		
			Total ..	485	384	869	508	407	915		

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,126	930	2,056	1,304	1,052	2,356	1,616	1,280	2,896	1,541	1,304	2,845	18,181	10,550	28,731
1'06	1'06	1'06	1'22	1'23	1'22	1'52	1'47	1'51	1'45	1'52	1'48	12'41	12'34	12'38
893	746	1,639	1,055	879	1,934	1,234	1,049	2,283	1,215	1,075	2,290	10,357	5,652	19,009
1'17	1'05	1'11	1'38	1'24	1'33	1'62	1'43	1'55	1'59	1'52	1'55	13'60	12'25	12'44
16,188	11,615	27,803	18,455	13,190	31,645	20,541	14,781	35,322	20,128	14,458	34,586	177,886	123,283	301,169
'52	'37	'44	'59	'42	'51	'66	'47	'56	'65	'46	'55	5'75	5'96	4'86
17,914	12,525	29,839	19,759	14,242	34,001	22,157	16,001	38,218	21,609	15,762	37,431	191,067	133,833	324,900
'54	'39	'40	'61	'44	'53	'69	'50	'59	'67	'49	'58	5'97	4'18	5'08
17,081	12,361	29,442	19,510	14,069	33,579	21,775	15,850	37,605	21,843	15,538	36,876	188,243	131,935	320,178
'53	'38	'40	'61	'44	'52	'68	'49	'59	'67	'48	'58	5'94	4'14	5'04
235	174	409	279	224	503	416	312	728	394	301	695	2,738	2,068	4,806
3,145	2,200	5,345	3,944	2,984	6,928	4,842	3,373	8,215	4,055	2,863	6,918	32,696	23,030	55,726
3,380	2,383	5,763	4,223	3,209	7,431	5,258	3,685	8,943	4,449	3,164	7,613	35,434	25,098	60,532
803	222	525	336	259	595	489	338	827	410	326	736	3,628	2,634	6,262
70	58	128	87	86	173	107	107	214	84	97	181	804	738	1,540
.....
1,524	923	2,447	1,924	1,304	3,228	2,948	2,170	5,027	2,701	1,800	4,501	18,727	12,550	31,283
1,527	1,145	2,672	2,260	1,563	3,823	3,337	2,517	5,854	3,111	2,216	5,327	22,355	15,190	37,545
1,594	980	2,575	2,011	1,390	3,401	2,955	2,286	5,241	2,785	1,987	4,772	19,531	13,292	32,823
70	57	127	110	87	197	118	83	201	132	94	226	1,055	761	1,816
2,126	1,417	3,543	2,839	1,895	4,734	3,231	2,176	5,406	3,513	2,407	5,920	29,714	19,243	48,957
2,196	1,474	3,670	2,949	1,932	4,881	3,340	2,258	5,607	3,645	2,501	6,146	30,769	20,004	50,773
17	18	35	18	13	31	27	22	49	20	21	47	162	120	288
217	162	379	257	186	443	350	240	590	304	230	534	3,147	2,106	5,253
234	180	414	275	199	474	377	262	639	330	251	581	3,300	2,232	5,541
58	32	90	91	62	153	157	185	342	207	197	404	870	764	1,634
1,593	1,041	2,634	1,906	1,208	3,114	2,380	1,791	4,171	2,872	2,157	5,029	17,258	11,116	28,374
1,651	1,073	2,724	1,997	1,270	3,267	2,537	1,976	4,513	3,079	2,354	5,433	18,128	11,880	30,008
35	32	67	33	22	55	46	36	82	45	30	81	419	380	799
939	615	1,554	937	694	1,631	1,024	743	1,767	1,083	815	1,898	10,668	7,300	17,968
974	647	1,621	970	716	1,686	1,070	770	1,840	1,128	851	1,979	11,087	7,680	18,767
277	235	512	266	243	509	195	173	368	171	176	347	2,592	2,308	4,900
3,103	2,351	5,454	2,408	1,893	4,301	2,007	1,502	3,509	1,854	1,269	3,123	24,709	17,785	42,494
3,380	2,568	5,948	2,784	2,136	4,920	2,262	1,675	3,937	2,025	1,445	3,470	27,301	20,093	47,394
53	55	108	72	72	144	69	55	124	86	73	159	803	675	1,478
1,643	1,228	2,871	2,029	1,322	3,351	1,743	1,145	2,888	1,622	1,064	2,686	19,532	13,208	32,740
1,066	1,288	2,354	2,101	1,394	3,495	1,812	1,200	3,012	1,708	1,137	2,845	20,335	13,878	34,213
18	28	46	40	27	67	52	44	96	31	30	70	305	306	611
342	339	681	431	405	836	514	465	979	568	547	1,115	4,675	4,111	8,786
360	337	697	471	432	903	560	500	1,075	590	580	1,185	4,980	4,417	9,397
47	52	99	56	38	94	47	30	77	35	37	72	517	443	960
1,080	945	2,025	1,073	840	1,913	938	732	1,670	1,000	728	1,728	10,744	8,307	19,051
1,127	997	2,124	1,129	878	2,007	985	762	1,747	1,035	765	1,800	11,261	8,750	20,011
13	5	18	3	5	8	.....	2	2	4	4	8	92	85	177
476	385	861	617	459	1,076	604	436	1,040	556	488	1,044	6,016	4,526	10,542
489	390	879	620	464	1,084	604	438	1,042	560	492	1,052	6,108	4,611	10,719

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Calcutta	290,867	147,744	447,601	303	175	478
		Suburbs of Calcutta	152,729	106,181	258,910	....	....	....
		Town—Burdwan	18,290	18,031	36,321	90	91	181
	Bankoora	Countrv areas	979,528	1,022,896	2,002,424	1,212	775	1,987
		District total	995,818	1,039,927	2,034,745	1,302	866	2,168
		Town—Bankoora	8,095	8,099	16,194	4	2	6
	Beerbhoom	Countrv areas	262,995	250,983	509,978	69	52	121
		District total	261,090	265,082	526,772	73	54	127
		Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	12	4	16
	Midnapore	Countrv areas	320,933	356,987	686,920	941	756	1,697
		District total	334,550	361,371	695,921	953	760	1,713
		Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,381	31,491	15	6	21
	Hooghly	Countrv areas	1,241,084	1,268,388	2,509,472	463	324	817
		District total	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	508	330	838
		Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	18	8	21
PRESIDENCY.	Serampore	Countrv areas	219,962	244,104	464,066	343	199	542
		District total	237,076	261,751	498,827	356	207	563
		Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	....	....	....
	Howrah	Countrv areas	189,584	188,840	380,424	251	171	422
		District total	193,022	200,842	393,864	251	171	422
		Town—Howrah	54,098	43,686	97,784	21	21	42
	24 Pargunnahs	Countrv areas	238,660	259,421	498,081	76	37	113
		District total	292,758	303,107	595,865	97	58	155
		Town—Areadaha	14,348	12,077	27,263	27	30	57
	Nuddea	Countrv areas	988,652	935,192	1,923,874	525	382	907
		District total	1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	552	412	964
		Towns.						
	Nuddea	Krishnaghar	12,871	13,879	26,750	15	15	30
		Nuddea	3,902	4,961	8,863	13	15	28
		Santipore	13,205	15,430	28,635	19	27	46
	Jessore	Banaghat	4,266	4,605	8,871	0	5	11
		Kooshtea	4,674	4,571	9,245	....	....	....
		Meherpore	2,623	2,939	5,562	....	....	....
	Moorshedabad	Coomercoolly	2,479	3,772	6,251	5	1	6
		Total of towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	58	63	121
		Countrv areas	833,105	886,513	1,719,618	328	199	525
		District total	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	384	262	646
RAJSHAHY.	Dinapore	Town—Jessore	4,039	3,513	8,152	....	....	....
		Countrv areas	1,046,487	1,020,382	2,066,869	716	472	1,188
		District total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	716	472	1,188
	Moorshedabad	Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	15	9	24
		Countrv areas	621,943	685,501	1,307,444	425	346	771
		District total	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	440	355	795
	Dinapore	Town—Dinapore	7,700	5,323	13,023	35	30	65
		Countrv areas	768,731	720,151	1,488,882	537	391	928
		District total	776,431	725,473	1,501,924	572	421	993
	Maldah	Town—English Bazar	6,460	4,399	12,859	11	16	27
		Countrv areas	324,627	338,940	663,567	407	278	685
		District total	331,089	343,339	674,428	418	289	707
	Rajshahye	Town—Natore	4,039	4,735	9,674	5	11	16
		Countrv areas	645,667	655,408	1,301,055	404	262	666
		District total	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	409	213	622
	Bangpore	Town—Bangpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	8	5	11
		Countrv areas	1,091,448	1,052,424	2,143,872	422	251	673
		District total	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	430	256	686
	Bogra	Town—Bogra	3,343	2,539	5,882	9	5	14
		Countrv areas	344,521	359,074	693,595	346	258	604
		District total	347,864	361,613	709,477	355	263	618
	Pubna	Town—Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	23	14	37
		Countrv areas	594,663	601,201	1,195,864	219	125	344
		District total	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	242	139	381

Rural Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
180	112	301	209	141	350	210	149	359	161	126	287	154	104	258
Data not available.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	75	133	76	71	147	81	83	164	69	56	149	74	56	130
1,051	783	1,834	1,330	941	2,271	986	740	1,726	581	430	1,020	582	438	1,020
1,109	858	1,967	1,406	1,012	2,418	1,067	823	1,890	674	495	1,169	656	494	1,150
6	5	11	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	1	2
70	68	138	93	61	154	79	55	134	77	35	112	49	40	89
76	73	149	96	62	158	82	58	140	79	37	116	50	41	91
9	13	22	8	5	13	9	13	22	4	9	13	5	3	8
416	297	713	447	291	738	426	294	720	230	219	449	168	161	329
425	310	735	455	296	751	435	307	742	234	228	462	178	164	342
13	6	19	8	9	17	9	5	14	8	14	22	11	2	13
265	183	448	282	158	440	313	168	481	311	256	567	273	185	458
278	189	467	290	167	457	322	173	495	319	270	589	284	187	471
10	5	15	17	13	30	37	22	59	29	23	52	20	16	36
317	195	512	250	161	411	160	92	252	155	79	234	123	101	224
357	200	557	267	174	441	197	114	311	184	102	286	143	117	260
206	110	316	160	72	232	33	11	44	22	12	34	17	11	28
206	110	316	160	72	232	33	11	44	22	12	34	17	11	28
56	26	82	48	33	81	48	24	72	54	25	79	56	30	86
65	46	111	60	34	94	44	23	67	37	19	56	25	11	36
121	72	193	98	67	165	92	47	139	91	44	135	81	41	122
14	16	30	13	16	29	23	22	45	15	15	30	7	5	12
625	409	1,034	582	430	1,012	533	321	854	488	289	777	291	233	524
639	417	1,056	595	446	1,041	576	343	919	508	304	807	298	238	536
9	6	15	13	12	25	10	10	20	8	9	17	9	11	20
2	5	7	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	....	3	1	2	3
20	14	34	12	11	23	8	8	16	5	6	11	7	4	11
2	....	2	3	4	7	8	1	4	2	1	3	....	2	2
....	2	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	4	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	2	8	....	3	3	12	2	14	6	2	8	....	....	....
40	33	73	34	32	66	42	23	65	24	18	42	17	19	36
233	103	336	260	140	415	242	181	423	204	100	304	187	105	292
273	136	409	300	181	481	284	204	488	228	118	346	204	124	328
421	290	711	505	395	900	485	319	804	463	259	722	363	209	572
421	290	711	508	398	906	494	320	814	467	260	727	371	213	584
10	9	19	16	13	29	13	11	24	15	12	27	11	8	19
979	250	635	519	381	900	678	490	1,177	517	387	904	353	261	614
389	285	674	535	394	929	691	510	1,201	532	399	931	364	269	633
18	18	36	24	7	31	19	10	29	13	12	25	11	8	19
510	330	840	356	199	555	394	217	609	327	205	532	325	179	504
533	348	881	380	206	586	413	223	636	340	517	857	336	187	523
6	10	16	13	10	23	6	10	16	2	5	7	5	12	17
235	163	398	399	267	666	555	305	860	436	278	714	255	167	422
291	173	464	412	277	689	561	315	876	438	283	721	260	179	439
12	9	21	11	7	18	15	4	19	14	14	28	9	7	16
272	165	437	274	174	448	268	149	417	220	105	325	207	113	320
284	174	458	285	181	466	288	163	451	243	119	362	216	120	336
8	5	13	5	2	7	11	5	16	9	....	9	7	3	10
397	195	592	394	223	617	347	182	529	323	156	479	315	159	474
405	198	603	399	225	624	358	187	545	332	156	488	322	162	484
8	1	9	2	2	4	3	7	10	4	8	12	4	2	6
231	182	413	267	165	432	261	191	452	213	150	363	118	84	202
279	183	462	275	167	442	284	198	482	217	158	375	122	86	208
18	6	24	19	11	30	11	10	21	8	10	19	10	4	14
207	108	315	204	172	376	198	116	314	217	106	323	179	90	269
235	114	349	233	133	366	200	126	326	226	116	341	189	94	283

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from FEVERS in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.		Calcutta	162	116	278	246	178	424
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.					
	Burdwan .. {	Town—Burdwan	56	44	100	81	47	128
		Country areas	608	390	798	710	489	1,199
		District total	524	374	898	791	536	1,327
	Bankoora .. {	Town—Bankoora	2	2	4	7	3	10
		Country areas	48	36	84	105	81	186
		District total	50	38	88	112	84	196
	Beerbhoom .. {	Town—Soory	1	1	2	6	6	12
		Country areas	148	134	282	428	345	773
		District total	149	135	284	434	351	785
	Midnapore .. {	Town—Midnapore	5	3	8	10	12	22
		Country areas	293	215	508	712	487	1,199
		District total	298	218	516	722	499	1,221
	Hooghly .. {	Town—Hooghly	23	9	32	23	23	46
		Country areas	98	64	162	122	84	206
		District total	121	73	194	145	107	252
PRESIDENT.	Serampore .. {	Town—Serampore	14	17	31	13	9	22
		Country areas	75	43	118	93	35	128
		District total	89	60	149	106	44	150
	Howrah .. {	Town—Howrah	22	20	42	68	46	114
		Country areas	26	15	41	110	53	163
		District total	48	35	83	178	99	277
	24-Pergunnahs {	Town—Areadaha	8	7	15	20	14	34
		Country areas	316	203	519	571	427	998
		District total	324	210	534	591	441	1,032
		Towns.						
	Nuddea .. {	Krishnaghur	5	11	16	10	8	18
		Nuddea	3	4	7	4	4	8
		Santipore	13	8	21	18	14	32
		Ranaghat	2	1	3	6	2	8
		Kooshtea .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Meherpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Coomercolly	4	2	6	12	5	17
		Total of towns	27	26	53	50	33	83
		Country areas	160	110	270	406	267	663
		District total	187	136	323	456	299	744
	Jessore .. {	Town—Jessore	5	8	13	8	4	12
		Country areas	369	187	556	373	239	612
		District total	374	195	569	381	243	624
	Moorshedabad {	Town—Moorshedabad	14	9	23	23	15	37
		Country areas	417	365	772	713	581	1,294
		District total	431	374	795	736	596	1,331
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinapore .. {	Town—Dinapore	9	7	16	18	9	27
		Country areas	254	124	378	296	127	393
		District total	263	131	394	314	136	430
	Maldah .. {	Town—English Bazar	4	3	7	7	5	14
		Country areas	177	141	318	218	160	378
		District total	181	144	325	225	165	392
	Rajshahye .. {	Town—Natore	5	2	7	9	5	14
		Country areas	222	110	332	324	127	351
		District total	227	112	339	333	132	365
	Rangpore .. {	Town—Rangpore	4	3	7	7	1	8
		Country areas	324	162	486	349	176	525
		District total	328	165	493	356	177	533
	Bogra .. {	Town—Bogra	9	6	15	8	1	9
		Country areas	174	108	282	161	115	276
		District total	183	114	297	169	116	285
	Pubna .. {	Town—Pubna	14	8	22	17	6	23
		Country areas	112	68	180	147	77	224
		District total	126	76	202	164	83	247

Rural Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
233	164	397	249	173	422	382	231	613	320	220	555	2,924	1,898	4,722
70	48	118	76	67	143	72	43	115	64	40	113	891	730	1,621
700	502	1,202	1,113	789	1,902	1,436	1,001	2,437	1,059	723	1,782	11,223	7,950	19,178
770	550	1,320	1,189	856	2,045	1,508	1,044	2,552	1,123	772	1,895	12,119	8,680	20,799
12	5	17	6	3	9	6	3	9	7	6	13	59	36	95
133	78	210	194	136	330	115	70	184	88	53	141	1,125	774	1,899
150	83	233	200	139	339	121	82	203	95	59	154	1,184	810	1,994
9	6	15	14	10	24	10	5	15	2	5	7	89	80	169
626	540	1,166	784	704	1,488	595	505	1,100	405	407	812	5,674	4,653	10,327
635	546	1,181	798	714	1,512	605	510	1,115	467	412	879	5,763	4,733	10,496
19	6	25	20	16	36	28	21	49	12	18	25	168	113	271
1,362	880	2,242	1,427	1,078	2,505	1,912	1,270	3,182	1,006	1,074	2,080	9,249	6,278	15,527
1,881	886	2,767	1,447	1,094	2,541	1,940	1,291	3,231	1,018	1,087	2,105	9,407	6,391	15,798
31	27	58	29	24	53	47	51	98	40	44	84	331	265	596
120	89	209	140	105	245	237	113	350	52	313	713	2,504	1,595	4,099
151	116	267	178	129	307	284	164	448	452	357	809	2,855	1,800	4,655
13	12	25	18	17	35	24	26	50	19	22	41	173	137	310
105	65	170	158	93	251	178	187	365	229	137	366	1,693	984	2,677
118	77	195	176	110	286	202	163	365	248	159	407	1,860	1,121	2,981
81	70	151	116	87	203	229	163	392	238	192	430	1,037	707	1,744
94	65	159	119	79	198	369	208	577	208	156	364	1,223	796	2,019
175	125	300	235	166	401	599	431	1,030	440	318	758	2,260	1,503	3,763
19	21	40	36	27	63	49	54	103	40	40	86	277	267	544
551	388	939	761	540	1,301	1,426	1,151	2,577	1,233	971	2,204	7,922	5,716	13,638
570	389	959	797	567	1,364	1,475	1,205	2,680	1,270	1,011	2,281	8,190	5,983	14,173
15	6	21	6	9	15	14	11	25	10	10	20	130	120	250
4	3	7	13	14	27	14	11	25	4	13	17	67	74	141
14	18	32	20	17	37	14	19	33	14	16	30	164	162	326
1	1	2	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	2	4	20	20	40
2	2	4	2	3	5	5	5	10	2	2	4	8	3	11
4	1	5	5	5	10	1	1	2	2	2	4	11	13	24
40	31	71	47	52	99	50	47	97	30	39	69	459	416	875
497	289	786	565	388	953	736	506	1,242	700	434	1,134	4,522	2,815	7,337
537	320	857	612	440	1,052	780	547	1,327	730	473	1,203	4,981	3,231	8,212
11	6	17	4	7	11	8	6	14	8	18	26	68	53	121
476	266	742	594	376	970	650	528	1,178	768	485	1,253	6,283	4,025	10,308
487	272	759	602	383	985	694	534	1,228	776	503	1,279	6,561	4,078	10,639
10	14	24	25	20	45	15	10	25	24	18	42	196	148	344
709	558	1,267	833	624	1,457	778	587	1,365	730	563	1,293	7,051	5,398	12,449
725	572	1,297	858	644	1,502	793	597	1,390	754	581	1,335	7,247	5,546	12,793
13	6	19	18	8	26	19	18	37	28	16	44	225	148	373
266	121	387	269	165	434	369	239	608	310	195	505	4,173	2,400	6,573
279	126	405	287	173	460	378	257	635	338	211	549	4,308	2,638	6,946
10	10	20	15	10	25	10	8	18	17	6	23	106	107	213
332	237	569	563	371	934	651	455	1,106	489	340	829	4,767	3,157	7,924
342	247	589	578	381	959	691	463	1,154	506	340	846	4,873	3,264	8,137
11	9	20	10	10	20	11	10	21	12	17	29	124	105	229
277	180	457	398	268	666	370	246	616	539	331	870	3,684	2,170	5,854
288	189	477	408	278	686	381	256	637	551	348	899	3,808	2,275	6,083
8	2	10	18	21	39	28	8	36	16	7	23	129	58	187
260	117	377	354	170	524	423	222	645	357	205	562	4,205	2,218	6,423
268	119	387	372	191	563	451	230	681	373	212	585	4,304	2,276	6,580
4	8	12	6	8	14	9	9	18	11	2	13	79	47	126
117	95	212	106	139	245	187	143	330	212	102	314	2,559	1,831	4,390
121	108	229	202	142	344	254	189	443	223	104	327	2,638	1,878	4,516
6	9	15	18	15	33	26	27	53	24	28	52	196	148	344
166	109	274	228	158	386	405	239	644	376	211	587	3,215	1,970	5,185
173	118	291	244	173	417	431	266	697	400	239	639	3,411	2,127	5,538

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	53,057	41,655	94,712	17	8	25
		District Total	53,057	41,655	94,712	17	8	25
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	3,837	2,444	6,281	4	1	5
		Country areas	215,056	109,328	412,384	57	29	86
		District Total	218,893	201,772	418,665	61	30	91
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061	...	...	...
		Country areas	205,426	195,227	401,653	130	110	249
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	139	110	249
		Towns.						
	Dacca ..	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	4	3	7
		Manekgunge	5,750	5,702	11,452	20	17	37
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	24	20	44
		Country areas	862,630	909,609	1,772,239	289	211	500
		District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	313	231	544
	Furzedpore ..	Country areas	407,854	514,735	1,012,589	129	94	223
		District Total	407,854	514,735	1,012,589	129	94	223
		Towns.						
	Backergunge ..	Burrisaul	5,790	1,885	7,675	5	5	10
		Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	6	12	18
		Total of Towns	8,930	4,096	13,026	11	17	28
		Country areas	1,195,298	1,109,100	2,304,398	423	237	660
		District Total	1,204,227	1,173,196	2,377,423	434	254	688
		Towns.						
	Mymensing ..	Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	9	...	9
		Kishoregunge	6,082	6,935	13,017	8	8	16
		Mymensing	6,795	3,273	10,068	10	6	16
		Total of Towns	20,187	17,210	37,397	27	14	41
		Country areas	1,107,175	1,144,725	2,251,900	111	73	184
		District Total	1,127,362	1,161,935	2,289,297	138	87	225
		Towns.						
	Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	3	...	3
		Country areas	871,016	831,077	1,702,093	99	60	159
		District Total	880,330	838,609	1,718,939	102	69	171
	Cachar ..	Country areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	16	11	27
		District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	16	11	27
		Towns.						
	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,393	20,604	26	25	51
		Country areas	523,353	582,943	1,106,296	315	222	537
		District Total	535,559	591,336	1,126,895	341	247	588
	Noakholly ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,286	10,063	2	2	4
		Country areas	356,290	347,581	703,871	268	221	489
		District Total	362,067	351,867	713,934	270	223	493
	Tipperah ..	Town—Commillah	7,999	4,949	12,948	5	5	10
		Country areas	774,392	746,501	1,520,893	209	141	350
		District Total	782,391	751,450	1,533,841	214	146	360
		Towns.						
	Patna ..	Patna	73,028	60,872	133,900	17	14	31
		Barh	5,320	5,721	11,041	4	3	7
		Behar	5,091	4,958	10,049	3	3	6
		Total of Towns	83,439	71,551	154,990	24	20	44
		Country areas	673,429	704,210	1,377,639	127	99	226
		District Total	756,868	775,761	1,532,629	151	119	270
		Towns.						
	Gya ..	Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	27	30	57
		Jehanabad	9,985	11,927	21,912	2	1	3
		Total of Towns	43,056	45,699	88,755	29	31	60
		Country areas	911,933	949,923	1,861,856	281	230	511
		District Total	954,989	995,622	1,950,611	310	261	571

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18	6	24	18	6	24	20	0	20	17	19	36	18	3	21
18	6	24	18	6	24	20	0	20	17	19	36	18	3	21
6	1	7	1	....	1	6	2	8	1	2	3	1	4	5
76	50	126	78	35	113	77	40	117	67	48	115	100	50	150
82	51	133	79	35	114	83	42	125	68	50	118	110	54	164
....	....	....	6	6	12	6	....	6	8	9	17	13	10	23
142	101	243	154	91	245	162	84	246	109	133	342	180	135	315
142	101	243	160	97	257	168	84	252	207	142	349	193	145	338
1	1	2	2	5	7	6	5	11	5	2	7	1	2	3
8	5	13	9	6	15	3	5	8	6	4	10	3	2	5
9	6	15	11	11	22	9	10	19	11	6	17	4	4	8
100	91	257	124	92	216	228	128	356	245	173	418	207	104	311
175	97	272	135	103	238	237	138	375	256	179	435	211	108	319
129	66	194	99	58	157	117	64	181	143	69	212	94	53	147
129	66	194	99	58	157	117	64	181	143	69	212	94	53	147
1	4	5	1	2	3	4	3	7	2	1	3	4	1	5
10	16	26	7	4	11	5	4	9	8	2	10	3	....	3
11	20	31	8	6	14	9	7	16	10	3	13	7	1	8
230	110	420	343	107	510	494	291	785	450	250	700	414	247	661
291	160	451	351	173	524	503	298	801	460	253	713	421	248	669
4	3	7	5	8	13	9	12	21	16	14	30	9	9	18
6	3	9	8	7	15	9	3	12	8	4	12	1	6	7
7	3	10	4	2	6	3	....	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
17	0	26	17	17	34	21	15	36	25	20	45	11	17	28
101	51	152	62	32	94	79	53	132	115	73	188	250	150	406
118	60	178	79	40	119	100	68	168	140	93	233	201	173	474
....	3	3	3	3	6	3	1	4	9	3	12	7	6	13
94	44	138	66	29	95	52	28	80	53	42	95	74	44	118
94	47	141	69	32	101	55	29	84	62	45	107	81	50	131
11	2	13	24	8	32	15	8	23	31	14	45	15	20	35
11	2	13	24	8	32	15	8	23	31	14	45	15	20	35
21	18	39	19	18	37	17	16	33	17	18	35	13	16	29
365	274	639	394	224	618	345	204	549	331	218	549	307	190	563
390	292	678	413	242	655	362	220	582	348	236	584	390	211	591
11	8	19	8	2	10	10	5	15	9	15	24	5	9	14
303	184	487	219	121	340	187	111	298	212	170	382	250	152	402
314	192	506	227	123	350	197	116	313	221	185	406	255	161	416
4	7	11	5	4	9	6	14	20	7	5	12	6	4	10
178	93	271	196	101	297	252	155	407	237	189	426	277	181	458
182	100	282	201	105	306	258	169	427	244	194	438	283	185	468
10	14	24	36	42	78	6	4	10	47	48	95	44	34	78
4	6	10	7	6	13	7	9	16	9	11	20	5	7	12
....	1	1	5	3	8	2	1	3	6	5	11	4	5	9
14	21	35	48	51	99	15	14	29	62	64	126	53	46	99
127	104	231	139	94	233	155	99	254	124	109	233	137	116	253
141	125	266	187	145	332	170	113	283	186	173	359	190	102	352
29	19	48	28	2	30	47	26	73	55	44	99	68	40	108
76	....	....	4	....	4	7	5	12	3	3	6	5	5	10
29	19	48	48	30	78	54	31	85	58	47	105	73	45	118
282	192	474	423	293	716	471	340	811	463	372	834	340	302	642
311	211	522	471	323	794	525	371	896	520	419	939	413	347	760

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from FEVERS in Towns and Rural

			11					
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH-BHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	18	4	22	14	17	31
		District Total	18	4	22	14	17	31
	Julpigoreo ..	Town—Fukeergunge	2	4	6	2	1	3
		Country areas	73	35	108	64	41	105
		District Total	75	39	114	66	42	108
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	9	6	15	9	6	15
		Country areas	175	122	297	127	112	239
		District Total	184	128	312	136	118	254
		Towns.						
	Dacca ..	Dacca	2	4	6	2	3	5
Manickgungo		4	2	6	12	2	14	
		Total of Towns	6	6	12	14	5	19
Country areas		197	101	298	301	173	470	
	District Total	203	107	310	315	183	498	
Furreedpore ..	Country areas	76	28	104	67	36	103	
	District Total	76	28	104	67	36	103	
	Towns.							
Backergunge ..	Burrisaal	3	3	6	6	5	11	
	Dowlatkhan	3	3	6	2	....	2
		Total of Towns	6	6	12	8	5	13
	Country areas	462	233	745	455	279	734	
	District Total	468	239	757	463	284	747	
	Towns.							
Mymensing ..	Jamalporo	9	15	24	9	12	21	
	Kishoregunge	7	3	10	7	6	13	
	Mymensing	4	3	7	....	1	1
		Total of Towns	20	20	40	16	19	35
	Country areas	472	244	716	545	307	852	
	District Total	492	264	756	561	326	887	
Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	8	4	12	12	4	16	
	Country areas	106	60	172	121	75	196	
	District Total	114	70	184	133	79	212	
Onchar ..	Country areas	45	19	64	19	11	30	
	District Total	45	19	64	19	11	30	
Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	14	18	32	24	19	43	
	Country areas	437	306	743	431	338	769	
	District Total	451	324	775	455	357	812	
Noakholly ..	Town—Sudharam	8	8	16	9	7	16	
	Country areas	239	170	409	226	187	413	
	District Total	247	178	425	235	194	429	
Tipperah ..	Town—Commillah	5	0	11	9	6	15	
	Country areas	217	127	344	235	148	383	
	District Total	222	133	355	244	154	398	
	Towns.							
Patna ..	Patna	55	72	127	87	85	172	
	Barh	13	8	20	10	18	28	
	Behar	3	4	7	6	7	13	
		Total of Towns	70	84	154	103	105	208
	Country areas	181	144	325	221	219	440	
	District Total	251	228	479	324	324	648	
	Towns.							
Gya ..	Gya	64	42	106	99	112	211	
	Jehanabad .. .. .	....	9	9	14	2	16
		Total of Towns	64	51	115	113	114	227
	Country areas	431	319	750	654	613	1,267	
	District Total	495	370	865	767	727	1,494	

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15	10	25	17	14	31	34	20	54	22	6	28	228	122	350
15	10	25	17	14	31	34	20	54	22	6	28	228	122	350
12	4	16	7	5	12	21	17	38	22	17	39	85	58	143
71	41	112	66	45	111	140	93	242	136	103	239	1,023	610	1,633
83	45	128	73	50	123	170	110	280	158	120	278	1,108	668	1,776
5	14	19	11	8	19	6	5	11	4	4	8	77	68	145
131	111	242	174	127	301	167	127	294	146	121	267	1,806	1,374	3,270
130	125	261	185	135	320	173	132	305	150	125	275	1,973	1,442	3,415
2	6	8	6	....	6	27	33	60	32	25	57	90	81	179
10	9	19	29	29	58	72	98	170	116	124	240	292	303	595
12	15	27	85	29	64	99	131	230	148	149	297	382	392	774
401	261	662	554	374	928	751	654	1,405	929	799	1,728	4,392	3,166	7,558
413	276	689	589	403	992	850	785	1,635	1,077	918	2,225	4,774	3,558	8,332
61	38	102	99	69	168	251	155	406	357	253	610	1,624	983	2,607
64	38	102	99	69	168	251	155	406	357	253	610	1,624	983	2,607
9	2	11	10	5	15	11	2	13	6	5	11	62	38	100
7	....	7	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	8	9	54	54	108
16	2	18	11	8	19	12	4	16	7	13	20	116	92	208
456	259	715	525	328	853	614	412	1,086	696	491	1,187	5,612	3,711	9,053
472	258	730	536	339	872	650	416	1,102	703	504	1,207	5,758	3,503	9,261
13	9	22	20	11	31	19	31	53	28	17	45	150	144	294
6	3	9	9	6	15	7	8	15	7	6	13	83	62	145
...	....	....	1	1	2	6	2	8	9	5	14	46	27	73
19	12	31	30	18	48	32	41	76	44	28	72	279	238	512
510	377	887	561	350	911	616	477	1,093	713	539	1,252	4,165	2,732	6,897
520	389	918	591	368	959	648	521	1,169	787	567	1,354	4,411	2,965	7,409
11	3	14	15	7	22	14	6	20	8	7	15	93	47	140
144	85	232	141	74	218	104	69	163	117	57	174	1,171	675	1,849
155	91	246	159	81	240	118	65	183	125	64	189	1,267	722	1,989
18	21	39	23	13	36	14	4	18	30	18	48	261	149	410
18	21	39	23	13	36	14	4	18	30	18	48	261	149	410
17	14	31	16	9	25	20	15	35	21	18	42	228	203	431
515	321	836	429	314	743	410	282	692	478	323	801	4,817	3,222	8,039
532	335	867	445	323	768	430	297	727	502	341	843	5,045	3,425	8,470
10	11	21	8	9	17	9	10	19	11	11	22	100	87	187
244	171	415	282	221	503	329	251	580	333	203	526	3,087	2,252	5,339
254	182	436	290	230	520	338	261	599	344	304	648	3,187	2,349	5,336
8	7	15	9	4	13	17	11	28	10	7	17	91	80	171
190	123	303	226	159	385	285	210	495	272	199	471	2,704	1,826	4,590
188	130	318	235	163	398	302	221	523	282	206	488	2,855	1,906	4,761
70	76	146	86	96	182	52	59	111	39	41	80	549	585	1,134
10	9	19	13	8	21	3	6	9	4	10	14	88	96	184
6	5	15	2	4	6	6	3	9	1	5	6	44	50	94
86	94	180	101	108	209	61	68	129	44	56	100	681	731	1,412
246	237	483	148	137	285	137	104	241	105	109	214	1,847	1,571	3,418
332	331	663	249	245	494	198	172	370	149	165	314	2,528	2,302	4,830
86	63	149	61	59	120	27	42	69	24	42	66	631	517	1,178
6	3	9	3	9	12	2	1	3	....	....	....	46	40	86
92	66	158	61	68	132	29	43	72	24	42	66	677	587	1,264
851	727	1,578	688	530	1,218	363	300	663	270	217	487	5,516	4,435	9,951
943	798	1,730	752	598	1,350	392	343	735	294	259	553	6,193	5,022	11,215

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	9	2	11
		Country areas	823,674	881,525	1,710,199	287	252	539
		District Total	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	296	254	550
	Tirhoot..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	21,729	16,404	38,223	19	8	26
		Durbhunga	23,603	23,847	47,450	40	24	64
		Total of Towns	45,332	40,341	85,673	58	32	90
		Country areas	2,146,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	246	152	398
		District Total	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	304	184	488
	Sarun ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,852	23,435	46,287	15	18	33
		Revelkunge	6,741	6,074	13,415	10	8	18
		Sewan	5,566	5,543	11,009	5	1	6
		Total of Towns	35,149	35,052	70,801	30	27	57
		Country areas	901,534	1,031,525	1,993,059	359	260	628
		District Total	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	389	290	685
	Chumperun ..	Towns.						
		Bettiah	11,220	8,488	19,708	24	14	38
		Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	2	2	4
		Total of Towns	16,015	11,959	27,974	26	16	42
		Country areas	721,514	891,377	1,412,841	368	212	580
		District Total	737,529	709,286	1,440,815	394	228	622
	Monghyr ..	Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	13,004	26,274	10	14	24
		Jamulpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	3	3	6
		Total of Towns	18,545	18,182	36,727	13	17	30
		Country areas	878,529	897,750	1,776,259	543	410	953
		District Total	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	556	427	983
	Bhagulpore ..	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,657	69,678	7	6	13
		Country areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	391	224	615
		District Total	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	398	230	628
	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	13	13	26
		Country areas	806,613	832,095	1,698,738	201	93	294
		District Total	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	214	106	320
	Southal Pergas.	Towns.						
		Rajmchal	3,843	4,247	8,090	5	7	12
		Doomka	5,659	5,584	11,193	16	9	25
		Total of Towns	9,502	9,781	19,283	21	16	37
		Country areas	620,214	610,790	1,240,004	297	254	551
		District Total	629,716	620,571	1,250,287	318	270	588
	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	25,869	25,099	50,878	12	9	21
		Jajpore	5,192	5,561	10,753	5	6	11
		Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	2	3	5
		Total of Towns	36,262	36,051	72,313	19	18	37
		Country areas	689,068	733,403	1,422,471	303	275	578
		District Total	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	322	293	615
	Pooree ..	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	...	...
		Country areas	877,372	360,607	740,579	72	41	113
		District Total	889,449	380,225	769,674	72	41	113
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	2	1	3
		Country areas	370,048	381,921	751,969	75	57	132
		District Total	379,077	391,155	770,232	77	58	135

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 366	8 297	11 613	6 311	8 174	14 485	9 253	12 247	21 505	10 375	14 240	24 621	18 496	7 344	25 840
369	255	624	317	182	499	267	259	526	385	290	675	514	351	865
16 16	13 13	29 29	12 36	13 88	25 74	17 19	9 15	26 34	14 28	12 30	26 58	13 31	12 23	25 54
32 246	26 176	58 421	48 210	51 139	99 349	30 282	24 168	60 450	42 447	42 250	84 703	44 373	35 241	79 614
277	202	479	258	190	448	318	192	510	489	298	787	417	276	693
9 11 2	10 8 3	19 19 5	16 16 6	14 6 5	30 21 11	24 15 2	18 9 3	42 24 5	25 13 5	16 10 7	41 23 12	22 9 7	24 6 5	46 15 12
22 275	21 104	43 439	38 352	24 230	62 582	41 396	30 214	71 610	43 374	33 224	76 598	38 438	35 242	73 680
297	185	482	390	254	644	437	244	681	417	257	674	476	277	753
12 1	11 2	23 3	16	8 2	24 2	16 6	10 1	26 7	22 3	13 2	35 5	15 1	14 3	29 4
13 270	13 138	26 408	16 174	10 101	26 275	22 241	11 151	33 392	25 197	15 111	40 308	16 191	17 97	33 288
283	151	434	190	111	301	263	162	425	222	126	348	207	114	321
15 1	7 2	22 3	19 8	13 4	32 12	24 9	26 4	50 13	12 9	17	29 9	32 4	22 4	54 8
16 344	9 292	25 636	27 493	17 340	44 808	33 619	30 335	63 945	21 551	17 369	38 920	36 509	26 416	62 925
360	301	661	495	357	852	643	365	1,008	572	386	958	515	442	957
4 348	3 184	7 532	5 411	5 265	10 676	4 426	3 241	7 667	.... 440	3 245	3 685	8 356	.... 182	8 538
352	187	539	416	270	686	430	244	674	440	248	688	364	182	546
10 265	27 296	37 561	16 192	5 163	21 355	32 535	17 251	49 766	11 464	3 223	14 687	15 366	7 202	22 568
275	323	598	208	168	376	567	248	815	475	226	701	381	209	590
4 18	5 10	9 28	23 11	11 16	34 21	13 9	5 11	18 20	11 6	5 12	16 18	9 7	15 13	24 20
22 258	15 217	37 475	34 410	21 354	55 764	22 499	16 368	38 867	17 439	17 342	34 781	16 471	28 352	44 823
280	232	512	444	375	819	521	384	905	456	359	815	487	380	867
12 5 5	14 5	26 10 5	9 3 5	13 1 1	22 4 6	11 4 1	8 6	19 10 1	7 1	8 1 1	15 2 1	10	11 2 2	21 2 2
22 282	19 238	41 520	17 286	15 224	32 510	16 209	14 202	30 411	8 180	10 146	18 326	10 160	15 134	25 294
304	257	561	303	239	542	225	216	441	188	156	344	170	149	319
85	60	145	86	73	159	63	58	121	53	41	94	40	51	91
85	60	145	86	73	159	63	58	121	53	41	94	40	51	91
1 71	3 55	4 126	4 88	.... 42	4 130	2 61	2 43	4 104	7 53	8 48	15 101	4 58	4 46	8 104
72	58	130	92	42	134	63	45	108	60	50	116	62	50	112

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	12	11	23	10	10	20
		Country areas	508	343	851	666	587	1,253
		District Total	520	354	874	676	597	1,273
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	18	12	25	14	17	31
		Durbhunga	28	21	49	25	27	52
		Country areas	41	33	74	39	44	83
		District Total	311	218	529	375	287	662
		Towns.						
	Sarun ..	Chupra	16	24	40	11	15	26
		Rovehgungo	9	9	18	8	12	20
		Sowari	5	7	12	10	8	18
		District Total	30	40	70	29	35	64
BHAGULPORE.	Chumparun ..	Country areas	352	291	643	452	292	744
		District Total	382	331	713	481	327	808
		Towns.						
		Bettiah	9	13	22	10	6	16
	Monghyr ..	Motiharree .. .. .	....	1	1	1	2	3
		Country areas	9	14	23	11	8	19
		District Total	219	163	380	220	119	339
		Towns.						
	Bhagalpore ..	Monghyr	15	10	25	23	23	46
		Jamulpore .. .. .	....	7	7	6	3	9
		Country areas	15	26	41	34	26	60
		District Total	427	312	739	425	327	752
ORISSA.	Purneah ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	442	338	780	459	353	812
		District Total	442	338	780	459	353	812
		Towns.						
	Sonthal Pergha.	Town—Bhagalpore	4	....	4	2	1	3
		Country areas	188	128	316	242	159	401
		District Total	192	128	320	244	160	404
		Towns.						
	Cuttack ..	Town—Purneah	2	....	2	36	13	49
		Country areas	381	191	572	286	159	445
		District Total	383	191	574	322	172	494
		Towns.						
ORISSA.	Cuttack ..	Rajmehal	11	4	15	12	10	22
		Doomka	2	5	7	2	14	16
		Country areas	13	9	22	14	24	38
		District Total	344	227	571	408	343	751
	Pooree ..	Towns.						
		Country areas	357	236	593	422	367	789
		District Total	357	236	593	422	367	789
		Towns.						
	Balasore ..	Cuttack	8	10	18	9	7	16
		Jajpore .. .. .	....	3	3	8	2	10
		Kendrapara	2	....	2	2	....	2
		District Total	10	13	23	14	9	23
ORISSA.	Balasore ..	Country areas	175	179	354	220	193	413
		District Total	185	192	377	234	202	436
		Towns.						
	Balasore ..	Town—Pooree	13	24	37	8	7	15
		Country areas	27	22	49	56	38	92
		District Total	40	46	86	64	45	109
		Towns.						
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	5	4	9	2	2	4
		Country areas	53	44	97	64	47	111
		District Total	58	48	106	66	49	115
		Towns.						

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9 864	7 666	16 1,530	6 651	7 518	13 1,169	6 571	6 401	12 972	3 489	7 328	10 817	101 5,842	99 4,353	200 10,195
873	673	1,546	667	525	1,182	577	407	984	492	335	827	5,943	4,452	10,395
15 26	6 12	21 38	8 35	5 24	13 59	18 30	9 18	25 48	3 48	6 33	9 81	159 362	122 278	281 640
41 401	18 288	59 689	43 457	29 320	72 786	46 447	27 307	73 754	51 439	39 271	90 710	521 4,233	400 2,832	921 7,065
442	306	748	500	358	858	493	334	827	400	310	800	4,754	3,232	7,986
18 14 4	19 13 8	37 27 12	24 6 5	12 7 3	36 12 8	18 15 3	16 5 3	34 20 3	23 8 6	17 4 1	40 12 7	221 133 60	203 96 51	424 229 111
36 516	40 293	76 809	34 416	22 267	56 683	39 373	21 259	57 632	37 386	22 232	59 618	414 4,689	350 2,977	764 7,666
552	333	885	450	289	739	409	280	689	423	254	677	5,103	3,827	8,430
13 ...	8 2	21 2	18	6 3	24 3	17	7 1	24 1	9 3	8 2	17 5	181 17	118 23	299 40
13 225	10 140	23 365	18 138	9 112	27 250	17 176	8 131	25 307	12 165	10 112	22 277	194 2,582	141 1,617	339 4,199
238	150	388	166	121	277	193	139	332	177	122	299	2,780	1,768	4,538
13 10	17 3	30 13	13 16	24 16	37 32	15 9	9 7	24 16	11 5	18 2	29 7	207 80	209 55	416 135
23 440	20 375	43 815	29 705	40 401	69 1,106	24 678	16 421	40 1,009	16 439	20 324	36 772	287 6,148	284 4,322	551 10,470
463	395	858	734	441	1,175	702	437	1,139	464	344	808	6,435	4,586	11,021
1 254	.... 140	1 304	3 352	.... 206	3 558	1 340	1 161	2 501	5 206	.... 181	5 447	44 4,014	22 2,316	66 6,330
255	140	395	355	200	555	341	162	503	271	181	452	4,058	2,338	6,396
6 452	15 290	21 732	22 409	13 253	35 661	20 352	14 234	34 586	32 459	21 239	53 698	215 4,361	148 2,564	363 6,925
458	205	753	430	266	696	372	248	620	491	260	751	4,576	2,712	7,288
19 4	13 7	32 11	14 4	12 7	26 11	17 7	20 4	37 11	20 4	20 12	40 16	167 90	127 114	294 204
23 497	20 453	43 930	18 564	19 462	37 1,026	24 373	24 329	48 702	33 449	32 320	65 769	257 5,009	241 4,001	498 9,010
520	453	973	582	481	1,063	397	353	750	482	352	834	5,266	4,242	9,508
6 2	10 3 2	16 3 4	19 2 2	12 2 1	31 4 3	12 1 5	12 1 6	24 2 11	11 2 2	14 3	25 5 2	126 26 28	128 35 16	254 61 44
8 280	15 243	23 773	23 286	15 291	38 577	18 303	19 305	37 608	15 366	17 368	32 724	180 3,000	179 2,788	359 5,788
238	253	496	309	306	615	321	324	645	381	375	756	3,180	2,907	6,147
5 35	6 81	11 96	7 46	18 100	19 78	15 73	10 73	34 151	10 106	13 113	23 219	66 755	72 645	138 1,400
40	87	77	65	53	118	97	88	185	116	126	242	821	717	1,538
5 77	7 65	12 142	6 91	5 68	11 159	15 133	10 87	25 220	6 96	9 76	15 172	59 920	55 678	114 1,598
82	73	154	97	73	170	148	97	245	102	85	187	979	733	1,722

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from **FEVERS** in Towns and Rural

1	2	3	4			5			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHOILA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh..	Towns.							
		Hazareebagh	6,312	4,738	11,050	6	6	12	
		Echack	4,661	4,338	8,999	15	13	28	
		Chattri	4,287	4,531	8,818	10	12	22	
		Country areas	Total of Towns	15,260	13,607	28,867	31	31	62
	Lohardugga ..		381,783	361,223	743,006	168	131	299	
			District Total	397,045	374,830	771,875	199	162	361
		Town—Ranchi	6,860	5,226	12,086	6	8	14	
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	614,688	610,340	1,225,028	400	303	703	
			District Total	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	406	311	717
		Country areas	205,752	205,069	410,821	92	82	174	
	Manbhoom ..		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,821	92	82	174
		Town—Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	4	....	4
		Country areas	497,910	401,964	900,874	122	96	218	
	Kamrup ..		District Total	500,936	494,634	995,570	126	96	221
		Town—Gowhatti	7,119	4,373	11,492	12	6	18	
		Country areas	285,569	264,620	550,189	197	149	346	
	Durrung ..		District Total	292,688	268,993	561,681	209	155	364
		Country areas	122,837	113,172	236,009	109	83	192	
			District Total	122,837	113,172	236,009	109	83	192
Nowgong ..	Country areas	133,107	123,283	256,390	49	38	87		
		District Total	133,107	123,283	256,390	49	38	87	
	Country areas	154,940	141,649	296,589	75	70	145		
Soebsaugor ..		District Total	154,940	141,649	296,589	75	70	145	
	Country areas	64,692	56,575	121,267	42	24	66		
		District Total	64,692	56,575	121,267	42	24	66	
Luckimpore ..	Country areas	3,216	3,092	6,308	10	3	13		
		District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	10	3	13	
	Country areas	641	262	903	3	....	3	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills		District Total	641	262	903	3	....	3

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	4	8	9	6	15	7	6	13	16	6	22	27	14	41
10	13	23	12	7	19	11	8	19	9	10	19	6	13	19
7	2	9	15	9	24	5	5	10	9	2	11	15	11	26
21	19	40	36	22	58	23	19	42	54	18	52	48	38	86
163	114	267	178	141	319	202	174	376	179	142	321	175	143	318
174	133	307	214	163	377	225	193	418	213	160	373	223	181	404
8	13	21	6	3	9	15	8	23	4	8	7	12	14	26
390	270	660	620	439	1,059	513	392	905	444	310	754	329	260	589
398	289	687	626	442	1,068	528	400	928	448	313	761	341	274	615
104	78	182	100	75	175	96	63	159	82	62	144	59	50	109
104	78	182	100	75	175	96	63	159	82	62	144	59	50	109
....	1	1	4	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	3	6
131	75	206	172	93	265	155	114	269	132	104	236	119	97	216
131	76	207	176	93	269	155	115	270	132	104	236	122	100	222
10	9	19	8	7	15	9	7	16	9	6	15	9	10	19
141	109	250	190	138	328	205	136	341	128	79	207	200	165	365
151	118	269	198	145	343	214	143	357	137	85	222	209	175	384
87	60	147	78	53	131	72	54	126	100	74	183	136	98	234
87	60	147	78	53	131	72	54	126	109	74	183	136	98	234
38	37	75	51	30	81	58	43	101	56	34	90	76	52	128
38	37	75	51	30	81	58	43	101	56	34	90	76	52	128
75	49	124	83	60	143	97	59	156	108	64	172	111	78	189
75	49	124	83	60	143	97	59	156	108	64	172	111	78	189
36	36	72	34	19	53	34	22	56	34	25	59	20	20	40
36	36	72	34	19	53	34	22	56	34	25	59	20	20	40
9	6	15	7	10	17	5	4	9	6	2	8	15	7	22
9	6	15	7	10	17	5	4	9	6	2	8	15	7	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1

Statement No. 8.—Showing the registered mortality from FEVERS in Towns and Rural

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA NAGPORS.—(Continued.)	Hazareebagh..	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh	12	16	28	12	19	31
		Echack	8	8	16	12	6	18
		Chuttra	5	8	13	11	6	17
		Total of Towns	20	27	47	35	31	66
	Lohardugga ..	Country areas	146	120	266	182	144	326
		District Total	166	147	313	217	175	392
		Town—Ranchi	5	5	10	13	15	28
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	324	278	602	355	340	695
		District Total	329	283	612	368	355	723
		Country areas	69	53	122	93	75	168
	Manbhoom ..	District Total	69	53	122	93	75	168
		Town—Puruha .. .. .	...	4	4	4	3	7
		Country areas	111	77	188	258	161	419
	Kamroop ..	District Total	111	81	192	262	164	426
		Town—Gowhatta	8	16	24	7	8	15
		Country areas	125	81	206	139	97	236
ASSAM.	Durrung ..	District Total	133	97	230	146	105	251
		Country areas	125	103	228	131	98	229
		District Total	125	103	228	131	98	229
	Nowgong ..	Country areas	54	24	78	50	35	85
		District Total	54	24	78	50	35	85
		Country areas	106	112	218	103	108	211
	Seobsaugor ..	District Total	106	112	218	103	108	211
		Country areas	48	33	81	61	34	95
		District Total	48	33	81	61	34	95
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	18	15	33	16	26	42
		District Total	18	15	33	16	26	42
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas	1	....	1	1	1	2
		District Total	1	....	1	1	1	2

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Circles as wholes in the Bengal Province, during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13.			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12719	27110	291820	2185	1743	38128	121110	1073	221813	1088	1477	241515	148112119	13510278	283214107
38214	38168	76382	34183	24161	58344	33142	20154	53296	26176	28156	54332	3792,098	3151,748	6943,846
252	206	458	217	185	402	175	174	349	202	184	386	2,477	2,063	4,540
8517	13462	21979	16536	10444	26980	7450	7342	14801	4455	5312	9767	1045,342	1044,158	2089,500
525	475	1,000	552	454	1,006	466	349	815	450	317	770	5,446	4,282	9,708
117	121	238	128	80	217	114	95	209	134	101	235	1,188	944	2,132
117	121	238	128	80	217	114	95	209	134	101	235	1,188	944	2,132
1232	1194	2426	6226	4146	10372	7223	3141	10364	5235	4159	9394	342,116	241,457	583,573
233	195	428	232	150	382	230	144	374	240	163	403	2,150	1,481	3,631
13126	590	18216	3207	5146	8353	....197	2148	2345	4210	4152	8362	822,065	851,490	1773,555
139	95	234	210	151	361	197	150	347	214	156	370	2,157	1,575	3,732
137	111	248	142	104	246	151	100	251	140	138	278	1,417	1,076	2,493
137	111	248	142	104	246	151	100	251	140	138	278	1,417	1,076	2,493
57	44	101	71	47	118	90	61	151	65	53	118	715	498	1,213
57	44	101	71	47	118	90	61	151	65	53	118	715	498	1,213
108	94	202	121	85	206	120	93	213	87	99	186	1,194	971	2,165
108	94	202	121	85	206	120	93	213	87	99	186	1,194	971	2,165
40	39	79	64	61	125	31	24	55	46	31	77	490	368	858
40	39	79	64	61	125	31	24	55	46	31	77	490	368	858
8	7	15	10	15	25	12	10	22	6	14	20	122	119	241
8	7	15	10	15	25	12	10	22	6	14	20	122	119	241
....	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	3	2	1	3	13	4	17
....	....	....	2	1	3	3	....	3	2	1	3	13	4	17

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns

1	2	3	4			5			
			POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
SUMMARY.									
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta	1,061,389	854,708	1,916,097	264	202	466	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				24	23	24	
		Excluding ditto	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	184	103	287	
Of Country areas	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				17	14	16	
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta	31,079,468	31,209,777	62,289,245				
		Excluding ditto	30,920,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	1,256	835	2,091	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				04	02	03	
Of the Entire area	{	Including Calcutta	31,088,128	31,958,504	63,046,632	1,520	1,037	2,557	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				04	03	03	
		Excluding ditto	81,688,271	81,810,560	63,408,831	1,890	938	2,828	
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				04	02	03	
Divisional Abstracts.									
Burdwan	{	Towns	129,862	117,230	246,592	23	19	42	
		Country areas	3,442,746	3,597,619	7,040,365	400	302	702	
		Total	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	423	321	744	
Presidency	{	Towns	362,864	215,329	578,193	150	111	261	
		Country areas	Excluding ditto	63,007	65,585	128,592	20	12	32
			Including the suburbs of Calcutta	3,021,003	2,948,268	5,969,271			
	{	Excluding the suburbs of Calcutta	2,868,274	2,842,087	5,710,361	62	45	107	
		Total	3,389,867	3,161,507	6,551,374	212	156	368	
		Excluding ditto	2,931,281	2,907,672	5,838,953	82	57	139	
Rajshahye	{	Towns	57,263	52,196	109,459	1		1	
		Country areas	4,391,580	4,392,699	8,784,279	45	33	87	
		Total	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	46	32	88	
Oooch Behar	{	Towns	7,545	4,797	12,342	2	2	4	
		Country areas	472,530	436,210	908,740	34	32	66	
		Total	480,074	441,007	921,081	36	34	70	
Dacca	{	Towns	82,185	66,467	148,652	6	2	8	
		Country areas	4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	24	12	36	
		Total	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	30	14	44	
Chittagong	{	Towns	25,982	17,633	43,615	1	1	2	
		Country areas	1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	14	17	31	
		Total	1,680,517	1,694,750	3,375,267	15	18	33	
Patna	{	Towns	233,810	232,277	466,087	53	59	112	
		Country areas	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	248	129	377	
		Total	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	301	188	489	
Bhagulpore	{	Towns	72,745	69,000	141,745	11	6	17	
		Country areas	3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	59	30	89	
		Total	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	70	36	106	
Orissa	{	Towns	57,368	55,903	113,271	14	18	32	
		Country areas	1,436,488	1,484,931	2,921,419	216	116	332	
		Total	1,493,856	1,540,834	3,034,690	230	134	364	
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns	25,146	21,503	46,649		1	1	
		Country areas	1,700,135	1,668,605	3,368,740	63	28	91	
		Total	1,725,281	1,690,108	3,415,389	63	29	92	
Assam	{	Towns	7,119	4,373	11,492	3	3	6	
		Country areas	765,002	702,663	1,467,665	101	82	183	
		Total	772,121	707,036	1,479,157	104	85	189	

and Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
210	163	372	225	172	397	173	168	341	223	172	395	205	163	368
19	18	37	21	20	41	16	19	35	21	20	41	19	17	36
131	86	217	153	108	261	133	113	246	170	127	297	153	120	273
17	12	29	20	15	35	17	15	32	22	17	39	20	16	36
Data not available for the suburbs.														
1,251	886	2,137	1,309	841	2,150	1,282	831	2,113	1,361	845	2,206	1,245	833	2,078
04	02	03	04	02	03	04	02	03	04	02	03	04	02	03
1,461	1,048	2,509	1,534	1,013	2,547	1,455	999	2,454	1,584	1,017	2,601	1,450	996	2,446
04	03	03	04	03	03	04	03	03	04	03	04	04	03	03
1,382	972	2,354	1,467	949	2,416	1,415	944	2,359	1,511	972	2,503	1,398	953	2,351
04	03	03	04	02	03	04	02	03	04	03	03	04	02	03
42	22	64	30	31	61	46	52	98	44	32	76	34	19	53
377	291	668	365	286	651	273	219	492	277	170	456	243	160	403
419	313	732	395	317	712	319	271	590	321	211	532	277	179	456
88	91	179	70	74	144	46	59	105	59	50	109	59	53	112
9	15	24	3	10	13	6	4	10	6	6	11	7	10	17
Data not available for the suburbs.														
71	56	127	82	49	131	64	63	127	43	30	73	58	22	80
159	147	306	163	123	275	110	122	232	103	80	183	117	75	192
80	71	151	95	59	144	70	67	137	49	35	84	65	32	97
4	4	8	4	1	5	4	2	6	7	3	10	4	2	6
44	23	67	52	19	71	59	32	91	61	34	95	49	28	77
48	23	71	56	20	76	63	34	97	68	37	105	53	30	83
6	6	12	6	1	7	4	2	6	2	4	6	2	2	4
46	15	61	24	30	54	22	18	40	30	21	51	31	30	61
52	15	67	30	31	61	26	20	46	32	25	57	33	32	65
5	5	10	2	3	5	5	4	9	7	2	9	7	3	10
53	16	69	48	17	65	59	38	97	78	45	123	59	40	99
58	21	79	50	20	70	59	42	101	85	47	132	66	43	109
3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
19	15	34	25	20	45	17	13	30	19	10	29	32	31	63
22	16	38	26	20	46	17	14	31	21	10	31	33	31	64
86	28	114	72	41	113	42	28	70	76	56	132	47	57	104
251	124	375	270	137	407	373	192	565	596	223	819	310	193	503
227	153	439	342	178	520	415	220	635	472	279	751	357	250	607
3	6	9	13	7	20	12	6	18	10	7	17	18	9	27
48	33	81	82	56	138	63	44	107	60	40	109	59	54	113
51	39	90	95	63	158	75	50	125	70	56	126	77	63	140
16	7	23	21	14	35	14	11	25	10	14	24	19	11	30
186	102	288	181	106	287	171	91	262	151	97	248	137	101	238
202	109	311	202	120	322	185	102	287	161	111	272	166	112	278
54	37	91	82	59	141	82	58	140	90	71	161	91	77	168
54	37	91	83	59	142	82	59	141	90	71	161	98	81	179
7	2	9	5	3	8	5	2	7	6	4	10	7	3	10
103	174	276	98	62	160	99	63	162	156	86	242	176	97	273
109	176	285	103	63	166	104	65	169	162	90	252	183	100	283

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

			11			38		
						40		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
Of Towns..	{	Including Calcutta ..	241	192	433	302	257	559
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	22	22	22	28	30	29
		Excluding Calcutta ..	192	146	338	242	188	430
Of Country areas	{	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	25	20	45	31	26	57
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	25	20	23	31	26	29
		Excluding ditto ..	1,500	959	2,459	1,793	1,222	3,015
Of the Entire area	{	Including Calcutta ..	1,741	1,151	2,892	2,095	1,479	3,574
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	05	03	04	06	04	05
		Excluding Calcutta ..	1,692	1,105	2,797	2,055	1,410	3,465
			05	03	04	06	04	05
Divisional Abstracts.								
Burdwan ..	{	Towns ..	45	39	84	50	30	80
		Country areas ..	273	201	474	295	227	522
		Total ..	318	240	558	345	257	602
Presidency ..	{	Towns ..	53	51	104	70	77	147
		Country areas ..	4	5	9	10	8	18
		Total ..	57	56	113	80	85	165
Rajshahye ..	{	Towns ..	6	3	9	5	2	7
		Country areas ..	42	24	66	33	24	57
		Total ..	48	27	75	38	26	64
Cooch Behar ..	{	Towns ..	5	1	6	7	2	9
		Country areas ..	43	23	66	43	24	67
		Total ..	48	24	72	50	26	76
Dacca ..	{	Towns ..	2	.....	2	8	2	10
		Country areas ..	60	36	96	106	53	159
		Total ..	62	36	98	114	55	169
Chittagong ..	{	Towns ..	5	1	6	1	.....	1
		Country areas ..	20	14	34	26	14	40
		Total ..	25	15	40	27	14	41
Patna ..	{	Towns ..	78	61	139	100	102	202
		Country areas ..	509	274	783	695	458	1,153
		Total ..	587	335	922	795	560	1,355
Bhagalpore ..	{	Towns ..	13	7	20	9	7	16
		Country areas ..	55	52	107	83	60	143
		Total ..	68	59	127	92	67	159
Orissa ..	{	Towns ..	30	19	49	33	25	58
		Country areas ..	164	116	280	187	126	313
		Total ..	194	135	329	220	151	371
Chota-Nagpore ..	{	Towns ..	1	8	9	4	1	5
		Country areas ..	97	54	151	98	69	167
		Total ..	98	62	160	102	70	172
Assam ..	{	Towns ..	3	7	10	15	9	24
		Country areas ..	187	130	317	172	127	299
		Total ..	190	137	327	187	136	323

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
304 28 243 31	211 24 154 21	515 52 397 52	284 26 206 27	227 26 162 23	511 52 368 45	346 32 253 33	237 27 156 22	583 59 409 81	361 34 258 33	239 27 153 21	600 61 411 82	3,158 295 2,273 298	2,402 281 1,610 228	5,560 576 3,883 526
1,762 05	1,165 03	2,927 04	1,474 04	1,023 03	2,497 04	1,424 04	947 03	2,371 03	1,433 04	1,016 03	2,449 03	17,093 55	11,333 36	28,426 91
2,066 06 2,005 06	1,376 04 1,319 04	3,442 10 3,324 05	1,758 05 1,680 05	1,250 03 1,185 03	3,008 04 2,865 04	1,770 05 1,677 05	1,184 03 1,103 03	2,954 04 2,780 04	1,797 05 1,694 05	1,285 04 1,199 03	3,082 04 2,893 04	20,231 62 19,366 61	13,735 42 12,949 40	33,966 104 32,315 100
39 314	29 240	68 554	40 270	31 194	71 464	67 279	36 193	103 472	62 305	51 272	113 577	522 3,671	391 2,764	913 6,435
853	269	1,122	310	225	535	346	229	575	367	323	690	4,193	3,155	7,348
67 6	50 2	126 8	84 6	73 8	157 81	105 12	90 9	195 21	112 9	95 9	207 18	963 98	883 97	1,846 195
57	27	84	71	49	120	101	68	169	87	64	151	797	565	1,362
124 63	86 29	210 92	155 77	122 57	277 184	206 113	178 97	384 210	199 96	159 73	358 169	1,760 895	1,448 662	3,208 1,557
3 41	3 28	6 69	6 35	5 21	11 50	11 39	5 17	16 56	15 42	2 21	17 63	70 542	20 303	90 845
44	28	72	41	21	62	50	22	72	57	23	80	612	323	935
7 33	1 15	8 48	1 26	1 38	2 64	2 33	1 28	3 61	1 41	1 24	2 65	43 406	16 303	59 709
40	16	56	27	38	65	33	28	61	42	25	67	449	319	768
9 122	3 67	12 189	15 107	11 57	26 164	24 133	22 89	46 222	28 133	14 100	42 233	113 991	71 570	184 1,561
131	70	201	122	68	190	157	111	268	161	114	275	1,104	641	1,745
32	22	54	15	15	30	17	10	27	18	8	26	15 254	4 189	19 443
32	22	54	16	15	31	17	10	27	18	8	26	269	193	462
131 637	88 457	219 1,094	91 486	85 208	176 784	80 354	55 237	144 591	96 338	41 216	137 554	911 4,867	681 2,936	1,592 7,803
768	546	1,314	577	343	920	443	292	735	434	257	691	5,778	3,617	9,395
14 70	15 40	29 110	15 54	11 35	26 89	11 62	6 37	17 99	9 49	7 24	16 73	138 744	94 514	232 1,258
84	55	139	69	46	115	73	43	116	58	31	89	882	608	1,490
21 160	15 83	36 243	24 126	14 77	38 203	33 173	19 97	52 270	36 205	27 133	63 343	271 2,057	194 1,250	465 3,307
181	98	279	150	91	241	206	116	322	211	105	406	2,328	1,444	3,772
3 103	3 63	6 166	3 86	1 87	4 173	4 66	3 32	7 94	2 66	1 41	3 110	25 963	15 689	40 1,652
106	63	169	89	88	177	70	35	105	68	45	113	988	704	1,692
10 193	1 123	11 316	4 108	1 152	5 350	2 167	1 119	3 236	1 152	1 135	2 297	67 1,801	33 1,250	100 3,051
203	124	327	202	153	355	169	120	289	152	135	287	1,888	1,283	3,151

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1	2	3	4	5				
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Calcutta	200,857	147,744	447,601	130	99	229
		Suburbs of Calcutta	152,729	106,181	258,910	....	....	....
		Town—Burdwan	18,290	16,031	32,321	....	1	1
		Country areas	979,528	1,022,890	2,002,424	104	80	184
		District Total	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	104	81	185
	Bankoora	Town—Bankoora	8,095	8,090	16,794	7	7	14
		Country areas	252,995	256,983	509,978	22	10	32
		District Total	261,090	265,082	526,772	29	17	46
	Beerbhoom	Town—Soory	4,817	4,384	9,001	1	1	2
		Country areas	329,033	356,987	686,020	28	27	55
		District Total	334,550	361,371	695,921	29	28	57
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,341	31,491	2	2	4
		Country areas	1,241,084	1,268,388	2,509,472	109	56	165
		District Total	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	111	90	201
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	....	....	....
		Country areas	219,962	244,104	464,066	35	29	64
		District Total	237,076	261,751	498,827	35	29	64
Serampore	Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	....	....	....
	Country areas	180,584	188,840	369,424	86	53	139	
	District Total	193,022	200,842	393,864	86	53	139	
Howrah	Town—Howrah	54,098	48,686	97,784	13	8	21	
	Country areas	238,060	259,421	498,481	16	15	31	
	District Total	292,758	308,107	595,865	29	23	52	
24-Pergunnahs	Town—Areadaha	14,548	12,905	27,263	17	11	28	
	Country areas	988,682	935,192	1,923,874	35	26	61	
	District Total	1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	52	37	89	
PRESIDENT.	Nuddea	Towns.						
		Krishnaghur	12,871	13,879	26,750	....	1	1
		Nuddea	3,902	4,061	8,963	1	....	1
		Santipore	13,205	15,430	28,635	....	....	....
		Ranaghat	4,206	4,605	8,871	....	....	....
		Kooshtea	4,674	4,571	9,245	....	....	....
		Meherpore	2,023	2,039	5,562	2	....	2
		Coomercolly	2,479	2,772	5,251	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	3	1	4
		Country areas	833,105	886,513	1,719,618	20	11	31
		District Total	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	23	12	35
	Jessore	Town—Jessore	4,639	3,513	8,152	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,046,487	1,020,382	2,066,869	7	8	15
		District Total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	7	8	15
	Moorshedabad	Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	....	....	....
Country areas		621,043	685,501	1,307,444	8	5	13	
	District Total	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	8	5	13	
Dinapore	Town—Dinapore	7,700	5,742	13,042	....	....	....
	Country areas	768,731	720,151	1,488,882	....	1	1	
	District Total	776,431	725,893	1,502,324	....	1	1	
Maldah	Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,390	12,859	....	....	....
	Country areas	324,627	338,940	663,567	1	5	6	
	District Total	331,089	345,339	676,426	1	5	6	
Rajshahye	Town—Natore	4,939	4,755	9,674	....	....	....
	Country areas	646,647	655,408	1,301,055	6	1	7	
	District Total	651,586	660,163	1,311,749	6	1	7	
Bangpore	Town—Bangpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	....	....	....
	Country areas	1,091,448	1,052,424	2,143,872	11	3	14	
	District Total	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	11	3	14	
Bogra	Town—Bogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	....	....	....
	Country areas	344,521	339,074	683,595	1	....	1	
	District Total	347,864	341,603	689,467	1	....	1	
Pabna	Town—Pabna	7,851	7,979	15,730	1	....	1	
	Country areas	594,663	601,201	1,195,864	18	17	35	
	District Total	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	19	17	36	

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.		Calcutta	49	46	95	60	69	129
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burdwan .. {	Town—Burdwan	68	59	127	66	87	153
		Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total	68	59	127	66	88	154
	Bankoora .. {	Town—Bankoora	5	4	9	3	2	5
		Country areas	21	12	33	17	6	23
		District Total	26	16	42	20	8	28
	Beerbhoom .. {	Town—Soory .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	2	8	14	8	22
		District Total	6	2	8	15	8	23
	Midnapore .. {	Town—Midnapore	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	131	93	224	139	76	214
		District Total	134	97	231	139	75	214
	Hooghly .. {	Town—Hooghly	2	3	5	3	5	8
		Country areas	9	18	27	10	17	27
		District Total	11	16	27	13	22	35
	Serampore .. {	Town—Serampore	3	8	11	8	7	15
		Country areas	35	18	53	37	22	59
		District Total	38	21	59	45	29	74
	Howrah .. {	Town—Howrah	32	25	57	35	15	50
		Country areas	3	4	7	12	12	24
		District Total	35	29	64	47	27	74
	24-Pergunnahs {	Town—Arendaha	4	5	9	8	6	14
		Country areas	27	13	40	42	25	67
		District Total	31	18	49	50	31	81
PRABHAT.		Towns.						
	Nuddea .. {	Krishnaghur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nuddea .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Santipore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Baughat .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kooshtea .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Meherpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Coomercolly .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
		Total of Towns .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
		Country areas	12	9	21	8	13	21
		District Total	12	9	21	10	15	25
	Jessore .. {	Town—Jessore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	2	8	10	10	4	14
		District Total	2	8	10	10	4	14
	Moorshedabad {	Town—Moorshedabad	1	1	2	2	1	3
		Country areas	15	12	27	13	16	29
		District Total	16	13	29	15	17	32
	Dinagapore .. {	Town—Dinagapore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	1	.....	1	1	1	2
		District Total	1	.....	1	1	1	2
	Maldah .. {	Town—English Bazar	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
		Country areas	3	2	5	5	1	6
		District Total	4	2	6	6	1	7
	Rajshahye .. {	Town—Natore	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	2	1	3	1	1	2
		District Total	3	1	4	1	1	2
	Rangpore .. {	Town—Rangpore	2	2	4	2	.....	2
		Country areas	12	5	17	4	1	5
		District Total	14	7	21	6	1	7
	Bogra .. {	Town—Bogra .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		District Total	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
	Pabna .. {	Town—Pabna	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		Country areas	3	4	13	9	3	12
		District Total	4	4	13	9	4	13

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1	2	3	4	5				
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	53,057	41,055	94,712	1	1
		District Total	53,057	41,055	94,712	1	1
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	3,837	2,444	6,281
		Country areas	213,056	199,323	412,384	5	6	11
		District Total	216,893	201,772	418,665	5	6	11
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061	2	2	4
		Country areas	206,426	195,227	401,653	28	26	54
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	30	28	58
		Towns.						
Dacca ..	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	1	....	1
	Manickgunge	5,750	5,792	11,542	....	....	....
	Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	1	1	2	
	Country areas	862,630	909,600	1,772,230	4	1	5	
	District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	5	2	7	
Furreedpore ..	Country areas	407,854	514,735	1,012,589	2	1	3	
	District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	2	1	3	
	Towns.							
Backergunge ..	Burrisaul	5,799	1,885	7,684	5	....	5
	Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	....	....	....
	Total of Towns	8,939	4,096	13,035	5	....	5
	Country areas	1,195,298	1,169,100	2,364,398	10	5	15	
Mymensing ..	District Total	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	15	5	20	
	Towns.							
	Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	....	....	....
	Kishoregunge	6,682	6,955	13,637	....	1	1
Sylhet ..	Mymensing	6,795	3,273	10,068	....	....	....
	Total of Towns	20,787	17,230	38,017	....	1	1
	Country areas	1,167,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	2	2	4	
	District Total	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	2	3	5	
Cachar ..	Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	....	....	....
	Country areas	871,016	831,077	1,702,093	1	8	4	
	District Total	880,330	838,609	1,718,939	1	8	4	
Chittagong ..	Country areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	5	....	5
	District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	5	....	5
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604	1	1
		Country areas	523,853	532,945	1,106,798	10	8	18
		District Total	536,059	541,343	1,127,402	11	8	19
	Noakholly ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,286	10,063	1	1
		Country areas	356,290	347,581	703,871	2	2
		District Total	362,067	351,867	713,934	2	1	3
	Tipperah ..	Town—Commillah	7,999	4,949	12,948
		Country areas	774,592	746,591	1,520,983	2	9	11
		District Total	782,591	751,540	1,533,931	2	9	11
		Towns.						
Patna ..	Patna	78,028	80,872	158,900	18	8	26	
	Barh	5,320	5,721	11,041	1	3	4	
	Behar	5,001	4,953	10,049	....	....	....
	Total of Towns	88,449	91,551	179,999	19	11	30	
Gya ..	Country areas	673,429	700,210	1,373,639	36	31	67	
	District Total	761,877	791,761	1,553,638	55	42	97	
	Towns.							
	Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	8	4	12	
PATNA.	Jehanabad	9,095	11,927	21,022	....	....	....
	Total of Towns	42,166	45,699	87,865	8	4	12	
	Country areas	911,963	949,921	1,861,884	43	11	54	
	District Total	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	50	15	65	

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	....	4	1	....	1	4	....	4	4	1	5	4	....	4
4	..	4	1	....	1	4	....	4	4	1	5	4	....	4
7	....	7	4	....	8	1	....	1	3	....	3	4	....	5
7	....	7	4	4	8	5	..	5	3	....	3	4	1	5
6	....	6	6	1	7	3	2	5	2	4	6	2	2	4
35	15	50	19	26	45	14	18	32	23	20	43	23	29	52
41	15	56	25	27	52	17	20	37	25	24	49	25	31	56
1	....	1	1	2	3	....	2	2	2	1	3	2	....	2
1	7	14	23	1	24	19	7	26	29	11	40	10	6	16
8	7	15	24	3	27	19	9	28	32	13	45	13	6	19
6	....	6	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	2	5
6	....	6	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	2	5
2	2	4	1	1	2	....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	....
2	2	4	1	1	2	2	..	2	2	11	30	19	16	35
14	4	18	13	8	21	32	26	58	19	11	30	19	16	35
16	6	22	14	..	23	32	26	58	21	11	32	19	16	35
2	1	3	....	....	....	..	....	..	1	....	1	....	1	1
2	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	3	3
2	1	3	....	..	....	3	....	4	2	....	2	3	1	4
11	2	13	..	....	....	..	1	4	9	6	15	17	8	25
13	3	16	....	..	....	3	1	4	11	6	17	20	9	29
10	2	12	1	3	4	....	2	2	....	4	....	1	2	3
10	3	13	1	3	4	....	2	2	8	4	12	5	3	8
5	2	7	6	8	9	4	3	7	10	10	20	6	7	18
5	2	7	6	3	9	4	3	7	10	10	20	6	7	13
8	1	9	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
8	7	15	21	18	39	8	9	17	9	5	14	20	23	43
8	8	16	22	18	40	8	10	18	11	5	16	20	23	43
3	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	4	9	1	....	1	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	3	10
8	4	12	1	....	1	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	3	10
6	4	10	3	2	5	4	3	7	8	4	12	5	5	10
6	4	10	3	2	5	4	3	7	8	4	12	6	5	11
6	3	9	28	13	41	3	..	3	17	12	29	7	15	22
3	3	6	2	4	6	4	4	8	10	3	13	1	2	3
1	1	2	2	1	3	1	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	7	17	32	18	50	8	4	12	27	15	42	9	17	26
38	34	72	53	23	61	40	17	57	35	22	57	21	21	42
46	41	89	70	41	111	48	21	69	62	37	99	30	38	68
6	2	8	12	6	18	8	3	11	8	5	16	6	6	12
6	2	8	12	6	18	8	3	11	8	5	16	6	6	12
21	4	25	46	17	65	60	41	107	35	30	65	54	33	87
27	6	33	60	23	83	77	45	122	43	35	78	60	40	100

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

			11			12			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COOCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	2	2	4	3	4	7	
		District Total	2	2	4	3	4	7	
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	7	2	9	5	3	8	
	Goalpara ..	District Total	8	2	10	5	3	8	
		Town—Goalpara	4	1	5	7	2	9	
	Country areas	34	24	58	35	17	52		
	District Total	38	25	63	42	19	61		
	DACC.	Dacca ..	Towns.						
			Dacca	2	1	3
Manickgunge .. .. .			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country areas		Total of Towns .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
		District Total	13	13	26	33	18	51	
Farreedpore ..		Country areas	13	13	26	35	19	54	
		District Total	2	2	4	3	.....	3
Backergunge ..		Towns.							
		Burrisaul	2	2	4	3	.....	3
		Dowlatkhan	2	2	4	3	.....	3
CHITTAGONG.	Mymensing ..	Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jamulpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kishoregunge .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Country areas	Mymensing .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of Towns .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sylhet ..	Country areas	32	14	46	34	17	51	
		District Total	32	14	46	34	17	51	
	Oachar ..	Town—Sylhet	1	.....	1	2	1	3
		Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
	PATNA.	Chittagong ..	District Total	1	1	9	5	14
Country areas			3	1	4	2	4	6	
Noakhully ..		District Total	3	1	4	2	4	6	
		Town—Chittagong .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah ..		Country areas	12	8	20	16	10	26	
		District Total	12	8	20	16	10	26	
Patna ..		Town—Sudharam	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	2	8	4	2	6	
Gya ..		District Total	11	3	14	4	2	6	
		Town—Commillah .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gya ..	Country areas	2	4	6	6	2	8		
	District Total	2	4	6	7	2	9		
PATNA.	Patna ..	Towns.							
		Patna	33	24	56	41	44	85	
		Barh	5	4	12	6	7	13	
	Country areas	Behar	2	1	3	.....	3	3
		Total of Towns	40	29	71	47	54	101	
	Gya ..	Country areas	47	29	76	61	55	116	
		District Total	80	58	147	108	109	217	
	Gya ..	Towns.							
		Gya	3	7	10	14	13	27	
	Gya ..	Jehanabad .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total of Towns		3	7	10	16	14	30		
Gya ..	Country areas	60	60	120	150	128	278		
	District Total	63	67	130	166	142	308		

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	7	34
2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	7	34
....	1	....	2	....	1	....	5	5	10	3	1	2	1	8
1	2	3	2	1	3	5	5	10	3	8	11	50	31	81
7	1	8	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	41	15	56
30	13	43	22	37	59	28	23	51	38	17	55	329	265	594
87	14	61	23	37	60	28	23	51	39	17	56	370	280	650
2	....	2	1	....	1	13	8	21	17	8	25	40	21	61
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	6	4	10
2	....	2	1	....	1	14	9	23	18	8	26	46	25	71
23	23	46	44	19	63	64	44	108	80	55	135	369	205	574
45	23	68	45	19	64	78	53	131	98	63	161	415	230	645
2	....	2	2	2	4	7	3	10	7	2	9	43	18	61
2	....	2	2	2	4	7	3	10	7	2	9	43	18	61
2	1	3	4	1	5	1	2	3	2	2	4	24	9	33
2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
4	1	5	4	1	5	1	2	3	2	2	4	26	9	35
19	8	27	18	13	31	9	13	22	8	8	16	207	128	335
23	9	32	22	14	36	10	15	25	10	10	20	233	137	370
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	14
2	1	3	....	....	....	5	3	8	7	4	11	21	11	32
55	35	90	36	15	51	52	28	80	32	32	64	283	160	443
57	36	93	36	15	51	57	31	88	39	36	75	304	171	475
1	1	2	10	10	20	4	8	12	1	....	1	20	26	46
1	....	1	2	2	4	....	....	....	1	1	2	35	19	54
2	1	3	12	12	24	4	8	12	2	1	3	55	45	100
2	1	3	5	6	11	1	1	2	5	2	7	54	40	94
2	1	3	5	6	11	1	1	2	5	2	7	54	40	94
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4
20	15	35	9	10	19	10	8	18	8	6	14	151	127	278
20	15	35	9	10	19	10	8	18	8	6	14	155	129	284
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	2	10
5	4	9	3	3	6	4	1	5	2	1	3	46	22	68
5	4	9	3	3	6	4	1	5	2	1	3	54	24	78
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
7	8	10	3	2	5	3	1	4	8	1	9	57	40	97
7	8	10	4	2	6	3	1	4	8	1	9	60	40	100
29	26	55	32	41	73	35	32	67	34	13	47	282	231	513
7	10	17	6	10	16	5	7	12	2	4	6	55	61	116
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	10	6	16
37	36	73	38	51	89	41	39	80	37	17	54	347	298	645
50	53	103	62	42	104	31	20	51	33	28	61	492	378	870
87	89	176	100	93	193	72	59	131	70	45	115	839	676	1,515
32	15	47	8	5	13	18	1	19	16	6	22	130	72	211
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	9	3	12
53	15	68	8	5	13	18	1	19	10	6	25	148	75	223
100	107	207	68	50	118	39	10	49	42	16	58	315	507	1,522
193	122	315	76	55	131	57	11	68	61	22	83	963	582	1,545

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	....	....	....
		Country areas	828,674	881,525	1,710,199	14	8	22
		District Total	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	14	8	22
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	2	2	4
		Durbhunga	23,603	23,847	47,450	14	2	16
		Total of Towns	45,332	40,341	85,673	16	4	20
		Country areas	2,146,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	50	18	68
		District Total	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	66	22	88
	Saran ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,852	23,435	46,287	3	6	9
		Revckungo	6,741	6,674	13,415	1	2	3
		Sowan	5,550	5,543	11,093	5	7	12
		Total of Towns	35,143	35,652	70,801	9	15	24
BHAGULPORE.	Chumpanun ..	Country areas	961,634	1,031,525	1,993,059	65	35	100
		District Total	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	74	50	124
		Towns.						
		Bettiah	11,220	8,488	19,708	1	5	6
		Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	....	....	....
	Monghyr ..	Total of Towns	16,015	11,959	27,974	1	5	6
		Country areas	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	41	26	67
		District Total	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	42	31	73
		Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	5	5	10
ORISSA.	Bhagulpore ..	Jamulpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	1	1	2
		Total of Towns	18,545	18,182	36,727	6	6	12
		Country areas	878,529	897,730	1,776,259	18	5	23
		District Total	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	24	11	35
		Towns.						
	Purneah ..	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	31,657	66,678	2	....	2
		Country areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	29	9	38
		District Total	917,183	906,107	1,823,290	31	9	40
		Towns.						
		Town—Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	....	....	....
ORISSA.	Sonthal Pergas.	Country areas	866,643	832,095	1,698,738	2	12	14
		District Total	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	2	12	14
		Towns.						
		Rajmohal	3,843	4,247	8,090	3	....	3
		Doomka	5,659	5,334	11,193	....	....	....
	Cuttack ..	Total of Towns	9,502	9,581	19,283	3	....	3
		Country areas	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	10	4	14
		District Total	629,716	629,371	1,259,087	13	4	17
		Towns.						
		Cuttack	25,809	25,009	50,818	9	13	22
ORISSA.	Pooree ..	Jajpore	5,192	5,561	10,753	4	1	5
		Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682	1	1	2
		Total of Towns	30,262	30,051	60,313	14	15	29
		Country areas	680,068	733,403	1,413,471	120	65	185
		District Total	725,330	763,454	1,488,784	134	80	214
	Balasore ..	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	....	....	....
		Country areas	877,372	868,607	1,745,979	28	13	41
		District Total	889,449	879,225	1,768,674	28	13	41
		Towns.						
		Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	....	3	3
ORISSA.	Balasore ..	Country areas	370,948	381,921	752,869	68	38	106
		District Total	379,977	391,155	771,132	68	41	109

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May. •			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
27	1	1	25	9	34	71	24	95	5	5	10	5	5	10
27	14	41	25	9	34	71	24	95	39	30	69	43	16	59
4	1	5	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
11	8	19	20	10	30	9	5	14	19	6	25	14	14	28
15	9	24	21	10	31	16	6	16	21	7	28	15	15	30
59	27	86	65	40	105	85	39	124	102	68	170	106	72	178
74	36	110	86	50	136	95	45	140	183	75	258	121	87	208
2	3	5	3	1	4	2	3	5	6	10	16	3	4	7
3	4	7	3	4	7	4	7	11	5	4	9	5	4	9
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	5	7	3	2	5
5	9	14	7	6	13	10	11	21	13	19	32	11	10	21
72	33	105	71	33	104	76	45	121	102	61	163	64	39	103
77	42	119	81	39	120	86	66	152	115	80	195	75	49	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4
34	13	47	20	15	35	35	26	61	28	17	45	27	17	44
34	13	47	20	16	36	38	29	67	30	22	52	28	20	48
3	5	8	8	4	12	5	4	9	4	2	6	13	5	18
.....	1	1	3	.....	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	6
3	6	9	11	4	15	6	5	11	6	4	10	15	9	24
19	6	25	13	13	26	31	22	53	35	27	62	32	28	60
22	12	34	20	17	37	37	27	64	41	31	72	47	37	84
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	6	10	3	13	9	5	14	14	8	22	8	10	18
2	4	6	11	4	15	10	5	15	11	8	19	8	10	18
.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	13	31	53	35	88	3	9	12	1	.....	1	4	1	5
18	13	31	54	37	91	3	9	12	1	.....	1	4	1	5
.....
.....
.....
9	10	19	4	5	9	4	1	5	4	3	7	3	.....	3
9	10	19	4	5	9	25	9	34	14	17	31	18	15	33
8	3	11	12	5	17	8	8	16	8	7	15	14	6	20
2	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
12	6	18	14	7	21	10	9	19	9	9	18	14	9	23
130	63	193	127	63	190	117	59	176	81	53	134	85	51	136
142	69	211	141	70	211	127	68	195	90	62	152	90	60	150
.....
16	10	26	6	6	12	17	11	28	26	11	37	16	20	36
16	10	26	6	6	12	17	11	28	26	11	37	16	20	36
4	1	5	7	7	14	4	2	6	1	5	6	5	2	7
40	29	69	48	37	85	37	21	58	44	33	77	36	30	66
44	30	74	55	44	99	41	23	64	45	38	83	41	32	73

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6	4	10	6	4	10
		Country areas	38	18	56	55	32	87
		District Total	44	22	66	61	36	97
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	3	6	9	2	4	6
		Durbhunga	12	7	19	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	15	13	28	2	4	6
	Country areas		118	87	205	189	111	300
		District Total	133	100	233	191	115	306
		Towns.						
BHAGALPORE.	Sarun ..	Chupra	3	2	5	8	4	12
		Revelgunge	9	5	14	7	11	18
		Sewan C. .. .. .	....	....	....	5	4	9
		Total of Towns	12	7	19	20	22	42
	Country areas		167	64	231	181	92	273
		District Total	179	71	250	201	114	315
		Towns.						
	Chumparun ..	Bettiah .. .. .	....	....	....	8	4	12
		Motiharree .. .. .	....	1	1	1	1	2
		Total of Towns .. .. .	....	1	1	9	5	14
		Country areas	49	16	65	59	35	94
	District Total		49	17	66	68	40	108
		Towns.						
	Monghyr ..	Monghyr	8	5	13	3	4	7
		Jamulpore	2	2	4	4	1	5
		Total of Towns	10	7	17	7	5	12
		Country areas	29	31	60	32	25	57
ORIGINAL.	District Total		39	38	77	39	30	69
		Towns.						
	Bhagulpore ..	Town—Bhagulpore	1	....	1	1	1	2
		Country areas .. .. .	....	3	3	5	7	12
		District Total	1	3	4	6	8	14
	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah .. .. .	....	....	....	1	....	1
		Country areas	3	1	4	13	9	22
		District Total	3	1	4	14	9	23
	Towns.							
		Rajmehal	1	....	1	....	....	1
		Doomka	1	....	1	....	1	1
		Total of Towns	2	....	2	....	1	1
ORIGINAL.	Country areas		23	17	40	53	19	72
		District Total	25	17	42	33	20	53
	Towns.							
		Cuttack	9	6	15	15	11	26
		Jajpore	3	....	3	3	2	5
		Kendrapara	1	....	1	2	....	2
	Country areas		13	6	19	20	13	33
		Total of Towns	95	65	160	105	73	178
		District Total	108	71	179	125	86	211
	Towns.							
ORIGINAL.	Poores ..	Town—Poores	15	10	25	9	7	16
		Country areas	17	11	28	29	20	49
		District Total	32	21	53	38	27	65
		Towns.						
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	2	3	5	4	5	9
		Country areas	52	40	92	53	33	86
		District Total	54	43	97	57	38	95
	Towns.							

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
57	59	116	22	10	32	31	21	52	2	17	19	29	19	48
57	59	116	22	10	32	38	21	59	19	9	28	458	258	716
....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	6	2	8	23	20	43
....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	54	153
120	3	123	124	70	194	77	79	156	6	2	8	122	74	196
120	92	212	124	70	194	77	79	156	88	54	142	1,243	757	2,000
120	95	215	124	70	194	78	80	158	94	56	150	1,365	831	2,196
24	13	37	6	2	8	3	6	9	10	2	12	71	59	130
17	12	29	17	9	26	14	6	20	10	7	17	94	75	169
7	3	10	6	8	14	6	1	7	3	2	5	45	36	81
48	28	76	29	19	48	23	13	36	23	11	34	210	170	380
170	104	274	168	89	257	141	82	223	117	84	201	1,397	761	2,158
218	132	350	107	108	305	164	95	259	140	95	235	1,007	931	2,538
12	6	18	16	10	26	....	1	1	8	5	13	49	36	85
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	7	9	16
13	0	13	16	10	26	1	1	2	9	5	14	55	45	100
80	42	122	42	37	79	35	25	60	41	25	66	491	294	785
93	48	141	58	47	105	36	26	62	50	30	80	549	339	888
5	9	14	5	7	12	6	2	8	2	2	4	67	54	121
6	4	10	5	4	9	4	2	6	3	4	7	33	26	59
11	13	24	10	11	21	10	4	14	5	6	11	100	80	180
22	14	36	16	15	31	18	7	25	17	3	20	294	196	490
33	27	60	26	26	52	28	11	39	22	0	31	384	276	660
....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	5	11	4	15
5	3	8	6	1	7	3	2	5	3	....	3	94	55	149
5	4	9	6	1	7	4	2	6	7	1	8	105	59	164
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
23	4	27	12	8	20	16	13	29	14	9	23	161	114	275
23	4	27	12	8	20	16	13	29	14	9	23	161	116	280
1	1	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	11
2	....	2	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	15	6	21
8	1	9	5	....	5	....	2	2	....	....	....	24	8	32
20	19	39	20	11	31	25	15	40	15	12	27	205	149	354
25	20	45	25	11	36	25	17	42	15	12	27	229	157	386
14	7	21	10	6	16	21	14	35	21	20	41	149	106	255
1	2	3	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	....	1	25	16	41
....	....	....	1	1	2	4	....	4	4	4	8	16	9	25
15	9	24	14	8	22	20	16	36	26	24	50	190	131	321
100	44	144	66	42	108	59	40	99	107	89	196	1,222	693	1,915
115	53	168	80	50	130	118	62	180	133	93	226	1,412	824	2,236
3	4	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	2	....	2	38	23	61
7	8	15	16	11	27	32	14	46	28	27	55	238	162	400
10	12	22	23	12	35	34	15	49	30	27	57	276	185	461
5	2	7	3	5	8	2	2	4	8	3	11	43	40	83
55	31	86	44	20	64	62	37	99	70	42	112	597	395	992
56	33	89	47	20	67	54	39	93	78	45	123	640	435	1,075

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh..	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh	6,312	4,738	11,050	....	....	....
		Echack	4,001	4,338	8,339	....	1	1
		Chattra	4,287	4,531	8,818	....	...	....
		Total of Towns ..	15,200	13,607	28,807	....	1	1
		Country areas	381,785	361,223	743,008	15	7	22
		District Total ..	397,045	374,830	771,875	15	8	23
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi	8,860	5,226	12,086	..	....	....
		Country areas	614,988	610,340	1,225,328	15	8	23
		District Total ..	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	15	8	23
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	205,752	205,069	410,821	16	15	31
		District Total ..	205,752	205,069	410,821	16	15	31
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	....	....	....
		Country areas	497,910	491,964	989,874	7	8	15
		District Total ..	500,936	494,634	995,570	7	8	15
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatty	7,119	4,373	11,492	3	3	6
		Country areas	285,569	264,020	550,189	23	11	34
		District Total ..	292,688	268,393	561,081	26	14	40
	Durrung ..	Country areas	122,837	113,172	236,009	10	14	33
		District Total ..	122,837	113,172	236,009	10	14	33
	Nowgong ..	Country areas	133,107	123,283	256,390	5	5	10
		District Total ..	133,107	123,283	256,390	5	5	10
ASSAM.	Seebaugor ..	Country areas	154,940	141,620	296,560	43	39	82
		District Total ..	154,940	141,620	296,560	43	39	82
	Luckimpore ..	Country areas	64,092	56,575	121,267	11	13	24
		District Total ..	64,092	56,575	121,267	11	13	24
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	3,218	3,092	6,308	....	....	....
		District Total ..	3,218	3,092	6,308	....	....	....
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas	641	262	903	....	....	....
		District Total ..	641	262	903	....	....	....

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....
14	7	21	18	11	29	22	11	33	19	17	36	11	12	23
14	7	21	18	11	29	22	12	34	19	17	36	12	13	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	9
11	10	21	26	21	47	18	26	44	35	21	56	54	45	99
11	10	21	26	21	47	18	26	44	35	21	56	60	48	108
23	16	39	24	20	44	21	18	39	25	16	41	18	14	32
23	16	39	24	20	44	21	18	39	25	16	41	18	14	32
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	4	10	14	7	21	21	3	24	11	17	28	8	6	14
6	4	10	15	7	22	21	3	24	11	17	28	8	6	14
7	3	10	5	....	5	5	2	7	6	4	10	7	3	10
31	18	49	28	15	43	26	23	49	39	27	66	49	32	81
38	20	58	33	15	48	31	25	56	45	31	76	56	35	91
16	13	29	22	7	29	27	14	41	48	22	70	47	32	79
16	13	29	22	7	29	27	14	41	48	22	70	47	32	79
12	11	23	8	9	17	1	1	2	20	8	28	34	13	47
12	11	23	8	9	17	1	1	2	20	8	28	34	13	47
36	26	62	28	24	52	29	19	48	27	16	43	25	11	36
36	26	62	28	24	52	29	19	48	27	16	43	25	11	36
3	4	7	12	7	19	13	5	18	13	10	23	20	8	28
3	4	7	12	7	19	13	5	18	13	10	23	20	8	28
2	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	8	3	11	....	1	1
2	2	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	8	3	11	....	1	1
2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	....	1
2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	1	1	....	1

Statement No. 9.—Showing the registered mortality from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in Towns and

			11			12		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA NAGPORE.—(Continued.)	Hazareebagh..	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh	2	2	1	1
		Echack	3	4
		Chuttra	1	1	1
		Total of Towns	1	2	3	4	1	5
	Country areas	11	11	22	8	12	20	
		District Total	12	13	25	12	13	25
		Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi
	Country areas		40	19	59	33	30	63
	District Total		40	19	59	33	30	63
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	27	17	44	30	13	49
		District Total	27	17	44	30	13	49
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia	1	1
		Country areas	19	7	26	16	14	30
		District Total	19	8	27	16	14	30
Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatty	3	7	10	15	9	24	
	Country areas	35	32	67	55	47	102	
	District Total	38	39	77	70	56	126	
Durrung ..	Country areas	63	35	98	52	41	93	
	District Total	63	35	98	52	41	93	
Nowgong ..	Country areas	26	20	46	20	9	29	
	District Total	26	20	46	20	9	29	
Soobsaugor ..	Country areas	37	19	56	25	13	38	
	District Total	37	19	56	25	13	38	
Luckimpore ..	Country areas	23	24	47	16	14	30	
	District Total	23	24	47	16	14	30	
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	2	....	2	4	3	7
	District Total	2	....	2	4	3	7
Naga Hills ..	Country areas	1	....	1	....	....	....
	District Total	1	....	1	....	....	....

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17			
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.															
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
.... 1 2 1 2 1 1	1	1 2	1 6 3	3 4 1	4 10 4
3	.... 9	3 25	.... 7	.... 3	.... 10	.... 4	1 3	1 7	1 12	1 5	2 17	10 157	8 108	18 265
19	9	28	7	3	10	4	4	8	13	6	19	167	116	283	
.... 30	.... 24	.... 54	.... 49	.... 1 48	.... 3 97	.... 4 21	.... 1 11	.... 5 32	.... 1 14	.... 7	.... 1 21	.... 13 346	.... 5 270	.... 18 616
30	24	54	51	40	100	25	12	37	15	7	22	350	275	624	
37	18	55	21	27	48	20	15	44	27	17	41	301	206	507	
37	18	55	21	27	48	20	15	44	27	17	41	301	206	507	
.... 20	.... 12	.... 32	.... 1 9	.... 0	.... 1 18	.... 12	.... 1 3	.... 1 15	.... 16	.... 15	.... 31	.... 2 159	.... 2 105	.... 4 264
20	12	32	10	9	19	12	4	16	16	15	31	161	107	268	
10 48	1 19	11 67	4 38	1 28	5 66	2 31	1 28	3 59	.... 28	.... 23	.... 51	67 431	33 303	100 734
58	20	78	42	29	71	33	20	62	28	23	51	408	336	744	
70	51	121	50	38	88	31	35	66	37	10	56	482	321	803	
70	51	121	50	38	88	31	35	66	37	10	56	482	321	803	
12	8	20	21	15	36	24	17	41	11	12	23	194	128	322	
12	8	20	21	15	36	24	17	41	11	12	23	194	128	322	
36	28	64	60	43	103	40	28	77	60	63	123	455	329	784	
36	28	64	60	43	103	40	28	77	60	63	123	455	329	784	
17	9	26	17	13	30	24	9	33	12	13	25	181	120	310	
17	9	26	17	13	30	24	9	33	12	13	25	181	120	310	
9	7	16	10	15	25	8	2	10	4	5	9	48	38	86	
9	7	16	10	15	25	8	2	10	4	5	9	48	38	86	
1	1	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	12
1	1	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	12

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta	1,061,380	854,508	1,916,097	20	13	33
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'01	'01	'01
		Excluding ditto	761,532	706,964	1,468,496	17	9	26
Of Country areas ..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'02	'01	'81
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data not available for the suburbs.					
		Excluding ditto	30,926,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	279	108	477
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'009	'006	'007
Of the Entire area ..	{	Including Calcutta	31,988,128	31,958,304	63,946,432	299	211	510
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'009	'006	'007
		Excluding ditto	31,088,271	31,810,560	62,898,831	296	207	503
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				'009	'006	'007
Divisional Abstracts.								
Burdwan	{	Towns	129,362	117,280	246,592	2	1	3
		Country areas	3,442,746	3,597,619	7,040,365	21	6	27
		Total	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	23	7	30
Presidency	{	Towns	362,864	213,329	576,193	6	6	12
		Country areas	63,007	63,386	126,392	8	2	5
		Total	Data not available for the suburbs.			....	....	....
		Including Calcutta	2,808,274	2,842,087	5,710,361	29	18	47
		Excluding ditto	3,383,867	3,161,597	6,545,464	35	24	59
		Excluding ditto	2,931,281	2,907,672	5,838,953	32	20	52
Rajshahye	{	Towns	57,263	52,196	109,459	1	1	2
		Country areas	4,391,580	4,392,409	8,783,989	26	15	41
		Total	4,448,843	4,444,605	8,893,448	27	16	42
Cooch Behar	{	Towns	7,545	4,797	12,342	....	....	....
		Country areas	472,539	436,210	908,749	16	2	18
		Total	480,084	441,007	921,091	16	2	18
Dacca	{	Towns	82,185	66,467	148,652	2	....	2
		Country areas	4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	39	31	70
		Total	4,796,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	41	31	72
Chittagong	{	Towns	25,982	17,633	43,615	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	11	15	26
		Total	1,680,517	1,694,750	3,375,267	11	15	26
Patna	{	Towns	233,810	282,277	516,087	4	5	9
		Country areas	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	61	44	105
		Total	6,477,356	6,695,387	13,172,743	65	49	114
Bhagulpore	{	Towns	72,745	69,000	141,745	8	1	4
		Country areas	3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	28	12	40
		Total	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	31	13	44
Orissa	{	Towns	57,368	55,903	113,271	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,436,488	1,484,931	2,921,419	23	33	56
		Total	1,493,856	1,540,834	3,034,690	23	33	56
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns	25,140	21,503	46,643	2	....	2
		Country areas	1,700,185	1,668,605	3,368,790	10	16	26
		Total	1,725,325	1,690,108	3,415,433	12	16	28
Assam	{	Towns	7,119	4,373	11,492	....	....	....
		Country areas	765,002	702,653	1,467,655	15	6	21
		Total	772,121	707,026	1,479,147	15	6	21

and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19 01 17 02 333 01	11 01 11 01 255 008	30 01 28 01 588 009	37 03 22 02 451 01	29 03 17 02 412 01	66 03 39 02 863 01	47 04 30 03 476 01	19 02 9 01 438 01	66 03 39 02 914 01	28 02 22 02 746 02	25 02 20 02 687 02	53 02 42 02 1,413 02	40 04 41 05 931 03	30 03 24 03 1,007 03	79 04 65 04 1,938 03
352 01 850 01	266 008 206 008	618 009 616 009	488 01 473 01	441 01 429 01	929 01 902 01	523 01 506 01	457 01 447 01	980 01 953 01	774 02 768 02	692 02 687 02	1,466 02 1,455 02	980 03 972 03	1,037 03 1,031 03	2,017 03 2,003 03
1 20	.. 19	1 39	4 35	.. 36	4 71	10 49	3 52	13 100	5 86	3 57	8 143	9 99	4 121	13 220
21	19	40	39	36	75	58	55	113	91	60	151	108	125	233
5 3	1 ..	6 4	18 3	15 3	33 6	22 5	10 ..	32 5	10 4	8 3	18 7	12 4	8 2	20 6
36	34	70	67	45	112	57	55	112	95	67	162	113	145	258
41 39	35 35	76 74	85 70	60 45	145 118	79 62	65 55	144 117	105 99	75 70	180 169	125 117	153 147	278 264
1 19	1 27	2 46	2 34	1 31	3 65	1 43	.. 35	1 78	1 92	.. 81	1 173	3 150	3 171	6 321
20	28	48	36	32	68	44	35	79	93	81	174	153	174	327
8 8	4 4	12 12	6 6	5 5	11 11	13 13	4 4	17 17	10 10	3 3	13 13	16 16	7 7	23 23
1 37	.. 22	1 59	2 38	.. 34	2 72	1 72	.. 56	1 128	1 140	3 117	4 257	2 183	.. 110	2 243
38	22	60	40	34	74	73	56	129	141	120	261	185	110	245
1 50	.. 10	1 60	.. 27	.. 15	.. 42	1 30	.. 21	1 51	.. 45	1 47	1 92	1 59	2 48	3 107
51	10	61	27	15	42	31	21	52	45	48	93	60	50	110
6 54	7 67	13 111	8 65	6 124	14 189	8 93	1 115	9 208	7 114	3 142	10 256	9 154	8 165	17 319
60	64	124	73	130	203	101	116	217	121	145	266	163	173	336
2 52	.. 33	2 85	1 104	3 65	4 109	1 36	.. 32	1 68	3 37	4 32	7 69	4 77	3 83	7 160
54	33	87	105	68	173	37	32	69	40	36	76	81	86	167
2 24	1 25	3 49	1 38	2 37	3 75	3 50	5 44	8 98	1 70	3 63	4 133	3 54	1 80	4 143
26	26	52	39	39	78	53	53	106	71	66	137	57	90	147
.. 18	1 16	1 34	.. 25	1 1	1 40	.. 18	.. 17	.. 35	.. 46	.. 42	.. 88	5 59	1 61	6 120
18	17	35	25	16	41	18	17	35	46	42	88	64	62	126
.. 15	.. 8	.. 23	1 12	1 5	2 17	.. 16	.. 3	.. 19	.. 11	.. 16	.. 27	1 17	.. 7	1 24
15	8	23	13	6	19	16	8	24	11	16	27	18	7	25

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

		11			12		
		July.			August.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.							
Of Towns..	Including Calcutta ..	57	45	102	41	40	81
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	'05	'05	'05	'03	'04	'04
	Excluding Calcutta ..	36	30	66	39	37	76
Of Country areas	Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	'04	'04	'04	'05	'05	'05
	Excluding ditto ..	Data for the suburbs not available.			.....	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	1,170	1,274	2,444	1,231	1,261	2,492
Of the Entire area	Including Calcutta ..	1,227	1,319	2,546	1,272	1,301	2,573
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	'03	'04	'03	'05	'04	'04
	Excluding Calcutta ..	1,200	1,304	2,504	1,270	1,288	2,558
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ..	'03	'04	'03	'04	'04	'04
Divisional Abstracts.							
Burdwan ..	Towns ..	8	5	13	9	6	15
	Country areas ..	121	150	271	131	127	258
	Total ..	129	155	284	140	133	273
Presidency ..	Towns ..	23	18	41	6	9	15
	Country areas ..	2	3	5	4	6	10
	Total ..	25	21	46	10	15	25
Rajahmundry ..	Towns ..	4	3	7	3	2	5
	Country areas ..	175	246	421	167	208	375
	Total ..	179	250	429	170	210	380
Cooch Behar ..	Towns ..	1	1	2	2	1	3
	Country areas ..	22	17	39	20	15	35
	Total ..	23	18	41	22	16	38
Dacca ..	Towns ..	1	1	2	4	103	107
	Country areas ..	144	113	257	107	103	210
	Total ..	145	114	259	111	113	224
Chittagong ..	Towns ..	49	45	94	76	54	130
	Country areas ..	40	45	85	78	54	132
	Total ..	89	90	179	154	108	262
Patna ..	Towns ..	10	12	22	10	18	28
	Country areas ..	268	283	551	345	359	704
	Total ..	278	295	573	355	377	732
Bhagalpore ..	Towns ..	7	5	12	93	73	166
	Country areas ..	106	100	206	93	73	166
	Total ..	113	105	218	93	73	166
Orissa ..	Towns ..	3	1	4	3	5	8
	Country areas ..	51	62	113	72	103	175
	Total ..	54	63	117	75	108	183
Chota-Nagpore ..	Towns ..	1	1	2	2	31	33
	Country areas ..	59	59	118	57	31	88
	Total ..	60	60	120	59	31	90
Assam ..	Towns ..	28	12	40	26	15	41
	Country areas ..	28	12	40	26	15	41
	Total ..	56	24	80	52	30	82

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
30	30	72	41	38	79	25	24	49	27	20	47	427	330	757
'03	'04	'03	'03	'01	'04	'02	'02	'02	'02	'02	'02	149	34	39
32	36	68	29	29	58	19	21	40	20	15	35	324	258	582
'04	'05	'01	'03	'04	'03	'02	'02	'02	'02	'02	'02	42	36	39
944	1,012	1,956	624	564	1,188	391	350	741	542	252	594	7,918	7,700	15,618
'03	'03	'03	'02	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'008	'009	25	24	25
980	1,048	2,028	665	602	1,267	416	384	800	369	272	641	8,345	8,030	16,375
'03	'03	'03	'02	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'008	'01	26	25	25
970	1,048	2,024	653	593	1,246	410	381	791	362	267	629	8,242	7,958	16,200
'03	'03	'03	'02	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'01	'008	'009	26	25	25
8	9	17	3	7	10	4	1	5	3	3	3	66	39	105
90	90	180	48	36	84	27	21	48	29	18	47	755	742	1,497
98	108	206	51	43	94	31	22	53	32	18	50	821	781	1,602
7	2	9	15	13	28	10	5	15	10	7	17	144	102	246
3	2	5	3	4	7	4	2	6	3	2	5	41	30	71
121	128	249	75	60	135	67	38	105	52	17	69	996	957	1,953
128	130	258	96	73	169	77	43	120	62	24	86	1,140	1,059	2,199
124	130	254	78	64	142	71	40	111	55	19	74	1,037	987	2,024
3	2	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	23	19	42
122	157	279	79	85	164	52	43	95	26	20	46	985	1,129	2,114
125	159	284	81	88	169	53	46	99	27	21	48	1,008	1,118	2,156
12	15	27	13	6	19	6	3	9	5	1	6	147	82	229
12	15	27	13	6	19	6	3	9	6	1	7	150	83	233
1	1	2	3	2	5	5	1	6	3	2	5	25	11	36
100	90	190	93	58	151	63	49	112	31	23	53	997	805	1,802
101	91	192	96	60	156	67	52	119	34	21	55	1,022	816	1,838
55	40	101	35	36	71	20	10	30	27	20	47	494	397	891
55	40	101	35	36	71	20	41	61	29	21	50	491	402	893
8	15	23	11	4	15	2	8	10	3	6	9	86	93	179
208	244	452	113	129	242	62	84	146	75	81	156	1,612	1,824	3,436
216	259	475	124	133	257	64	89	153	78	87	165	1,695	1,917	3,615
4	3	7	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	31	24	55
91	97	188	51	57	108	21	17	32	16	18	34	712	613	1,325
95	100	195	55	59	114	22	13	35	17	19	36	743	637	1,380
4	4	8	3	5	8	1	1	2	3	3	3	27	28	55
52	92	144	50	58	108	35	41	76	26	24	50	545	675	1,220
56	96	152	53	63	116	36	42	78	29	24	53	572	703	1,275
1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	13	7	20
57	35	92	34	27	61	25	29	54	37	25	62	445	373	818
58	35	93	34	29	63	27	29	56	37	27	64	458	380	838
36	9	45	33	12	45	13	1	17	18	6	24	240	193	343
36	9	45	33	12	45	13	1	17	18	6	24	242	194	346

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Calcutta	209,857	147,744	447,601	3	4	7
		Suburbs of Calcutta	152,720	106,181	258,901	....	....	....
		Town—Burdwan	16,200	16,031	32,231	....	....	....
		Country areas	979,528	1,022,896	2,002,424	2	1	3
		District Total	995,818	1,038,927	2,034,745	2	1	3
	Bankoora	Town—Bankoora	8,095	8,090	16,791	....	....	....
		Country areas	252,905	256,983	509,978	2	1	3
		District Total	261,000	265,082	526,772	2	1	3
	Beerbhoom	Town—Soory	4,617	4,384	9,001	....	....	....
		Country areas	320,933	356,987	686,920	....	....	....
		District Total	334,550	361,371	695,921	....	....	....
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	16,110	15,381	31,491	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,241,084	1,268,388	2,509,472	9	2	11
		District Total	1,257,194	1,283,769	2,540,963	9	2	11
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	17,114	17,647	34,761	....	....	....
		Country areas	219,962	244,104	464,066	2	....	2
		District Total	237,076	261,751	498,827	2	....	2
	Serampore	Town—Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440	....	....	....
		Country areas	180,584	188,840	369,424	1	....	1
		District Total	193,022	200,842	393,864	1	....	1
	Howrah	Town—Howrah	51,098	43,686	97,784	2	1	3
		Country areas	238,000	259,121	497,121	5	2	7
		District Total	292,768	303,107	595,865	7	3	10
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Town—Arendaha	14,314	12,915	27,229	1	....	1
		Country areas	988,682	935,192	1,923,874	5	3	8
		District Total	1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	6	3	9
	Nuddea	Towns.						
		Krishnaghur	12,871	18,879	26,750	2	1	3
		Nuddea	3,902	4,901	8,803	....	....	....
		Santipore	13,205	15,430	28,635	....	1	1
		Ranaghat	4,266	4,605	8,871	....	....	....
		Kooshtea	4,674	4,571	9,245	....	....	....
		Meherpore	2,623	2,939	5,562	....	....	....
		Comercolly	2,479	2,772	5,251	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	44,020	49,157	93,177	2	2	4
		Country areas	833,105	886,513	1,719,618	7	8	15
		District Total	877,125	935,670	1,812,795	9	10	19
	Jewasso	Town—Jewasso	4,639	3,513	8,152	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,040,487	1,020,382	2,060,869	17	7	24
		District Total	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	17	7	24
	Moorshedabad	Town—Moorshedabad	23,392	22,790	46,182	....	....	....
		Country areas	621,943	685,501	1,307,444	1	1	2
		District Total	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	1	1	2
	Dinagapore	Town—Dinagapore	7,790	5,342	13,042	....	....	....
		Country areas	768,731	726,151	1,494,882	5	....	5
		District Total	776,431	731,493	1,507,924	5	....	5
	Maldah	Town—English Bazar	6,460	6,369	12,829	....	....	....
		Country areas	824,027	338,940	1,162,967	4	....	4
		District Total	831,089	345,339	1,176,428	4	....	4
	Rajshahye	Town—Natore	4,939	4,735	9,674	....	....	....
		Country areas	645,647	655,408	1,301,055	8	7	15
		District Total	650,586	660,143	1,310,729	8	7	15
	Rangpore	Town—Rangpore	3,578	2,522	6,100	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,091,446	1,052,424	2,143,870	2	3	5
		District Total	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	2	3	5
	Bogra	Town—Bogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	....	....	....
		Country areas	344,521	339,074	683,595	....	1	1
		District Total	347,864	341,603	689,467	....	1	1
	Pubna	Town—Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730	1	....	1
		Country areas	594,603	601,201	1,195,804	6	8	9
		District Total	602,454	609,080	1,211,534	7	8	10

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	.....	2	15	12	27	17	10	27	6	5	11	8	6	14
Data not available.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	7	5	3	8	11	11	22	17	17	34	33	1	3
3	4	7	5	3	8	11	11	22	17	17	34	35	33	68
1	1	2	5	6	11	1	3	4	6	2	8	12	12	24
1	1	2	5	6	11	4	4	8	6	2	8	13	12	25
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	6	2	.....	2	2	6	8
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	6	2	.....	2	2	6	8
11	10	21	18	21	39	20	30	50	49	1	3	28	46	74
11	10	21	19	21	40	21	30	51	51	28	79	28	46	74
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	.....	1	3	1	4	5	8	13
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	.....	1	4	1	5	6	9	15
2	1	3	3	2	5	5	3	8	1	2	3	1	4	5
2	1	3	3	2	5	7	5	12	1	2	3	3	5	8
1	2	3	3	1	4	6	3	9	1	2	3	4	1	5
1	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	7	9	5	17	17	13	30
2	2	4	5	1	6	10	3	13	10	10	20	21	14	35
11	11	22	23	14	37	21	15	36	35	20	55	35	35	70
11	12	23	23	14	37	24	15	39	37	26	63	36	35	71
1	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
3	5	12	3	3	6	2	20	22	20	3	5	3	2	5
7	5	12	14	12	26	16	20	36	26	21	47	42	60	102
10	5	15	17	15	32	18	20	38	28	24	52	45	62	107
18	18	36	30	19	49	20	20	40	34	20	54	36	50	86
18	18	36	30	19	49	20	20	40	34	20	54	36	50	86
3	1	4	7	3	10	4	3	7	14	8	22	22	3	70
3	1	4	7	3	10	4	3	7	14	8	22	22	51	73
4	6	10	4	3	7	3	2	5	6	4	10	13	14	27
4	6	10	5	3	8	3	2	5	7	4	11	13	14	27
2	2	4	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	9	12	17	12	29
2	3	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	3	9	12	17	12	29
6	9	15	5	7	12	11	10	21	30	20	50	38	42	80
6	6	12	6	7	13	11	10	21	30	20	50	39	42	81
3	6	9	4	5	9	5	7	12	9	16	25	16	18	34
3	6	9	4	5	9	5	7	12	9	16	25	16	18	34
.....	2	2	4	.....	4	11	7	18	8	9	17	18	11	29
2	2	4	4	.....	4	11	7	18	8	9	17	18	11	29
1	1	2	9	1	10	1	8	9	12	15	27	2	26	28
1	1	2	9	1	10	1	8	9	12	15	27	2	26	28
2	1	3	9	10	19	9	4	13	22	15	37	28	26	54

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.		Calcutta	21	15	36	2	3	5
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burdwan .. {	Town—Burdwan	3	.....	3	3	1	4
		Country areas	37	34	71	35	30	71
		District Total	40	34	74	38	37	75
	Bankoora .. {	Town—Bankoora .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	17	23	9	5	14
		District Total	6	17	23	9	5	14
	Beerhoom .. {	Town—Soory .. .. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	4	4	8	2	4	6
		District Total	4	5	9	2	4	6
	Midnapore .. {	Town—Midnapore	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	50	65	115	53	45	98
		District Total	51	65	116	53	45	98
PRESIDENCY.	Hooghly .. {	Town—Hooghly .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
		Country areas	4	10	14	5	10	15
		District Total	4	10	14	5	11	16
	Serampore .. {	Town—Serampore .. .. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	8	8	16	7	8	15
		District Total	8	9	17	7	8	15
	Howrah .. {	Town—Howrah	4	3	7	6	4	10
		Country areas	12	12	24	20	19	39
		District Total	16	15	31	26	23	49
	24 Pargunnahs {	Town—Arcadaha .. .. .	.....	2	2	2	1	3
		Country areas	45	43	88	39	44	83
		District Total	45	45	90	41	45	86
		Towns.						
	Nuddea .. {	Krishnaghur	1	1	2	.....	1	1
		Nuddea	1	.....	1	1	1	2
		Santipore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Ranaghat .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
		Kooshien .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mehorpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Comercolly .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
RAJSHAHYE.		Total of Towns	2	1	3	2	5	7
		Country areas	55	90	145	57	81	138
		District Total	57	91	148	59	86	145
	Jessore .. {	Town—Jessore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	47	41	91	41	48	89
		District Total	47	41	91	41	49	89
	Moorshedabad {	Town—Moorshedabad	2	1	3	1	1	2
		Country areas	39	60	99	30	63	93
		District Total	41	61	102	31	64	95
	Dinapore .. {	Town—Dinapore .. .. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	23	43	66	15	30	45
		District Total	23	44	67	15	30	45
	Maldah .. {	Town—English Bazar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Country areas	7	24	31	19	14	33
		District Total	7	24	31	20	14	34
	Rajshahye .. {	Town—Natore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	38	59	97	38	41	79
		District Total	38	59	97	38	41	79
	Rangpore .. {	Town—Rangpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	28	22	50	18	7	25
		District Total	28	22	50	18	7	25
	Bogra .. {	Town—Bogra	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	20	23	43	20	28	48
		District Total	21	23	44	20	28	48
	Pubna .. {	Town—Pubna	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	20	25	45	27	27	54
		District Total	21	26	47	28	28	56

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	....	4	12	9	21	6	3	9	7	5	12	103	72	175
....
....	3	3	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	12	9	6	15
24	30	54	15	7	22	6	7	13	7	5	12	105	187	292
24	33	57	15	8	23	7	7	14	7	5	12	204	193	397
....	7	12	2	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	55	55	110
5	7	12	2	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	57	56	113
5	7	12	2	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	57	56	113
....	0	8	1	3	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	20	1	2
2	....	8	1	3	4	....	....	....	2	....	2	21	27	48
2	6	8	1	3	4	....	....	....	3	....	3	21	27	48
3	3	6	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	10	5	15
40	31	71	13	11	24	13	14	27	11	12	23	315	314	629
43	34	77	13	12	25	14	14	28	12	12	24	325	319	644
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	7
2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	47	80
5	10	15	3	5	8	2	....	2	....	....	....	37	50	87
7	11	18	3	5	8	2	....	2	....	....	....	37	50	87
1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	41	4	10
3	3	6	5	2	7	3	....	3	....	....	....	41	34	75
4	3	7	6	2	8	3	....	3	2	1	3	47	38	85
2	2	4	2	5	7	2	1	3	1	....	1	34	19	53
11	12	23	9	7	16	3	....	3	3	....	3	96	79	175
13	14	27	11	12	23	5	1	6	4	....	4	130	98	228
....	....	....	1	3	4	....	1	1	....	1	1	10	9	19
43	53	96	25	15	40	22	20	42	16	4	20	320	283	603
43	53	96	26	18	44	22	21	43	16	5	21	330	292	622
....
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	12	4	16
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10
1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
3	2	5	....	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	27	21	48
48	43	91	22	30	52	18	10	28	15	8	23	327	338	715
51	45	96	22	31	53	21	11	32	17	9	26	354	400	763
....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	....	4
30	32	62	28	15	43	27	8	35	21	5	26	349	286	635
30	32	62	30	15	45	28	8	36	22	5	27	353	286	639
1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	11
21	42	63	13	11	24	11	12	23	2	3	5	167	255	422
22	43	65	13	12	25	11	12	23	2	3	5	171	262	433
....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
14	17	31	10	10	20	6	3	9	7	....	7	110	132	242
14	18	32	10	11	21	6	3	9	7	....	7	112	135	247
....	8	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
25	....	33	14	10	24	2	1	3	4	....	2	95	89	184
25	8	33	15	10	25	2	3	5	....	2	2	97	91	188
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	4
29	38	67	20	26	46	14	11	25	7	5	12	244	275	519
29	38	67	20	27	47	14	12	26	7	5	12	246	277	523
....	15	....	11	....	20	1	8	9	2	....	1	128	117	245
14	15	29	11	9	20	15	9	24	4	1	5	120	118	247
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
....	17	25	3	8	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	111	206
8	17	25	3	8	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	111	207
....
11	20	31	8	11	19	5	....	7	1	7	10	146	150	296
13	30	43	9	11	20	5	9	14	4	8	12	157	154	311

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	53,057	41,655	94,712	2	....	2
		District Total	53,057	41,655	94,712	2	....	2
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	3,837	2,444	6,281	....	....	....
		Country areas	213,056	199,328	412,384	5	....	5
		District Total	216,893	201,772	418,665	5	....	5
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061	....	....	....
		Country areas	206,420	195,227	401,647	9	2	11	
		District Total	210,128	197,580	407,714	9	2	11	
		Towns.							
	DACC.	Dacca ..	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212
		Manickgunge	5,750	5,792	11,542	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	....	....	....
		Country areas	862,030	909,609	1,772,239	16	10	26	
		District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	16	10	26	
Fureedpore ..		Country areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	....	1	1
		District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	....	1	1
		Towns.							
Backergunge ..		Burrisaul	5,799	1,885	7,684	2	..	2	
		Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	....	..	..
		Total of Towns	8,939	4,096	13,035	2	....	2
		Country areas	1,195,298	1,169,100	2,364,398	12	8	20	
Mymensingh.		District Total	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	14	8	22	
		Towns.							
	Mymensingh ..	Jamalspore	7,310	7,002	14,312	....	....	....
		Kishoregunge	6,682	6,955	13,637	....	....	....
		Mymensingh	6,705	3,273	10,008	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	20,787	17,230	38,017	....	....	....
		Country areas	1,167,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	7	7	14	
		District Total	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	7	7	14	
	Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	....	....	....
		Country areas	871,016	831,077	1,702,693	4	5	9	
District Total		880,330	838,609	1,719,539	4	5	9		
Cachar ..	Country areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	....	....	....
	District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	....	....	....
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,398	20,604	....	....	....
		Country areas	523,853	532,945	1,100,798	4	8	12	
		District Total	536,059	541,343	1,127,402	4	8	12	
	Noakhilly ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,286	10,063	....	....	....
		Country areas	356,290	347,581	703,871	4	6	10	
		District Total	362,067	351,867	713,934	4	6	10	
	Tipperah ..	Town—Commilleh	7,999	4,949	12,948	....	....	....
		Country areas	774,392	746,591	1,520,983	3	1	4	
			District Total	782,391	751,540	1,533,931	3	1	4
			Towns.						
PATNA.	Patna ..	Patna	78,028	80,872	158,900	1	....	1
		Barh	5,829	5,721	11,080	....	....	....
		Behar	5,091	4,958	10,049	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	88,948	91,551	179,999	1	....	1
	Country areas	673,420	706,210	1,379,630	14	12	26		
	District Total	762,368	797,761	1,560,129	15	12	27		
	Towns.								
Gya ..	Gya ..	Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	....	....	....
		Jehanabad	9,095	11,927	21,022	....	....	....
			Total of Towns	42,186	45,699	87,885
		Country areas	911,963	949,922	1,861,885	14	11	25	
	District Total	954,149	995,621	1,949,770	14	11	25		

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4
4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4
....	....	....	....	1	1	6	1	7	3	....	3	5	2	7
....	....	....	....	1	1	6	1	7	3	....	3	5	2	7
4	2	6	4	8	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	8	4	12
4	2	6	4	8	7	5	2	7	4	2	6	8	4	12
1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
7	6	13	6	7	13	13	17	30	25	21	46	27	20	47
8	6	14	7	7	14	13	17	30	25	21	46	28	20	48
....	1	1	....	....	....	3	1	4	7	9	16	9	7	16
....	1	1	....	....	....	3	1	4	7	9	16	9	7	16
....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	3	1	....	1
....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	3	1	....	1
21	11	32	19	16	35	1	28	68	1	2	3	1	57	122
21	11	32	20	16	36	41	28	69	75	66	141	66	57	123
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
....
....	3	3	7	3	10	9	7	16	14	16	30	15	15	30
....	3	3	7	3	10	9	7	16	14	17	31	15	15	30
9	1	10	6	8	13	7	3	10	20	7	27	17	11	28
9	1	10	6	8	13	7	3	10	20	7	27	17	11	28
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	7	51	13	8	21	16	9	25	15	17	32	15	19	34
44	7	51	13	8	21	17	9	26	15	17	32	16	21	37
3	2	5	9	4	13	12	9	21	19	15	34	15	18	33
3	2	5	9	4	13	12	9	21	19	16	35	15	18	33
1	1	2	5	3	8	2	3	5	11	15	26	20	11	40
4	1	5	5	3	8	2	3	5	11	15	26	20	11	40
1	2	3	4	4	8	1	....	1	2	....	2	5	1	6
....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	2
1	2	3	6	4	10	4	....	4	2	....	2	5	3	8
8	12	20	8	18	26	21	26	47	21	36	57	15	42	57
9	14	23	14	22	36	25	26	51	23	36	59	20	45	65
2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	1
14	17	31	23	38	66	23	22	45	31	43	74	24	35	59
16	17	33	29	38	67	24	23	47	32	43	75	25	35	60

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

			11			12			
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	July.			August.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
COCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas ..	4	4	8	....	....	....
		District Total ..	4	4	8	....	....	....
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge ..	....	1	1	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	7	10	17	7	10	17	
		District Total ..	7	11	18	7	10	17	
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara ..	....	....	....	2	....	2
		Country areas ..	11	3	14	13	5	18	
		District Total ..	11	3	14	15	5	20	
		Towns.							
	Dacca ..	Dacca ..	Manickgunge ..	1	1
		Country areas ..	32	23	55	14	17	31	
		District Total ..	33	23	56	14	17	31	
Fureedpore ..	Country areas ..	7	10	17	8	12	20		
		District Total ..	7	10	17	8	12	20	
		Towns.							
Backergunge ..	Burrisaul ..	Dowlatkhan ..	....	....	....	4	....	4
		Country areas ..	52	40	98	40	42	82	
		District Total ..	52	40	98	44	42	86	
		Towns.							
Mymensingh ..	Jamalpore ..	Kishoregunge ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Mymensingh ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	25	15	40	22	13	35	
		District Total ..	25	15	40	22	13	35	
Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet ..	Country areas ..	23	18	41	20	16	36	
		District Total ..	23	18	41	20	16	36	
	Cachar ..	Country areas ..	5	1	6	3	3	6	
		District Total ..	5	1	6	3	3	6	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	19	19	38	28	17	45	
		District Total ..	19	19	38	28	17	45	
	Noakholly ..	Town—Sudharam ..	Country areas ..	15	13	28	20	20	40
			District Total ..	15	13	28	20	20	40
		Tipperah ..	Town—Commillah ..	Country areas ..	15	13	28	2	17	2
			District Total ..	15	13	28	21	17	38
			Towns.						
	Patna ..		Patna ..	Barh ..	2	5	7	2	7	9
			Behar ..	1	1	2	2	3	5
		Country areas ..	3	6	9	6	10	16	
		District Total ..	44	59	103	48	58	106	
PATNA.		District Total ..	47	65	112	54	68	122	
		Towns.							
	Gya ..	Gya ..	Jehanabad ..	1	1
			Country areas ..	1	1
			District Total ..	59	38	97	75	59	134
		District Total ..	60	38	98	75	59	134	

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

14			15			16			17					
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	....	3	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	2	26	13	39
3	....	3	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	2	26	13	39
5	6	11	4	3	7	4	1	5	2	....	2	48	1	1
5	6	11	4	3	7	4	1	5	2	....	2	48	35	83
4	9	13	7	2	9	2	1	3	2	....	2	73	35	108
4	9	13	7	2	9	2	1	3	3	....	3	76	36	111
....	1	....	1	....	1	2	2	4	3	....	3	8	2	10
1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	6
19	14	33	21	14	35	23	24	47	6	10	16	209	183	392
20	15	35	22	14	36	25	26	51	9	11	20	220	187	407
5	7	12	8	5	13	2	1	3	4	....	4	53	54	107
5	7	12	8	5	13	2	1	3	4	....	4	53	54	107
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	11	5	16
48	49	97	42	26	68	25	16	41	9	8	17	447	371	818
48	49	97	42	27	69	26	17	43	9	9	18	458	376	834
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....
21	12	33	12	10	22	7	6	13	9	3	12	148	110	258
21	12	33	12	10	22	7	6	13	9	3	12	148	111	259
5	7	12	2	1	3	1	....	1	3	....	4	8	1	4
5	7	12	11	4	15	7	2	9	3	1	4	128	82	210
5	7	12	11	4	15	7	2	9	3	1	4	131	83	214
2	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	17
2	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	17
20	25	45	16	15	31	11	16	27	9	3	12	3	3	6
20	25	45	16	15	31	11	17	28	10	3	13	210	163	373
20	25	45	16	15	31	11	17	28	10	3	13	213	166	379
21	17	38	....	13	22	7	20	27	11	1	12	1	2	2
21	17	38	9	13	22	7	20	27	11	10	21	154	146	300
21	17	38	9	13	22	7	20	27	11	10	21	154	148	302
14	4	18	10	8	18	2	4	6	7	8	15	4	88	4
14	4	18	10	8	18	2	4	6	8	8	16	120	88	208
7	4	11	10	8	18	2	4	6	8	8	16	124	88	212
6	7	13	7	2	9	1	2	3	2	2	4	34	32	66
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	5
6	9	15	7	2	9	1	2	3	2	3	5	44	41	85
32	50	82	20	28	48	16	9	25	13	6	19	260	356	616
38	59	97	27	30	57	17	11	28	15	9	24	304	397	701
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	2	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
50	51	101	27	23	50	16	15	31	18	13	31	7	3	10
50	52	102	27	23	50	16	16	32	18	13	31	379	375	754
50	52	102	27	23	50	16	16	32	18	13	31	386	378	764

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	....	....	....
		Country areas	828,674	881,525	1,710,199	10	9	19
		District Total	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	10	9	19
	Tirhoot..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	....	1	1
		Durbhunga	23,603	23,847	47,450	1	....	1
		Total of Towns	45,332	40,341	85,673	1	1	2
		Country areas	2,146,482	2,152,001	4,298,033	12	4	16
		District Total	2,191,764	2,192,042	4,384,706	13	5	18
	Sarun ..	Towns.						
		Chupra	22,852	23,435	46,287	2	4	6
		Revelgunge	6,741	6,674	13,415	....	....	....
		Sewan	5,556	5,543	11,099	....	....	....
		Country areas	35,140	35,652	70,801	2	4	6
BHAGULPORE.	Chumparun ..	District Total	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	10	7	17
		Towns.						
		Bettiah	11,220	8,488	19,708	....	....	....
		Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	....	....	....
		Country areas	16,015	11,959	27,974	....	....	....
	Monghyr ..	District Total	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	3	5	8
		Towns.						
		Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	1	....	1
		Jamulpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	1	....	1
		Country areas	18,545	18,182	36,727	2	....	2
ORISSA.	Bhagulpore ..	District Total	878,539	897,730	1,776,269	11	6	17
		Town—Bhagulpore	807,074	915,012	1,812,086	13	6	19
		Country areas						
		District Total						
		Towns.						
	Purneah ..	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,057	69,078	....	1	1
		Country areas	882,102	874,450	1,756,612	5	....	5
		District Total	917,123	909,107	1,826,290	5	1	6
		Town—Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	....	....	....
		Country areas	806,643	832,095	1,638,738	4	4	8
ORISSA.	Sonthal Pergas.	District Total	876,820	838,475	1,714,785	4	4	8
		Towns.						
		Rajmehal	3,843	4,247	8,090	1	....	1
		Doomka	5,659	5,634	11,193	....	....	....
		Country areas	9,502	9,781	19,283	1	....	1
	Cuttack ..	District Total	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	8	2	10
		Towns.						
		Cuttack	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	9	2	11
		Country areas						
		District Total						
ORISSA.	Cuttack ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	25,869	25,009	50,878	....	....	....
		Jajpore	5,192	5,661	10,753	....	....	....
		Kendrapara	5,201	5,421	10,622	....	....	....
		Country areas	36,262	35,051	71,313	....	....	....
	Pooree ..	District Total	689,008	733,403	1,422,471	15	13	28
		Town—Pooree	723,380	769,454	1,494,784	15	13	28
		Country areas						
		District Total						
		Towns.						
ORISSA.	Balasore ..	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	....	....	....
		Country areas	377,373	369,607	746,979	5	10	15
		District Total	389,449	380,225	769,674	5	10	15
		Town—Balasore	9,029	9,234	18,263	....	....	....
		Country areas	370,043	381,921	751,966	3	5	8
	Balasore ..	District Total	379,077	391,155	770,232	3	5	8
		Towns.						
		Balasore						
		Country areas						
		District Total						

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
12	3	15	10	33	43	17	35	52	22	1	1	22	23	45
12	3	15	10	33	43	17	35	52	22	19	41	22	23	45
3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	2	10	6	10	16	9	7	16	19	20	39	37	27	64
11	5	16	6	12	18	10	7	17	20	20	40	38	30	68
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	1	1	2	17	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
4	16	20	9	20	29	15	17	32	15	19	34	34	24	58
4	18	22	10	20	30	17	17	34	16	21	37	35	25	60
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
8	7	15	4	5	9	8	8	16	8	6	14	23	15	38
8	7	15	4	5	9	8	8	16	8	6	14	23	15	38
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2
2	10	12	15	13	28	18	12	30	18	20	38	25	27	52
16	10	26	16	15	31	19	12	31	20	22	42	20	30	50
2	2	2	10	1	11	5	6	11	12	1	13	1	25	26
2	2	2	10	3	13	5	6	11	12	4	16	23	25	48
29	19	48	71	45	116	116	116	116	1	1	1	4	11	15
29	19	48	71	45	116	116	116	116	1	1	1	4	11	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	4	11	8	5	13	13	14	27	7	9	16	26	20	46
7	4	11	8	5	13	13	14	27	7	10	17	28	20	48
1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
11	15	26	25	23	48	33	21	54	44	47	91	37	57	94
12	16	28	26	25	51	36	24	60	44	49	93	39	57	96
6	8	9	10	7	17	10	11	21	14	8	22	7	11	18
6	3	9	10	7	17	10	11	21	14	8	22	7	11	18
1	7	14	8	7	10	7	16	23	12	8	20	10	21	31
8	7	15	3	7	10	7	18	25	18	9	27	11	22	33

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar ..	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	13	29	42	18	32	50
		District Total ..	14	29	43	18	32	50
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore ..	1	2	3	....	2	2
		Durbhunga ..	....	....	....	....	1	1
		Total of Towns ..	1	2	3	....	3	3
	Country areas ..		72	62	134	104	113	217
		District Total ..	73	64	137	104	116	220
		Towns.						
	Sarun ..	Chupra ..	2	2	4	3	3	6
		Revelgunke ..	1	1	2	....	....	....
		Sewan ..	1	1	2	....	....	....
		Total of Towns ..	4	4	8	3	3	6
BHAGULPORE.	Country areas ..		45	54	99	64	39	103
		District Total ..	49	58	107	69	42	109
		Towns.						
	Chumparun ..	Bettiah ..	....	....	....	1	2	3
		Motiharree ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total of Towns ..	....	....	....	1	2	3
	Country areas ..		35	41	76	36	48	84
		District Total ..	35	41	76	37	50	87
		Towns.						
	Monghyr ..	Monghyr ..	1	2	3	....	....	....
		Jamalpoore ..	2	....	2	....	....	....
		Total of Towns ..	3	2	5	....	....	....
BHAGULPORE.	Country areas ..		41	44	85	31	24	55
		District Total ..	44	46	90	31	24	55
		Towns.						
	Bhagulpore ..	Town—Bhagulpore ..	2	2	4	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	30	24	54	38	20	58
		District Total ..	32	26	58	38	20	58
	Purneah ..	Town—Purneah ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	16	11	27	5	7	12
		District Total ..	16	11	27	5	7	12
		Towns.						
BHAGULPORE.	Sonthal Pergah ..	Rajmehal ..	1	1	2	....	....	....
		Doomka ..	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Total of Towns ..	2	1	3	....	....	....
	Country areas ..		19	21	40	19	22	41
		District Total ..	21	22	43	19	22	41
		Towns.						
	Cutlack ..	Cutlack ..	1	....	1	1	3	3
		Jajpore ..	1	....	1	....	1	1
		Kendrapara ..	1	....	1	....	2	2
	Country areas ..		3	....	3	1	5	6
		District Total ..	33	40	73	40	71	111
BHAGULPORE.	Poores ..	Town—Poores ..	....	1	1	2	....	2
		Country areas ..	6	13	19	17	18	35
		District Total ..	6	14	20	19	18	37
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas ..	12	9	21	15	14	29
		District Total ..	12	9	21	15	14	29

Rural Circles as a whole in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
34	52	86	16	20	36	8	12	20	10	9	19	192	275	467
34	53	87	17	21	38	8	12	20	10	9	19	194	278	472
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	12	19
1	....	1	2	....	2	....	3	3	....	1	1	4	7	11
1	46	47	20	22	42	12	32	44	21	30	51	11	19	30
48	46	94	20	22	42	12	32	44	21	30	51	368	375	743
40	40	80	22	22	44	12	35	47	21	32	53	379	394	773
....
1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	11	14	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	4
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6
1	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	16	10	26
30	21	51	19	28	47	3	10	13	8	17	25	253	208	461
31	23	54	18	28	46	4	11	15	8	17	25	269	287	556
....
....	2	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	6	7	13
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	2	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	2	6	8	14
14	21	35	12	8	20	7	3	10	5	6	11	160	175	335
14	26	40	13	9	22	7	4	11	6	7	13	166	183	349
....
2	1	3	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	11	6	17
....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	13
2	2	4	3	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	18	12	30
31	38	69	26	30	56	8	1	9	9	5	14	247	238	485
33	40	73	29	37	66	9	1	10	9	5	14	255	248	513
2	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	2	6	9	15
22	25	47	10	8	18	6	3	9	1	8	9	163	124	287
24	26	50	10	8	18	6	5	11	2	9	11	169	133	302
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
25	21	46	8	3	11	1	3	4	2	2	4	165	126	291
25	21	46	9	3	12	1	3	4	2	2	4	167	126	293
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5
....	13	26	7	10	17	6	4	10	4	3	7	5	3	8
13	13	26	7	11	18	6	4	10	4	3	7	137	127	264
13	13	26	7	11	18	6	4	10	4	3	7	142	130	272
....
8	1	9	1	4	5	1	1	2	....	....	....	12	14	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	6
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	6
4	2	6	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	....	1	18	20	38
31	53	84	28	28	56	15	25	40	17	12	29	329	410	739
35	55	90	29	32	61	16	26	42	18	12	30	347	430	777
....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5
10	16	26	13	23	36	13	7	20	4	9	13	115	136	251
10	17	27	13	24	37	13	7	20	4	9	13	117	139	256
....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	7	5	12
11	23	34	9	7	16	7	9	16	5	3	8	101	129	230
11	24	35	11	7	18	7	9	16	7	3	10	108	134	242

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh..	Towns-						
		Hazareebagh	6,312	4,788	11,050	....	....	....
		Bhach	4,661	4,338	8,999	2	....	2
		Chattr	4,287	4,531	8,818	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	15,260	13,657	28,917	2	....	2
	Country areas .. ..	.. .. .	381,785	361,223	743,008	2	....	2
		District Total	397,045	374,880	771,925	4	....	4
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi	6,800	5,226	12,026	....	....	....
		Country areas	614,083	610,349	1,224,432	4	2	6
		District Total	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	4	2	6
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	205,752	205,069	410,821	3	11	14
		District Total	205,752	205,069	410,821	3	11	14
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia	3,026	2,670	5,696	....	....	....
		Country areas	407,910	401,964	809,874	1	3	4
		District Total	500,936	494,634	995,570	1	3	4
	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatti	7,119	4,373	11,492	....	....	....
		Country areas	285,569	264,620	550,189	7	5	12
	Durrung ..	District Total	292,688	268,993	561,681	7	5	12
		Country areas	122,837	118,172	236,009	1	....	1
	Nowgong ..	District Total	122,837	118,172	236,009	1	....	1
		Country areas	133,107	123,283	256,390	1	1	2
	Seesaugor ..	District Total	133,107	123,283	256,390	1	1	2
		Country areas	154,940	141,640	296,580	5	....	5
	Luckimpore ..	District Total	154,940	141,640	296,580	5	....	5
		Country areas	64,692	56,575	121,267	1	....	1
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	District Total	64,692	56,575	121,267	1	....	1
		Country areas	3,216	3,092	6,308	....	....	....
	Naga Hills ..	District Total	3,216	3,092	6,308	....	....	....
		Country areas	641	262	903	....	....	....
		District Total	641	262	903	....	....	....

Statement No. 10.—Showing the registered mortality from INJURIES in Towns and

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHOTA-NAGPUR.—(Continued.)	Hazareebagh..	Towns.						
		Hazareebagh .. .. .	....	....	....	2	....	2
		Echack	1	....	1	....	....	....
		Chuttra .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Country areas	Total of Towns	1	....	1	2	....	2
		Country areas	7	6	13	8	5	13
	District Total	District Total	8	6	14	10	5	15
	Lohardugga ..	Town—Ranchi .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas	25	30	55	20	13	33
	District Total	District Total	25	30	55	20	13	33
	Singbhoom ..	Country areas	11	16	27	13	9	22
		District Total	11	16	27	13	9	22
	Manbhoom ..	Town—Purulia .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas	16	7	23	10	4	14
	District Total	District Total	16	7	23	10	4	14
ASSAM.	Kamroop ..	Town—Gowhatti .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Country areas	8	3	11	11	2	13
	District Total	District Total	8	3	11	11	2	13
	Darrung ..	Country areas	2	1	3	2	4	6
		District Total	2	1	3	2	4	6
	Nowgong ..	Country areas	10	3	13	10	7	17
		District Total	10	3	13	10	7	17
	Seochaugor ..	Country areas	4	2	6	1	2	3
		District Total	4	2	6	1	2	3
	Luckimpore ..	Country areas	4	3	7	2	....	2
		District Total	4	3	7	2	....	2
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		District Total .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Naga Hills ..	Country areas .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....
		District Total .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	....

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874.

Rural Circles, as a whole, in the Bengal Province during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

10			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	6
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
8	11	19	9	10	19	6	9	15	8	2	12	7	5	12
8	11	19	9	11	20	7	9	16	8	6	14	82	70	152
1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8
31	17	48	12	6	18	9	10	19	11	7	18	195	168	363
32	17	49	12	7	19	10	10	20	11	7	18	201	170	371
15	5	20	9	10	19	6	9	15	14	13	27	117	101	218
15	5	20	9	10	19	6	9	15	14	13	27	117	101	218
...
3	2	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	58	39	97
3	2	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	58	39	97
...
11	2	13	13	6	19	5	2	7	6	5	11	82	40	122
11	2	13	13	6	19	5	2	7	6	5	11	84	41	125
6	3	9	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	...	1	31	25	56
6	3	9	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	...	1	31	25	56
13	1	14	11	1	12	3	...	3	3	...	3	62	17	79
13	1	14	11	1	12	3	...	3	3	...	3	62	17	79
3	2	5	2	2	4	2	...	2	7	1	8	37	13	50
3	2	5	2	2	4	2	...	2	7	1	8	37	13	50
3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	7	30
3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	7	30
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offy. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

*Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province*

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY.								
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta	1,061,389	854,708	1,916,097	487	338	825
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	'44	'39	'43
		Excluding ditto	781,532	708,964	1,490,496	241	214	455
Of Country areas ..	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	'31	'30	'30
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta ..	Data not available for the suburbs.			....	....	....
		Excluding ditto	30,928,739	31,103,596	62,030,335	1,785	1,299	3,084
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	'05	'04	'04
Of the Entire area ..	{	Including Calcutta	31,988,128	31,058,304	63,046,432	2,272	1,837	3,909
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	'07	'05	'06
		Excluding ditto	31,688,271	31,810,660	63,498,931	2,026	1,513	3,539
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	'08	'04	'05
Divisional Abstracts.								
Burdwan	{	Towns	129,362	117,230	246,592	12	15	27
		Country areas	3,442,746	3,597,619	7,040,365	152	133	285
		Total	3,572,108	3,714,849	7,286,957	164	148	312
Presidency	{	Towns	362,864	213,829	576,693	261	145	406
		Country areas	63,007	65,585	128,592	15	21	36
		Total	2,868,274	2,942,087	5,710,361	67	42	109
		Including Calcutta	3,383,667	3,161,597	6,545,264	328	187	515
		Excluding ditto	2,931,281	2,907,072	5,838,353	82	63	145
Rajahshye	{	Towns	57,263	52,196	109,459	10	8	18
		Country areas	4,301,580	4,392,099	8,784,279	69	59	128
		Total	4,448,843	4,444,895	8,893,738	79	67	146
Cooch Behar	{	Towns	7,545	4,797	12,342	1	1	2
		Country areas	472,539	430,210	908,749	23	16	39
		Total	480,084	441,007	921,091	24	17	41
Dacca	{	Towns	82,185	66,467	148,652	26	20	46
		Country areas	4,704,346	4,664,500	9,368,846	139	122	261
		Total	4,786,531	4,730,967	9,517,498	165	142	307
Chittagong	{	Towns	25,982	17,633	43,615	6	10	16
		Country areas	1,654,535	1,677,117	3,331,652	51	55	106
		Total	1,680,517	1,694,750	3,375,267	57	65	122
Patna	{	Towns	233,810	232,277	466,087	90	63	153
		Country areas	6,243,546	6,413,110	12,656,656	562	332	894
		Total	6,477,356	6,645,387	13,122,743	652	395	1,047
Bhagulpore	{	Towns	72,745	69,000	141,745	23	24	47
		Country areas	3,247,548	3,224,065	6,471,613	185	189	374
		Total	3,320,293	3,293,065	6,613,358	208	163	371
Orissa	{	Towns	57,368	55,903	113,271	52	44	96
		Country areas	1,456,488	1,484,931	2,941,419	344	274	618
		Total	1,493,856	1,540,834	3,034,690	396	318	714
Chota-Nagpore	{	Towns	35,146	31,603	66,749	3	3	6
		Country areas	1,700,185	1,663,605	3,363,790	132	86	218
		Total	1,725,281	1,690,106	3,415,387	135	89	224
Assam	{	Towns	7,119	4,375	11,494	3	5	8
		Country areas	765,002	702,653	1,467,655	61	41	102
		Total	772,121	707,028	1,479,147	64	46	110

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the during the year 1873.

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
429 40 242 31 1,799 05	291 33 177 25 1,251 04	720 73 419 56 3,050 04	405 38 244 32 1,820 05	288 33 186 26 1,340 04	693 71 430 52 3,160 05	398 37 243 32 1,782 05	269 30 162 22 1,324 04	667 34 405 27 3,100 05	441 41 277 36 1,671 05	331 38 220 31 1,257 04	772 40 497 33 2,028 04	433 40 261 34 1,804 05	333 38 220 31 1,397 04	766 39 481 33 3,201 05
2,228 06 2,041 06	1,542 04 1,428 04	3,770 05 3,469 05	2,231 06 2,070 06	1,628 05 1,520 04	3,859 06 3,596 05	2,180 08 2,025 06	1,593 04 1,486 04	3,773 05 3,511 03	2,112 06 1,948 06	1,588 04 1,477 04	3,700 05 3,425 05	2,237 06 2,065 06	1,730 05 1,617 05	3,967 06 3,688 06
29 167	14 116	43 283	14 185	16 144	30 329	19 124	21 122	40 246	34 153	20 131	54 284	16 172	12 168	28 340
196	130	326	199	160	359	143	143	286	187	151	338	188	180	368
214 27	128 14	342 41	181 20	110 8	291 28	176 21	118 11	294 32	178 14	120 9	298 23	180 17	121 8	310 25
69	43	112	73	50	123	98	65	163	89	36	125	84	47	131
283 96	171 57	454 153	254 98	160 58	414 161	274 119	183 70	457 195	287 103	156 45	423 148	273 101	168 55	441 156
5 88	8 67	13 155	9 86	5 60	14 146	11 104	7 67	18 171	18 85	14 90	32 175	11 110	6 90	17 200
93	75	168	95	65	160	115	74	189	103	104	207	121	96	217
11	8	19	10	12	22	29	11	40	17	18	35	17	16	33
11	8	19	19	12	31	29	11	40	17	19	36	20	19	39
23 114	24 90	47 204	25 95	20 72	45 167	30 185	9 114	39 299	22 195	22 141	44 336	21 203	21 135	46 338
137	114	251	120	92	212	215	123	338	217	163	380	228	156	384
9 53	9 49	18 102	5 76	5 44	10 120	6 64	3 47	9 111	8 57	7 60	15 117	8 62	13 88	21 100
62	58	120	81	40	121	70	50	120	65	67	132	70	51	121
72 627	57 391	129 1,018	98 548	65 379	163 922	70 523	44 382	123 905	84 435	69 310	157 745	89 462	80 307	169 769
699	448	1,147	641	444	1,085	602	420	1,022	523	379	902	551	387	938
22 180	17 136	39 316	37 216	31 184	68 400	36 179	33 136	69 315	42 178	33 104	75 282	41 202	28 140	69 348
202	153	355	253	215	468	215	109	324	220	137	357	243	174	417
44 314	24 232	68 546	27 360	33 275	60 635	33 314	28 252	61 566	35 270	35 222	70 492	33 274	39 294	72 568
358	256	614	387	308	695	347	280	627	305	257	562	307	233	540
10 181	7 86	17 206	8 141	3 93	11 234	8 125	5 102	13 227	16 148	9 109	25 257	16 162	6 105	24 267
131	92	223	149	96	245	133	107	240	164	118	282	180	111	291
1 55	3 34	4 69	1 32	27	28	37	28	65	44	36	80	58	51	109
58	37	95	83	27	60	37	27	64	44	37	81	58	55	111

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

			11			12		
			July			August		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
SUMMARY								
Of Towns	{	Including Calcutta	419	341	760	541	423	964
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	39	39	39	50	49	50
		Excluding Calcutta	271	234	508	388	285	643
Of Country areas	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	35	33	34	47	40	43
		Including the suburbs of Calcutta	Data for the suburbs not available					
		Excluding ditto	1,929	1,515	3,444	2,565	2,018	4,583
Of the Entire area	{	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	06	04	05	08	06	07
		Including Calcutta	2,348	1,870	4,204	3,106	2,441	5,547
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	07	05	06	09	07	08
		Excluding Calcutta	2,203	1,740	3,952	2,921	2,303	5,226
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	06	05	06	09	07	08
Divisional Abstracts								
Burdwan	{	Towns	29	25	48	19	21	40
		Country areas	176	161	337	262	274	536
		Total	190	186	385	281	295	576
Presidency	{	Towns	158	113	271	206	150	356
		Country areas	13	6	19	23	12	35
		Total	72	69	141	101	70	171
Rajshahye	{	Towns	230	182	412	307	220	527
		Country areas	85	75	160	124	82	206
		Total	115	79	194	123	87	210
Cooch Behar	{	Towns	8	3	11	1	5	6
		Country areas	107	76	183	122	82	204
		Total	115	79	194	123	87	210
Dacca	{	Towns	18	12	30	28	9	37
		Country areas	14	12	26	81	9	46
		Total	32	24	56	84	9	93
Chittagong	{	Towns	23	11	34	27	17	44
		Country areas	202	157	419	295	215	510
		Total	225	168	453	322	232	554
Patna	{	Towns	4	10	14	9	12	21
		Country areas	63	45	108	96	83	179
		Total	67	55	122	105	95	200
Bhagulpore	{	Towns	112	95	207	187	140	327
		Country areas	615	471	1,086	880	668	1,548
		Total	727	566	1,293	1,027	808	1,835
Orissa	{	Towns	35	30	65	46	29	75
		Country areas	122	104	226	186	159	344
		Total	157	134	291	232	187	419
Chota Nagpore	{	Towns	42	41	83	37	38	75
		Country areas	307	250	557	349	284	633
		Total	349	291	640	386	322	708
Assam	{	Towns	14	10	24	13	9	22
		Country areas	135	125	260	209	145	354
		Total	149	135	284	222	154	376
Assam	{	Towns	52	3	55	8	2	10
		Country areas	53	45	97	57	32	89
		Total	105	48	153	65	34	99

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873. - (Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH														
September			October.			November			December			Total		
Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
478 44 510 40	423 49 263 37	901 93 773 77	520 45 314 41	378 44 214 33	898 89 528 77	589 55 318 41	421 40 275 38	1,010 95 593 40	619 58 367 48	438 51 294 41	1,057 109 661 45	5,759 542 3,449 452	4,274 500 2,764 390	10,033 523 6,213 423
2,808 07	1,785 05	4,593 06	2,036 06	1,659 05	3,695 05	1,988 06	1,520 04	3,514 05	2,291 07	1,801 05	4,092 06	23,781 76	18,182 58	41,963 67
2,786 08 2,618 08	2,218 08 2,058 06	5,004 07 4,676 07	2,556 07 2,350 07	2,037 06 1,893 05	4,593 07 4,243 06	2,577 08 2,306 07	1,947 06 1,801 05	4,524 07 4,107 06	2,910 09 2,658 08	2,239 07 2,095 06	5,149 08 4,753 07	29,543 92 27,283 85	22,456 70 20,946 65	51,999 81 48,179 75
24 261	20 258	44 519	22 184	13 170	35 354	35 110	13 114	48 223	38 215	26 167	64 382	285 2,170	216 1,958	501 4,128
285	278	563	206	183	389	154	127	281	253	193	446	2,455	2,174	4,629
186 18	175 15	361 33	231 25	158 14	389 39	289 18	169 23	458 41	272 20	164 20	436 40	2,541 231	1,671 161	4,212 392
101	79	179	104	75	179	143	80	229	125	89	214	1,125	751	1,876
286 118	254 94	540 212	335 120	233 89	568 218	432 161	255 109	687 270	397 145	253 109	650 254	3,606 1,366	2,122 912	5,728 2,268
5 123	8 124	13 247	11 93	16 109	27 202	11 96	10 81	21 177	22 104	15 105	37 209	122 1,187	105 1,010	227 2,197
128	132	260	104	125	229	107	91	198	126	120	246	1,309	1,115	2,424
24	15	39	20	4 26	5 46	24	22	46	8 21	3 19	11 40	122 251	105 184	227 435
24	15	39	21	30	51	24	30	54	24	19	43	262	201	463
21 270	19 223	40 493	24 309	17 221	41 530	50 286	41 228	91 514	80 320	51 284	131 604	376 2,073	272 2,002	648 4,075
291	242	533	333	238	571	336	209	545	400	335	735	3,049	2,274	5,323
18 86	11 59	24 146	8 81	4 60	12 141	9 74	19 76	28 150	7 72	18 88	25 160	92 835	121 704	213 1,539
99	70	169	89	64	153	83	95	178	79	100	179	927	825	1,752
143 841	100 534	243 1,375	139 604	82 466	221 1,070	85 515	67 350	152 865	101 670	77 594	178 1,064	1,263 7,257	939 4,983	2,202 12,239
984	634	1,618	743	548	1,291	600	417	1,017	771	471	1,242	8,520	5,921	14,441
30 181	34 104	64 235	38 162	44 111	82 273	80 175	31 123	111 298	34 115	27 89	61 204	414 2,031	361 1,534	775 3,565
161	138	299	200	155	355	205	154	359	149	116	265	2,445	1,895	4,340
44 267	45 254	89 521	38 306	35 300	73 600	65 373	57 325	122 698	53 469	51 438	104 927	503 3,967	470 3,400	973 7,367
311	299	610	344	335	679	438	382	820	542	489	1,031	4,470	3,870	8,340
17 164	11 109	23 273	5 135	5 98	10 221	13 138	5 89	18 227	8 114	9 94	17 208	133 1,724	82 1,228	215 2,952
176	120	296	140	91	231	151	94	245	122	108	230	1,857	1,310	3,167
41	34	75	38	35	73	45	32	77	46	34	80	19 564	20 429	39 993
41	36	77	41	35	76	47	33	80	47	34	81	588	440	1,028

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

1	2	3	4			5		
			POPULATION			January		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Calcutta Suburbs of Calcutta	299 857 15,729	147 744 106 181	447 601 268 910	246 Data not available	124	370
		Town—Burdwan	16 290	16 041	32 331	1	1	1
		Country areas	979 628	1 022 898	2,002 526	15	11	26
		District Total	995 818	1 038 927	2,034,745	16	11	27
	Bankoora	Town—Bankoora	8 091	8 089	16 180	2	2	4
		Country areas	25 905	256 983	509 978	19	11	30
		District Total	261 690	265,082	526,772	21	13	34
	Beerbhoom	Town—Soory	4 817	4,364	9 081	4	4	8
		Country areas	839 938	866 987	686 920	68	64	132
		District Total	844 550	961 371	695 921	72	68	136
	Midnapore	Town—Midnapore	10 110	17 941	31 451	39	32	65
		Country areas	1,241 084	1 218 384	2 509 472	39	32	65
		District Total	1,251 194	1 236 325	2 547 519	31	37	70
	Hooghly	Town—Hooghly	17,114	17 647	34 761	5	7	12
		Country areas	219 902	244 101	464 003	6	2	8
		District Total	237 076	261 751	498 827	11	9	20
	Serampore	Town—Serampore	12 439	17 002	29 441	6	6	12
		Country areas	160 793	188 840	369 633	6	6	12
		District Total	193 032	205 842	398 874	6	6	12
PRESIDENT	Howrah	Town—Howrah	54 094	45 088	99 182	5	1	1
		Country areas	239 660	250 421	490 081	5	7	12
		District Total	293 754	295 509	589 263	5	8	13
	24-Pergunnahs	Town—Aroodaha	14,548	12 015	27 263	6	11	17
		Country areas	988 782	935 102	1 923,884	44	28	72
		District Total	1 003 330	947 117	1 950,447	50	39	89
	Towns	Krishnagpur	12 871	13 879	26 750	8	10	18
		Nuddea	4 002	4 001	8 003	1	1	2
		Santipore	13 05	17 130	28 135	1	1	2
	Nuddea	Banaghat	4 266	4 61	8 877	1	1	2
		Kooshtea	4 674	4 771	9 445	1	1	2
		Mohoripore	2 621	2 939	5 560	1	1	2
		Omrocolly	2,479	2 772	5 251	1	1	2
		otal of Towns	44 020	49 167	93 187	9	10	19
		Country areas	833 105	884 613	1 717 718	16	10	26
		District Total	877 125	933 780	1,810 905	25	20	45
RAJSHAHY	Jessore	Town—Jessore	4 639	3 513	8 152	7	4	11
		Country areas	1 046 497	1,020 182	2,066 679	7	4	11
		District Total	1 051,126	1 023 695	2,074,821	7	4	11
	Moorsheadabad	Town—Moorsheadabad	23 392	22 700	46 092	1	1	2
		Country areas	621,943	685 501	1,307,444	15	11	26
		District Total	645,335	708,201	1,353,536	16	12	28
	Dinapore	Town—Dinapore	7 700	5 542	13 242	2	3	5
		Country areas	768 731	720 151	1,488,882	2	3	5
		District Total	776 431	725 693	1 502 124	2	3	5
	Maldah	Town—English Bazar	6 460	6,389	12 849	2	5	7
		Country areas	324 627	338,940	663,567	2	5	7
		District Total	331 087	345,329	676 416	2	5	7
	Rajshahye	Town—Rajshahye	4 639	4,735	9 374	13	10	23
		Country areas	645,647	655 408	1,301,055	13	10	23
		District Total	650,286	660,143	1,310,429	13	10	23
	Rangpore	Town—Rangpore	8 578	2,522	6,100	1	1	2
		Country areas	1,091,448	1,052 424	2,143,872	25	23	48
		District Total	1,099,926	1,054,946	2,154,872	26	24	50
	Bogra	Town—Bogra	3,341	2,529	5,870	1	5	6
		Country areas	344,531	359,074	683,605	1	5	6
		District Total	347,872	361,603	709,475	1	5	6
	Pabna	Town—Pabna	7,851	7,879	15,730	6	6	12
		Country areas	594,663	601,201	1,195,864	6	6	12
		District Total	602,514	609,080	1,211,594	9	8	17

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
187	114	301	161	102	263	155	107	262	164	111	275	172	118	290
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	6	6	1	7	2	.....	2
39	16	55	49	36	85	86	38	74	31	20	51	38	52	70
40	17	57	50	36	86	37	43	80	37	21	58	40	32	72
5	7	12	8	5	13	1	8	4	5	2	7	5	8	6
19	19	38	22	13	35	15	14	29	21	15	36	37	23	59
24	26	50	25	18	43	16	17	33	26	17	43	42	25	67
1	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	7	2	3	5	1	1	2
57	58	115	67	63	129	44	47	91	30	47	77	41	47	88
58	59	117	68	64	132	50	48	98	32	50	82	42	48	90
6	1	7	7	4	11	3	1	4	14	7	21	1	2	3
36	17	53	26	20	46	21	15	36	42	31	73	42	56	98
42	18	60	33	24	57	21	19	40	56	40	96	43	58	101
8	3	11	1	.....	1	6	4	10	6	4	10	4	4	8
6	3	9	6	4	10	6	1	7	15	9	24	7	4	11
14	6	20	7	4	11	12	5	17	21	13	34	11	8	19
2	2	4	6	1	7	.....	2	2	5	2	2	.....	1	1
2	2	4	6	1	7	.....	4	4	5	3	8	.....	1	1
8	1	9	1	5	6	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	1	4
8	1	9	9	8	17	2	2	4	9	6	15	7	7	14
16	2	18	10	13	23	4	7	11	10	7	17	10	8	18
7	4	11	6	4	10	6	1	7	7	4	11	5	3	8
54	26	80	48	25	73	48	33	81	40	15	55	41	16	56
61	30	91	54	29	83	54	34	88	47	19	66	46	18	64
17	8	25	13	3	16	12	10	22	5	4	9	10	5	15
1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	10	30	14	4	18	15	10	25	7	5	12	12	5	17
8	7	15	9	10	19	22	14	36	17	9	26	20	14	34
28	17	45	23	14	37	37	24	61	24	14	38	32	19	51
7	10	17	16	15	31	28	18	46	32	12	44	23	18	41
7	10	17	16	15	31	28	18	46	32	12	44	23	18	41
19	2	21	16	23	39	1	12	13	31	28	59	23	1	24
19	20	39	16	25	41	23	12	35	32	28	60	23	26	49
3	3	6	2	.....	2	2	2	4	15	11	26	3	.....	3
4	4	8	4	.....	5	11	16	27	3	10	13	11	14	25
7	7	14	6	1	7	13	18	31	18	21	39	14	14	28
3	1	4	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
5	4	9	12	9	21	17	10	27	5	13	18	13	11	24
5	5	10	18	10	28	18	10	28	5	13	18	15	12	27
9	9	18	15	8	23	16	8	24	1	4	5	1	.....	1
9	9	18	10	9	25	18	8	26	5	11	16	12	7	19
1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	23	51	25	13	38	23	8	31	27	20	47	36	14	50
34	24	58	27	14	41	23	8	31	27	20	47	36	15	51
15	8	23	6	1	7	2	5	7	4	7	11	6	6	12
15	8	23	7	1	8	2	5	7	5	7	12	6	6	12
1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	6	8	4	12	5	8	13	11	3	14	5	3	8
6	2	8	10	5	15	18	13	31	11	4	15	15	16	31

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.		Calcutta	145	107	252	183	138	321
		Suburbs of Calcutta	Data not available.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burdwan .. {	Town—Burdwan	1	4	5	3	3	6
		Country areas	89	39	78	40	56	96
		District Total	40	43	83	43	59	102
	Bankoora .. {	Town—Bankoora	1	4	5	4	7	11
		Country areas	16	24	40	31	27	58
		District Total	17	28	45	35	34	69
	Beerbhoom .. {	Town—Soory .. .. .	.....	2	2	0	3	9
		Country areas	48	42	90	103	113	216
		District Total	48	44	92	109	116	225
	Midnapore .. {	Town—Midnapore	4	8	10	3	3	6
		Country areas	50	34	84	51	57	108
		District Total	54	40	94	54	60	114
	Hooghly .. {	Town—Hooghly	8	6	14	2	4	6
		Country areas	11	10	21	16	11	27
		District Total	19	16	35	18	15	33
PRESIDENCY.	Serampore .. {	Town—Serampore	3	1	4	1	1	2
		Country areas	6	3	9	8	4	12
		District Total	9	4	13	9	5	14
	Howrah .. {	Town—Howrah	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	6	9	15	13	6	19
		District Total	12	11	23	13	6	19
	24-Pergunnahs {	Town—Areadaha	7	3	10	11	7	18
		Country areas	27	32	59	26	24	50
		District Total	34	35	69	37	31	68
		Towns.						
	Nuddea .. {	Krishnaghur	5	2	7	9	5	14
		Nuddea .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
		Santipore	1	1	2	2	.....	2
		Banaghat .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kooshtea .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Meherpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Comercolly .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of Towns	6	3	9	12	5	17
		Country areas	27	19	46	43	30	73
		District Total	33	22	55	55	35	90
	Jessore .. {	Town—Jessore	18	18	36	32	16	48
		Country areas .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		District Total	18	18	36	32	16	48
	Moorshedabad {	Town—Moorshedabad	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
		Country areas	27	31	58	43	25	68
		District Total	28	31	59	43	26	69
	Dinapore .. {	Town—Dinapore .. .. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	2	5	7	8	7	15
		District Total	2	6	8	8	7	15
	Maldah .. {	Town—English Bazar	3	1	4	.....	1	1
		Country areas	11	3	14	12	14	26
		District Total	14	4	18	12	15	27
RAJSHAHY.	Rajshahye .. {	Town—Nattore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	17	8	25	11	3	14
		District Total	17	8	25	11	3	14
	Rungpore .. {	Town—Rungpore .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	38	19	57	35	17	52
		District Total	38	19	57	35	17	52
	Bogra .. {	Town—Bogra	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
		Country areas	4	1	5	7	8	10
		District Total	5	2	7	7	8	10
	Pubna .. {	Town—Pubna	3	.....	3	1	3	4
		Country areas	8	9	17	6	13	19
		District Total	11	9	20	7	16	23

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
168	160	328	206	144	350	271	146	417	252	144	396	2,310	1,510	3,820
42	38	80	30	24	54	12	11	23	16	17	33	29	16	45
44	38	82	31	24	55	15	12	27	23	18	41	418	354	770
3	5	8	2	3	5	6	5	11	6	5	11	43	51	94
23	18	41	17	11	28	17	17	34	21	17	38	254	208	462
26	23	49	10	14	24	23	22	45	27	22	49	301	259	560
2	2	4	6	6	12	2	43	45	6	2	8	37	17	54
87	94	181	65	67	132	46	4	50	58	36	94	714	710	1,424
89	96	185	71	67	138	48	42	90	64	48	112	751	736	1,487
5	8	13	4	4	8	9	1	10	2	1	3	52	30	82
74	83	157	50	87	137	35	34	69	88	73	161	548	514	1,062
79	91	170	54	67	121	38	35	73	90	74	164	600	553	1,153
6	4	10	6	7	13	9	4	13	7	7	14	68	54	122
16	17	33	15	4	19	19	4	23	29	21	50	187	90	277
22	21	43	21	11	32	13	8	21	36	28	64	205	144	349
3	1	4	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	10	11	21
5	1	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	3	4	43	24	67
8	2	10	3	4	7	4	2	6	1	5	6	53	35	88
3	7	10	2	3	5	10	1	11	10	8	18	46	28	74
14	7	21	5	7	12	3	6	9	2	8	10	83	65	148
17	7	24	7	10	17	13	6	19	12	9	21	129	93	222
5	4	9	17	5	22	6	18	24	5	10	15	88	74	162
22	19	41	50	24	74	61	34	95	56	46	102	517	321	838
27	23	50	67	29	96	67	52	119	61	56	117	605	395	1,000
12	9	21	6	5	11	8	3	11	12	9	21	117	73	190
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	8	5	13
1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	5	16
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
13	11	24	8	8	16	12	5	17	15	10	25	144	86	230
57	34	91	33	27	60	45	28	73	48	24	72	315	226	541
70	45	115	41	35	76	57	33	90	63	34	97	488	312	800
21	26	47	21	14	35	37	24	61	21	19	40	263	204	467
21	26	47	21	25	46	37	24	61	21	19	40	263	205	468
1	1	2	23	26	49	20	22	42	31	26	57	7	8	15
33	40	73	23	26	49	20	22	42	31	26	57	313	288	601
34	41	75	23	26	49	20	22	42	31	27	58	320	296	616
20	23	43	6	18	24	10	8	18	7	5	12	30	22	52
20	24	44	6	19	25	12	6	18	8	5	13	31	23	54
1	4	5	7	14	21	1	2	3	3	5	8	13	17	30
6	20	26	7	14	21	10	5	15	6	11	17	104	119	223
7	24	31	7	15	22	11	7	18	9	16	25	116	136	252
1	6	7	8	6	14	9	7	16	1	1	2	11	11	22
10	6	16	14	8	22	7	12	19	17	24	41	143	112	255
11	6	17	17	14	31	7	13	20	18	25	43	154	123	277
24	15	39	21	18	39	20	16	36	26	24	50	23	18	41
24	15	39	21	21	42	24	22	46	37	27	64	376	226	602
11	7	18	7	9	16	2	5	7	8	2	10	73	59	132
11	7	18	7	9	16	2	5	7	8	2	10	76	60	136
8	2	10	4	5	9	3	1	4	4	5	9	36	30	66
9	13	22	15	16	31	13	13	26	9	13	22	115	111	226
11	15	26	16	21	37	14	14	28	13	18	31	151	141	292

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

1	2	3	4			5		
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	53,057	41,855	94,712	1	....	1
		District Total	53,057	41,855	94,712	1	....	1
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	3,837	2,444	6,281	1	1	2
		Country areas	213,056	199,328	412,384	7	2	9
		District Total	216,893	201,772	418,665	8	3	11
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	3,708	2,353	6,061	....	....	....
		Country areas	206,426	195,227	401,653	15	14	29
		District Total	210,134	197,580	407,714	15	14	29
		Towns.						
	Dacca ..	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	6	2	8
DACCA.		Manickgunge	5,750	5,792	11,542	1	....	1
		Total of Towns	43,145	37,609	80,754	7	2	9
		Country areas	862,630	909,609	1,772,239	19	22	41
		District Total	905,775	947,218	1,852,993	26	24	50
	Ferozdpore ..	Country areas	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	....	1	1
		District Total	497,854	514,735	1,012,589	....	1	1
		Towns.						
	Backergunge ..	Burrisaul	5,799	1,885	7,684	3	1	4
		Dowlatkhan	3,140	2,211	5,351	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	8,939	4,096	13,035	3	1	4
CHITTAGONG.		Country areas	1,195,298	1,169,400	2,364,698	11	14	25
		District Total	1,204,237	1,173,196	2,377,433	14	15	29
		Towns.						
	Mymensingh ..	Jamalpore	7,310	7,002	14,312	....	....	....
		Kishoregunge	6,882	6,955	13,837	9	11	20
		Mymensingh	6,795	3,273	10,068	4	2	6
		Total of Towns	20,787	17,230	38,017	13	13	26
		Country areas	1,167,175	1,144,725	2,311,900	16	22	38
		District Total	1,187,962	1,161,955	2,349,917	29	35	64
		Towns.						
CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet ..	Town—Sylhet	9,314	7,532	16,846	3	4	7
		Country areas	871,016	831,077	1,702,093	89	59	148
		District Total	880,330	838,609	1,718,939	92	63	155
	Cachar ..	Country areas	110,373	94,654	205,027	4	4	8
		District Total	110,373	94,654	205,027	4	4	8
	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	12,206	8,308	20,514	5	4	9
		Country areas	523,853	582,945	1,106,798	17	14	31
		District Total	536,059	591,253	1,127,312	22	18	40
	Noakhally ..	Town—Sudharam	5,777	4,298	10,075	1	3	4
		Country areas	356,290	347,531	703,821	17	19	36
PATNA.		District Total	362,067	351,829	713,896	18	22	40
	Tipperah ..	Town—Commillah	7,999	4,940	12,939	....	3	3
		Country areas	774,392	746,591	1,520,983	17	22	39
		District Total	782,391	751,531	1,533,922	17	25	42
		Towns.						
	Patna ..	Patna	78,028	80,872	158,900	7	7	14
		Barh	5,329	5,721	11,050	4	2	6
		Behar	5,091	4,058	9,149	....	....	....
		Total of Towns	88,448	91,651	179,999	11	9	20
		Country areas	673,429	706,210	1,379,639	55	33	88
PATNA.		District Total	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	66	42	108
		Towns.						
	Gya ..	Gya	33,071	33,772	66,843	17	9	26
		Jehanabad	9,005	11,927	20,932	....	1	1
PATNA.		Total of Towns	42,176	45,699	87,875	17	10	27
		Country areas	911,963	946,933	1,858,896	68	45	113
PATNA.		District Total	954,139	992,632	1,946,771	85	55	140
		Towns.						

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3
7	3	10	14	7	21	22	5	27	8	11	19	9	6	15
7	3	10	14	7	21	22	5	27	8	11	19	9	6	15
3	5	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	1	13	3	8	11
3	5	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	8	6	14	10	11	21
5	4	9	2	1	3	2	....	2	1	4	5	1	1	2
..	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	8	8	7	3	10
6	4	9	3	1	4	2	....	2	6	7	13	8	4	12
21	17	38	31	13	44	44	16	60	83	51	134	53	31	84
26	21	47	34	14	48	46	16	62	89	58	147	61	35	96
..	....	..	2	2	4	15	3	18	11	5	16	6	3	9
...	..	....	2	2	4	15	3	18	11	5	16	6	3	9
2	....	2	2	....	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1
2	9	16	2	....	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	....	1	1
7	9	16	17	10	27	47	51	98	49	36	85	32	23	55
9	9	18	19	19	38	48	52	100	52	37	89	32	24	56
8	12	20	9	11	20	16	1	17	17	5	22	4	1	5
8	6	14	7	5	12	8	1	9	....	....	....	6	1	7
16	18	34	16	16	32	25	6	31	8	5	13	15	14	29
36	34	70	17	18	35	37	21	58	18	13	31	68	54	120
52	52	104	33	34	67	62	27	89	26	18	44	81	68	149
48	30	78	27	19	46	42	21	63	34	31	65	44	24	68
48	32	80	31	22	53	44	23	67	39	40	79	46	26	72
2	....	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	2	4
2	....	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	10	2	2	4
6	4	10	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	3	7	6	10	16
16	11	27	45	19	64	25	21	46	18	19	37	12	6	18
22	15	37	40	20	60	23	22	45	22	22	44	18	16	34
2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	4	7	1	2	3
16	16	32	10	11	21	8	6	14	13	14	27	17	17	34
18	18	36	11	13	24	10	7	17	16	18	34	16	19	35
1	3	4	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	1	2
21	22	43	21	14	35	31	20	51	26	27	53	33	15	48
22	25	47	24	16	40	32	21	53	27	27	54	34	16	50
8	4	12	22	9	31	....	2	2	15	16	31	20	17	37
3	3	6	4	3	7	3	2	5	3	3	6	2	1	3
1	1	2	3	3	6	4	3	7	7	4	11	5	2	7
12	8	20	29	15	44	7	7	14	25	23	48	27	20	47
42	42	84	45	34	79	45	39	84	38	83	121	34	35	69
54	50	104	74	49	123	52	46	98	68	86	154	61	55	116
12	8	20	16	9	25	12	3	15	15	13	28	25	13	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1
13	8	21	16	9	25	13	3	16	15	13	28	26	13	39
43	34	77	57	41	98	67	33	100	67	28	95	60	43	103
55	48	103	73	50	123	80	36	116	82	41	123	86	56	142

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COCH-BEHAR.	Darjeeling ..	Country areas	4	1	5	3	2	5
		District Total	4	1	5	3	2	5
	Julpigoree ..	Town—Fukeergunge	8	6	14	10	2	12
		Country areas	8	6	14	10	2	12
	Goalpara ..	Town—Goalpara	6	5	11	3	5	8
		Country areas	6	5	11	15	5	20
		District Total	6	5	11	18	5	23
		Towns.						
	Dacca ..	Dacca	6	2	8	6	5	11
		Manickgunge	2	1	3	4	2	6
DACC.		Country areas	8	3	11	10	7	17
		Total of Towns	50	38	97	85	58	143
	District Total		67	41	108	95	65	160
		Country areas	4	5	9	16	9	25
	District Total		4	5	9	16	9	25
		Towns.						
	Backergunge ..	Burrisaul	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Dowlatkhan .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Country areas	56	37	93	37	27	64
		District Total	59	37	96	40	27	67
Mymensingh.		Towns.						
		Jamalporo	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Kishoregungo		8	5	13	7	5	12
		Mymensingh .. .. .	...	2	2	6	2	8
		Country areas	9	7	16	14	7	21
		Total of Towns	87	43	130	97	85	182
	District Total		96	50	146	111	92	203
		Town—Sylhet	3	1	4	...	3	3
	Country areas		55	34	89	90	30	90
		District Total	58	35	93	90	39	99
CHITTAGONG.	Cachar ..	Country areas	1	...	1	...	...	...
		District Total	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Chittagong ..	Town—Chittagong	3	3	6	9	11	20
		Country areas	27	23	50	47	43	90
	District Total		30	26	56	56	54	110
		Town—Sudharam .. .. .	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Country areas		13	8	21	20	16	36
		District Total	18	9	27	20	16	36
	Tipperah ..	Town—Comnillah	1	6	7	...	1	1
		Country areas	23	14	37	29	24	53
PATNA.		District Total	24	20	44	29	25	54
		Towns.						
	Patna ..	Patna	30	22	52	29	25	54
		Behar	4	2	6	12	11	23
		Country areas	4	7	11	10	10	20
		Total of Towns	38	31	69	51	46	97
	District Total		52	43	95	109	77	186
		Towns.						
	Gya ..	Gya	32	16	48	51	37	88
		Jehanabad	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Country areas	33	16	49	53	37	90
		Total of Towns	90	75	165	148	124	272
	District Total		123	91	214	195	171	366

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH														
September			October			November			December			Total		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	2	2	4				6		6	24	14	38
1	2	3	2	2	4				6		6	24	14	38
14	9	23	2	1	3	9	4	13	1	8	9	111	6	117
14	9	23	2	9	11	9	12	21	1	8	9	112	81	193
9	4	13	16	3	19	15	4	19	14	14	28	116	11	127
9	4	13	17	10	27	16	18	34	17	11	28	126	106	232
3	3	6	5	2	7	21	19	40	44	32	76	102	75	177
2	5	7	2	2	4	7	6	13	4	1	5	35	21	56
5	8	13	7	2	9	28	25	53	48	99	147	197	96	293
80	65	145	106	75	181	106	81	187	151	140	291	847	607	1 454
94	73	167	113	77	190	134	106	240	199	173	372	984	703	1,687
6	9	15	3	8	11	5	4	9	6	4	10	74	53	127
6	9	15	3	8	11	5	4	9	6	4	10	74	53	127
1						3	1	4	2		2	23	5	28
	1	1				1		1				1		2
1	1	2				4	1	5	2		2	24	6	30
34	32	66	24	20	44	30	22	52	20	32	52	384	331	715
35	43	78	24	20	44	34	23	57	22	32	54	388	337	725
8	7	15	1	9	10		6	6	11	1	2	9	3	12
1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	3	8	106	50	156
9	8	17	13	11	24	7	9	16	20	8	28	165	121	286
80	66	146	88	59	147	82	63	145	89	56	145	713	564	1 277
89	74	163	101	70	171	89	101	190	109	64	173	878	685	1 563
6	2	8	4	4	8	11	7	18	10	10	20	50	40	90
61	50	111	65	48	113	62	27	89	53	50	103	600	420	1 020
67	52	119	89	52	141	73	34	107	63	60	123	710	478	1,188
	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	18	33
	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	18	33
4	7	11	2	2	4	5	7	12	9	5	14	51	58	109
32	27	59	31	28	59	32	37	69	27	35	62	329	283	612
36	34	70	83	30	113	37	44	81	30	40	70	380	341	721
5	9	14	9	2	11	1	8	9	2	7	9	21	35	56
28	16	44	26	15	41	28	32	60	38	39	77	231	209	440
33	19	52	29	17	46	29	40	69	40	40	80	255	244	499
4	1	5	3	17	20	3	4	7	2	6	8	20	28	48
26	16	42	24	17	41	14	7	21	7	14	21	272	213	485
30	17	47	27	17	44	17	11	28	9	20	29	292	240	532
24	21	45	43	31	74	28	24	52	26	29	55	252	307	559
10	8	18	11	10	21	7	3	10	1	3	4	64	51	115
6	6	12	8	9	17	2	2	4	5	6	11	55	52	107
40	34	74	62	50	112	37	20	57	32	38	70	379	310	689
84	64	148	57	87	144	28	24	52	26	24	50	615	505	1 120
124	98	222	119	107	226	65	53	118	58	62	120	986	815	1 801
41	28	69	22	10	32	15	11	26	19	9	28	277	166	443
3	1	4					1	1		2	2	8	5	13
44	39	83	22	10	32	15	12	27	19	11	30	245	171	416
121	90	211	83	60	143	32	31	63	38	28	66	863	642	1 505
165	119	284	105	70	175	47	43	90	57	39	96	1,148	818	1,966

**Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during**

1	2	3	4			5			
DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPULATION.			January.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	6,700	7,075	13,775	1	1	2	
		Country areas	828,874	881,525	1,710,199	11	5	16	
		District Total	835,574	888,600	1,723,974	12	6	18	
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.							
		Mozufferpore	21,729	16,494	38,223	13	8	21	
		Durbhunga	23,603	23,847	47,450	14	10	24	
		Country areas	45,332	40,341	85,673	27	18	45	
		District Total	2,140,432	2,152,601	4,299,033	144	70	214	
		District Total	2,191,764	2,192,942	4,384,706	171	88	259	
	Sarun ..	Towns.							
		Chupra	22,852	23,435	46,287	26	22	48	
		Revelgunge	6,741	6,674	13,415	
		Sewan	5,556	5,543	11,099	2	2	4	
		Country areas	35,149	35,652	70,801	26	24	52	
Chumparuh ..	Country areas	991,534	1,031,525	1,998,059	261	164	425		
	District Total	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	289	188	477		
	Towns.								
	Bettiah	11,220	8,488	19,708	4	1	5		
	Motiharree	4,795	3,471	8,266	2	....	2	
Monghyr ..	Country areas	16,015	11,959	27,974	6	1	7		
	District Total	721,514	691,327	1,412,841	28	15	43		
	District Total	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	34	16	50		
	Towns.								
	Monghyr	12,670	13,604	26,274	6	8	14		
Bhagulpore ..	Jamulpore	5,875	4,578	10,453	1	1	2		
	Country areas	18,545	18,182	36,727	7	9	16		
	District Total	878,529	897,780	1,776,259	48	41	89		
	District Total	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	55	50	105		
	Town—Bhagulpore	35,021	34,657	69,678	10	10	20		
Purneah ..	Country areas	882,162	874,450	1,756,612	101	72	173		
	District Total	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	111	82	193		
	Town—Purneah	9,877	6,380	16,257	....	....	....
	Country areas	886,043	882,095	1,698,738	8	2	10		
	District Total	876,320	888,475	1,714,795	8	2	10		
Sonthal Pergas.	Towns.								
	Rajmehal	3,943	4,247	8,090	....	....	....
	Doomka	5,659	5,584	11,193	6	5	11		
	Country areas	9,502	9,781	19,283	6	5	11		
	District Total	620,214	619,790	1,240,004	38	24	62		
Cuttack ..	District Total	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	39	29	68		
	Towns.								
	Cuttack	25,609	25,009	50,618	32	28	60		
	Jajpore	5,192	5,561	10,753	5	5	10		
	Kendrapara	5,901	5,461	10,682	8	9	17		
Pooree ..	Country areas	36,702	36,031	72,733	45	35	80		
	District Total	689,068	733,403	1,422,471	269	225	494		
	District Total	725,350	759,434	1,484,784	314	260	574		
	Town—Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	....	....	....
	Country areas	377,372	369,607	746,979	30	19	49		
Balasore ..	District Total	389,449	380,225	769,674	30	19	49		
	Town—Balasore	9,229	9,234	18,463	7	8	15		
	Country areas	370,048	381,931	751,979	45	30	75		
	District Total	379,277	391,165	770,442	52	38	90		

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the year 1873.—(Continued.)

6			7			8			9			10		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	6	26	3	7	10	3	2	5	9	8	17	36	19	55
23	7	30	5	9	14	5	4	9	9	8	17	36	19	55
13	9	22	6	8	14	15	14	29	9	4	13	9	17	26
18	11	29	22	11	33	11	....	11	11	8	19	5	7	12
31	20	51	28	19	47	26	14	40	20	12	32	14	24	38
234	121	355	128	83	209	129	85	214	120	79	199	100	57	157
265	141	406	154	102	256	155	99	254	140	91	231	114	81	195
10	18	28	18	17	35	24	15	39	20	10	30	17	17	34
1	....	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	2	4
....	2	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	20	31	20	19	39	28	17	45	21	12	33	19	19	38
259	108	427	289	201	490	254	193	447	171	142	313	194	130	324
270	188	458	309	220	529	282	210	492	192	154	346	213	140	353
3	....	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	8	15	3	4	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
3	....	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	9	16	3	4	7
29	20	49	23	13	36	25	30	55	30	20	50	38	23	61
32	20	52	26	14	40	28	31	59	37	29	66	41	27	68
7	6	13	5	9	14	9	3	12	9	7	16	5	7	12
1	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2
8	6	14	6	10	16	9	3	12	9	8	17	6	8	14
47	29	76	56	35	91	59	38	97	60	31	91	43	23	66
455	35	90	62	45	107	68	41	109	69	39	108	49	31	80
10	7	17	19	10	29	15	23	38	27	22	49	29	15	44
67	38	105	82	60	142	80	80	166	79	49	128	91	59	150
77	45	122	101	70	171	101	103	204	106	71	177	120	74	194
....	1	1	1	1	2	7	3	10	1	....	1	2	1	3
56	52	108	36	32	68	1	1	2	....	....	....	22	16	38
56	58	103	37	33	70	8	4	12	1	....	1	24	17	41
4	8	12	11	10	21	5	4	9	5	3	8	4	4	8
10	3	13	11	10	21	5	4	9	5	3	8	4	4	8
14	20	34	58	67	120	38	21	59	44	27	71	50	52	102
31	18	49	19	14	33	18	11	29	18	12	30	18	19	37
3	....	3	2	3	5	6	5	11	5	10	15	5	6	11
4	....	4	2	5	7	1	3	4	5	8	13	6	6	12
38	18	56	23	22	45	25	19	44	28	25	53	29	31	60
206	170	376	257	181	438	202	169	371	182	147	329	184	205	389
247	188	435	260	203	463	227	188	415	210	172	382	213	236	449
48	21	69	40	36	76	48	37	85	39	30	69	39	43	82
48	21	69	40	36	76	48	37	85	39	30	69	39	43	82
6	6	12	4	11	15	8	9	17	7	10	17	4	8	12
55	41	96	63	53	121	64	46	110	49	45	94	51	46	97
64	47	111	67	69	136	72	55	127	56	55	111	55	54	109

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

Divisions.	Districts.	Areas.	11			12		
			July.			August.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA.—(Continued.)	Shahabad ..	Town—Buxar	45	33	78	48	53	101
		Country areas	45	33	78	48	53	101
		District Total	45	33	78	48	53	101
	Tirhoot ..	Towns.						
		Mozufferpore	14	11	25	23	13	36
		Durbhunga	4	9	13	16	24	40
		Total of Towns	18	20	38	39	37	76
	Country areas .. .. .	.. .. .	168	117	285	184	140	324
		District Total	186	137	323	223	177	400
		Towns.						
	Sarun ..	Chupra	15	20	35	23	20	43
		Revelgunge	4	4	8	1	1	2
		Sewan	19	24	43	24	20	44
		Country areas	229	183	412	325	215	540
	Chumparun ..	Total of Towns	248	207	455	349	235	584
		District Total	248	207	455	349	235	584
		Towns.						
		Bettiah	3	4	7	1	1	2
BHAGALPORE.	Monghyr ..	Motiharree	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	4	4	8	52	47	99
		District Total	35	24	59	52	47	99
		Towns.						
	Bhagulpore ..	Monghyr	8	11	19	12	6	18
		Jamulpore	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	27	12	39	40	47	87
		District Total	35	24	59	52	53	105
	Purneah ..	Town—Bhagulpore	25	17	42	31	21	52
		Country areas	36	36	72	77	50	127
		District Total	61	53	114	108	71	179
		Towns.						
OUTAL.	Sonthal Pergha ..	Town—Purneah	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	8	8	16	15	15	30
		District Total	9	9	17	16	16	31
		Towns.						
	Outlook ..	Rajmehal	1	1	2	2	2	4
		Doomka	1	1	2	2	2	4
		Country areas	51	43	94	54	46	100
		District Total	52	44	96	56	48	104
	Pooree ..	Towns.						
		Cuttack	22	21	43	15	15	30
		Jajpore	7	10	17	7	3	10
		Kendrapara	3	4	7	2	5	7
BALASORE.	Country areas	Total of Towns	32	35	67	24	23	47
		.. .. .	263	200	463	238	193	431
		District Total	265	235	500	262	214	476
		Towns.						
	Towns.	Town—Pooree	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Country areas	43	22	65	45	40	85
		District Total	43	23	66	46	41	87
		Towns.						
	Balasore ..	Town—Balasore	10	5	15	5	9	14
		Country areas	31	23	54	43	53	96
		District Total	41	28	69	48	62	110
		Towns.						

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the year 1873.—(Continued.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DRAWS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9 50	3 34	12 84	32	1 18	1 50	29	1 18	1 46	32	15	47	17 317	11 218	28 535
59	37	96	32	19	51	28	19	47	32	15	47	334	229	568
10 13	12 9	22 22	9 18	5 8	14 26	10 9	4 10	14 19	9 14	5 12	14 20	140 153	110 199	250 274
23 183	21 105	44 288	27 126	13 138	40 264	19 114	14 84	33 198	23 153	17 101	40 254	295 1,741	220 1,180	524 2,961
206	126	332	153	151	304	133	98	231	176	114	294	2,076	1,409	3,485
19 4	10 1	29 5	24 1	7	31 1	11 3	8 1	19 4	19 1	7 2	26 9	226 16 12	171 12 8	397 28 20
23 162	11 199	34 361	25 279	7 173	32 452	14 294	9 188	23 442	22 394	9 216	31 610	254 3,301	191 2,172	445 5,479
375	210	585	304	180	484	308	197	505	416	225	641	3,555	2,363	5,918
1 3	2	5	2 1	1	3 1	1	1 1	1 1	4 1	1 1	5 2	33 8	22 5	55 13
4 51	2 42	6 93	3 27	1 20	4 47	19	2 5	21 26	5 27	2 10	7 47	41 380	27 265	68 645
55	44	99	30	21	51	19	7	26	32	12	44	421	292	713
8	5	13	6 1	5 1	11 2	8 ..	5 1	13 1	9 2	9 1	18 3	92 7	84 8	176 15
8 22	8 20	16 48	7 16	6 10	13 26	8 20	6 13	14 33	11 20	10 27	21 47	99 458	92 337	191 795
30	34	64	23	16	39	28	19	47	31	37	68	557	429	986
12 33	20 20	32 59	24 79	37 53	61 132	19 86	22 50	41 136	20 40	17 23	37 63	241 857	221 596	462 1,453
45	46	91	103	90	193	105	72	177	60	40	100	1,098	817	1,915
1 12	7 7	1 19	3 3	7 7	10 19	7	5 11	1 12	6	6	6	14 169	7 145	21 314
13	7	20	3	7	10	7	6	13	0	....	0	183	152	335
9	6	15	7	1	8	3	2	5	3	3	3	60	41	101
9 64	6 45	15 109	7 64	1 41	8 105	3 62	2 55	5 117	3 40	3 39	3 88	60 547	41 456	101 1,008
73	51	124	71	42	113	65	57	122	52	39	91	697	497	1,194
17 8 ...	22 9 2	39 17 2	23 3 3	15 6 1	38 9 4	27 5 11	26 10 9	53 15 20	23 7 4	22 5 11	45 12 19	268 63 53	218 69 58	481 132 111
25 194	33 187	58 381	29 219	22 216	51 435	43 276	45 240	88 525	38 356	38 328	76 684	379 2,818	345 2,409	724 5,287
219	220	439	246	238	486	319	294	613	594	366	760	3,197	2,814	6,011
14 20	9 23	23 57	3 86	8 27	11 63	10 53	6 32	16 85	7 89	5 64	12 153	42 542	36 399	78 941
43	37	80	39	35	74	68	88	101	96	69	165	584	435	1,019
5 44	3 39	8 83	6 51	5 57	11 108	12 44	6 44	18 88	8 44	8 46	16 90	82 607	80 532	171 1,139
49	42	91	57	62	119	56	50	106	52	54	106	689	621	1,310

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Provinces during

1	2	3	4	5				
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	AREAS	POPULATION			January		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
CHOTA-NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	Towns						
		Hazareebagh	6 312	4 738	11 050	1		1
		Dhach	4 661	4 538	8 999	.		....
		Chattra	1 247	4,531	8 818			
	Lohardugga	Country areas	15 260	13 107	28 867	1		1
		Total of Towns	841 785	511 223	743 008	15	9	22
		District Total	397,045	374 830	771 875	14	9	23
	Singbhooni	Town—Ranchi	6 800	5 226	12 086	1	1	2
		Country areas	614 098	610 349	1 225 637	70	37	107
		District Total	621,548	615 675	1 237 123	71	38	109
	Maubhooni	Country areas	205 772	205,000	410 821	27	27	54
		District Total	205 752	205 000	410 821	27	27	54
	Kamroop	Town—Purulia	3 026	2 170	5 196	1	2	3
		Country areas	497 910	491 364	969,574	22	13	35
		District Total	500 936	494 634	995 570	23	15	38
ASSAM	Durrung	Town—Gowhatti	7 110	4 373	11 483	3	5	8
		Country areas	283,500	264 120	550 189	27	12	39
		District Total	292 688	268 993	561 681	30	17	47
	Nowgong	Country areas	122 837	113,172	236 009	16	13	29
		District Total	122 837	113 172	236 009	16	13	29
	Seebhaugor	Country areas	153 107	123 283	256,390	2	5	7
		District Total	153 107	123 283	256 390	2	5	7
	Luckimpore	Country areas	154 940	141 649	296 589	7	2	9
		District Total	154 940	141 649	296 589	7	2	9
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	64 692	56 577	121 267	4	9	17
		District Total	64 692	56 575	121 267	8	9	17
Naga Hills	Country areas	3 216	3 002	6 308	1		1	
	District Total	3 216	3,002	6 308	1		1	
	Country areas	641	282	903			..	
	District Total	641	282	903				

Statement No. 11.—Showing the registered mortality from ALL OTHER CAUSES not
Bengal Province during

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	AREAS	11			12		
			July			August		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
CHOTA-NAGPORS — (Continued)	Hazareebagh	Towns						
		Hazareebagh	6	3	9	6		6
		Echuck	1		1			
		Chuttra						
	Lohardugga	Country areas	7	3	10	6		6
		Total of Towns	14	12	26	10	9	19
		District Total	21	15	36	16	9	25
	Singbhoom	Town—Ranchi	5	5	10	11	8	19
		Country areas	76	71	147	125	73	198
		District Total	81	76	157	136	81	217
	Manbhoom	Country areas	20	18	38	30	27	57
		District Total	20	14	38	30	27	57
	Kamroop	Town—Purulia	2	2	4	1	1	2
		Country areas	25	24	49	44	36	80
		District Total	27	26	53	45	37	82
ASSAM	Durrung	Town—Gowhaty		3	3	8	2	10
		Country areas	23	22	45	24	16	44
		District Total	23	25	48	32	18	54
	Nowgung	Country areas	16	8	24	11	8	19
		District Total	16	8	24	11	8	19
	Soebhaugor	Country areas	3	6	9	9	1	10
		District Total	3	6	9	9	1	10
	Luckimpore	Country areas	6	6	12	3	4	7
		District Total	6	6	12	3	4	7
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Country areas	2	3	5	5	3	8
		District Total	2	3	5	5	3	8
	Naga Hills	Country areas	2		2	1		1
		District Total	2		2	1		1
		Country areas						
		District Total						

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMM. FOR BENGAL, }
The 15th August 1874

specified in the foregoing Statements, in Towns and Rural Circles, as a whole, in the
the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

13			14			15			16			17		
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH.														
September.			October			November.			December.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	1	4	....	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	24	8	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	3
8	3	11	..	4	5	1	4	11	2	1	3	34	14	48
14	6	20	4	6	10	8	4	12	10	6	16	148	104	252
5	7	12	4	2	6	8	5	13	4	7	11	67	54	121
95	61	156	63	39	102	62	37	99	40	51	100	936	636	1,572
100	68	168	67	41	108	70	42	112	53	58	111	1,008	690	1,698
81	27	58	42	23	65	33	25	58	36	22	58	537	251	788
31	27	58	42	23	65	33	25	58	36	22	58	337	251	588
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	..	4	2	1	3	32	14	46
30	18	48	28	19	45	38	23	59	21	16	37	339	251	590
31	19	50	27	21	48	40	23	63	23	17	40	371	265	636
....	....	..	3	....	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	19	20	39
10	12	22	18	12	30	15	11	26	10	7	17	244	193	437
10	12	22	21	12	33	17	12	29	11	7	18	203	213	416
10	5	15	3	..	3	9	11	20	8	4	12	128	79	207
10	5	15	3	..	3	9	11	20	8	4	12	125	79	204
6	4	10	4	4	8	8	2	10	6	6	12	56	38	94
6	4	10	4	4	8	8	2	10	6	6	12	56	38	94
2	9	11	8	13	21	4	4	8	4	14	18	52	61	113
2	9	11	8	13	21	4	4	8	4	14	18	52	61	113
2	3	5	...	5	5	6	2	8	13	3	16	43	39	82
2	3	5	..	5	5	6	2	8	13	3	16	43	39	82
11	3	14	5	1	6	3	2	5	5	..	5	40	19	59
11	3	14	5	1	6	3	2	5	5	....	5	40	19	59
..	....	....	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	....	.....	1	...	1
..	..	..	..	...	..	....	...	....	..	....	.....	1	.....	1

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

(A.) CATTLE DISEASE IN SEEBSAUGOR AND LOHARDUGGA.

Sebsaugor.—Cattle disease first made its appearance in the sub-division of Golaghat in Sebsaugor, about the latter end of March 1873. In the beginning of May it was found to be present among the cattle in Jorehaut and in the sub-divisional district of Sebsaugor.

In the Sudder station the disease appeared in only thirteen mouzahs. As in 1869, so in this year, the disease made its appearance first in Golaghat, where the droves of buffaloes and bullocks which are imported annually, first enter the district.

From the date of the first appearance of the disease in March to the 30th September, 5,072 head of cattle died, viz :—

In Sebsaugor	...	1,382
„ Jorehaut	...	1,265
„ Golaghat	..	2,425

Jorehaut.—At Jorehaut the disease first appeared in mouzah Khinoga, on the Trunk Road, near the Kakadonga river. After causing a few deaths, it suddenly left this part of the country. It was next heard of in mouzah Angonee to the south of Dhoodur Allee. In fact, it paid flying visits all over the country, which circumstance rendered it impossible to adopt any effectual steps to prevent infection from spreading. In one case in particular, a herd of cattle belonging to a gentleman in a tea-garden in the centre of a forest, and away from all villages, was attacked. Here the means of segregation was so good that in the murrain of 1869 this herd escaped infection, while the villages in the surrounding country were cleared out.

The disease was not so virulent in type as the murrain of 1869. It differed entirely from previous outbreaks in so far that wherever it settled, it very nearly extirpated all the cattle in that locality. Segregation proved no security against attack. The origin of the disease was not known with certainty. It was supposed to have travelled from west to east. It existed in Golaghat for some time before appearing in this sub-division. The earlier casualties occurred among cattle recently imported by land from Bengal. If this importation had been forbidden, it would have been a step in the right direction.

Most of the villagers do not, as a rule, use medicine for their sick cattle, being impressed with the idea that if the beasts die after the use of medicines, they will be charged with having caused their death, and will have to pay “prachit” to escape the consequences of cow-killing. But some of the more intelligent owners tried various medicines, but without much success.

As soon as the existence of the disease was known, strict orders were issued to prevent cattle being brought up the Trunk Road. The people of the infected villages were warned not to send their cattle to the grazing grounds, and the people of the localities that were not infected were told not to permit their cattle to be taken out from within their own villages. Strict orders were also issued, at the commencement of the outbreak, to have all carcasses buried—the police and the mouzahdars being charged to see this done.

Golaghat.—The Assistant Commissioner is decidedly of opinion that the disease is imported annually into this sub-division through Bengalee buffaloes brought up for sale during the spring of the year. They come up the Trunk Road from Nowgong, crossing the Dhunsin at Komargaon, where the roads branch. Some follow the Ghur Allee towards Negri Ting; but the greater number pass up the Dhoodur Allee to this station, and passing through Kacharee Haut proceed to Jamoogree, where they again divide, some going along the Dhoodur Allee and some following the Kamarbanda Allee to Jorehaut. These herds travel slowly, and at nearly every village they pass, one or more animals are sold to the Assamese, who often do not keep their new purchases themselves, but send them out to a Moh khootee (place where numerous buffaloes are kept). Should disease appear among the animals thus congregated, the owners make a general rush to take away their buffaloes from what they suppose are infected localities; and then the disease spreads like a bursting shell.

In the latter end of March a herd of these buffaloes passed up the Dhoodur Allee and Kamarbanda Allee to Kakadinga mouzah, where a large number was purchased by the ryots.

After a few days one of the new purchases was attacked, and by the middle of April twenty-eight had died. During the month of May the disease appeared in the neighbouring mouzahs of Dukhunhengra, Kacharee Haut, Ahomgaon, Sinatolee, and Nowkhowega, but it is not certain whether the disease spread from Kakadonga or originated among the purchases made from subsequent batches of imported animals; the Assistant Commissioner is inclined to the latter belief.

All mouzahdars were told that it was their duty to prevent, as far as possible, the ryots from taking their cattle from one mouzah to another. The Assistant Commissioner detained in quarantine for several days one large drove of buffaloes, and prevented the ryots from seizing buffaloes and taking them to the pound. The carcasses were buried as far as possible, sometimes by the mouzahdars and sometimes by the police, but this was often difficult, as when a ryot found one of his cattle dying, he drove it into the jungle to escape being compelled to bury it. The Assistant Commissioner should like to see the importation of Bengalee buffaloes stopped altogether. The animal is vastly inferior to that indigenous to Assam, and this constant influx of inferior animals must, in the long run, cause a general degeneration of the buffaloes of the country.

LOHARDUGGA.—From a serious consideration of the following facts, viz. (1) the spread of cattle disease among all kinds of cattle for many years without an effort to check it; (2) the deterioration of the various breeds from breeding in and from diseased cattle; (3) the diminution, to an alarming extent, of cattle, particularly bovine, from the spread of disease in epidemic form; and (4) the great rise in the price of cattle from their numbers being diminished, so much so that the purchasing of plough-cattle of the most ordinary kind is beyond the means of the poorer classes. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, Mr. Forbes, suggested, in April 1873, to the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the following schemes for dealing with cattle disease, with the view of bringing the owners of cattle under some legal control, limiting the spread of the disease, and obviating the baneful effects which such a state of things must have on the agricultural prospects of the country at large.

His propositions are—

(1.) The same principle that induces the State to afford gratuitous medical aid to the people should, he thinks, be also applied to the protection of cattle on which the people are dependent for the production of their daily food. His first idea, therefore, was the establishment of a veterinary in each district, supported by voluntary subscriptions. To attain this end, he thought of obtaining the services, for five years, of an experienced Veterinary Surgeon, or cow doctor, and to place under him a certain number of pupils, who would eventually be posted at the several thanas and outposts and allowed to practice, with permission to demand certain fixed fees. But he believed that this scheme would not answer, because he was of opinion that as the class of men who would be willing to be instructed could not be good, they would probably resort to extortion and oppression, and their chelas or disciples, being possibly men of low castes, who must live, would wilfully spread the disease for their own benefit.

(2.) The second suggestion of the Assistant Commissioner was to adopt compulsory measures, in order to bring the owners of cattle under the provisions of a special Act, by which they would be compelled, under certain penalties, to take due care of their cattle, and to isolate them when diseased—since, indirectly at least, the loss of the people is the loss of the State, the Government in protecting its own interests would be justified in adopting such compulsory measures. He thought that the principles set forth in sections 269, 270, and 271 of the Indian Penal Code, which provide for the negligent spreading of infectious disease dangerous to human life, would be equally applicable to the life of cattle: a man having no more right by negligence to put the life of his neighbour's cattle in jeopardy than he has as regards his neighbour's life.

(3.) His third suggestion was that, simultaneously with the introduction of a Cattle Disease Act, a college of veterinary surgery should be established, either in connection with, or independent of, the Calcutta Medical College, and the formation of a veterinary branch of the medical service, sub-divided into grades of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors. If such an establishment formed an integral part of the Calcutta Medical College, it should be optional with the students to study veterinary surgery or not; but if any of them did, and passed, he should be provided with a veterinary surgery diploma, and should be allowed an extra allowance; a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for instance, having such a certificate, being paid Rs. 125 to commence with, instead of Rs. 100 as at present. The native veterinary doctors should be posted in sufficient numbers to the thanas and outposts under the control of the veterinary Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the district. The cost of establishment and medicines should be borne by the State and debited as a re-productive work, since an undertaking of this kind, by which the most important element in the wealth-producing power of the country is saved from destruction, improved in quality, and increased in quantity, is as much to be styled re-productive as any other great work, such as canals, &c.

The Assistant Commissioner considers that the Manual treating of the more deadly forms of cattle disease in India, circulated by the Government of India, would certainly effect some good, if the owners of cattle would adhere to the instructions given in it; but he is positive

that they—most of whom comprise the thoroughly ignorant portion of the population—will never be induced to take up the question.

Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga are of opinion that Mr. Forbes has in no way exaggerated the calamitous effects of cattle disease in Palamow, and they think that his suggestion, in regard to the establishment of a veterinary college or class, seems to merit attention; the Commissioner believing that it would no doubt be an immense advantage if all the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants possessed this additional qualification, so that measures could be devised for the complete utilisation of their knowledge.

The objections to suggestion No. 1 are sufficiently set forth by the Assistant Commissioner himself.

The second course suggested is more feasible, but would require, not only the passing of an Act, but the organisation of efficient machinery for enforcing its provisions.

The third suggestion, in so far as it relates to the establishment of a Veterinary Professorship in the Calcutta Medical College, with the view of making veterinary pathology and therapeutics part of the ordinary medical curriculum, is utterly impracticable for reasons set forth in a memorandum submitted to Government by the head of the Medical Department, after consultation with the Professors of the Medical College. Moreover, even if the scheme, so far as the teaching is concerned, were possible, neither Assistant Surgeons nor Hospital Assistants could possibly leave the dispensaries and hospitals in their charge to travel after cattle disease in the interior of their districts.

The establishment of a Veterinary College would doubtless be an excellent and useful measure, but would involve enormous expenditure, to my mind, out of all proportion to the benefit likely to accrue.

That the question of cattle disease is highly important and demands urgent attention, no one who has travelled over some of the Lower Bengal districts can possibly doubt; but the means used should, in my opinion, be preventive as well as remedial.

Pasture land in certain proportion should be provided near every village; bad feeding and insufficient pasturage have much influence in causing and spreading the disease.

In any Sanitary Code prepared for compulsory application to villages (and legislation of this kind is greatly needed), provision should be made for segregating sick animals. I fear there would be difficulty about destroying them.

Provision should be made for the ventilation and conservancy of the buildings or sheds where cattle are housed, which should not be in such close proximity to the dwellings of the people as is at present the case.

In carrying out provisions of this kind, the aid and influence of the zemindar should be obtained: the people are very poor, and compulsory legislation of all kinds presses hardly upon them; it is almost impossible to effect any sanitary improvement among the agricultural class without putting them to expense which they are ill able to bear, and towards which the zemindar should, at any rate, contribute; in fact, it is he who is ultimately benefited.

APPENDIX III.

(B.) CIRCULARS.

No 1

Dated Calcutta, February 1873

From—C J. JACKSON, Esq, M'D., Offg Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Civil Surgeon of

I HAVE the honor to request that you will favour me with your Sanitary Report for 1872, in the same form as that for 1871, at as early a date as may be practicable. The 1st of March is the latest date on which it should reach my office, in order to be available in the preparation of the Bengal Annual Sanitary Report, and I trust that you will be good enough to arrange for its submission in time.

I beg also to ask your particular attention to the following points.—

1.—In noticing the prevalence of disease in your district, it is very important that the statement should be precise and accurate, and should give the names of the registering areas and villages in which it occurred; the date of the earliest and latest cases; a history of the outbreak; a brief notice of any endeavours made to trace its origin and course and of measures taken for its prevention or limitation.

2.—The food-supply of the people should be noticed with reference to the articles of food in common use; their prices as compared with average rates; any general or local scarcity; its causes and consequences; any recent changes or modifications in the habits of the people as regards food, and their influence on health.

3.—A form of meteorological return will be supplied shortly: it is hoped that as much as possible of the required information will be given; the averages asked for will not be called for again.

4. A history of dengue in each district is a great desideratum, and I hope that you will favour me with as complete an account as possible of its origin, cause, history, symptoms, and sequelæ, and of the treatment of the disease, and of its sequelæ, which you have found most efficacious.

I may add here that I have been directed to submit, for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, any reports which are especially valuable or interesting

No 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1873

From—C J JACKSON, Esq, M D., Offg Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Civil Surgeon of

I HAVE the honor to direct your attention to the following points in connection with the submission of vital and other statistical statements to this office, and to request that you will be good enough in future to see that the directions now issued are carefully observed:—

I.—Two sets of mortuary returns are required—

1. The General District Return; and
2. The Return for selected areas.

Besides these there are—

3. Birth statistics; and in some districts
4. Sub-soil water level returns

1.—*The General District Return*

- (a) Is to be submitted so as to reach this office by the 25th of the month following that to which it refers.
- (b) The number, names, and order of the registering stations are to be the same in each return.

- (c) The population of each registering area, according to last census, must always be entered. When (as is sometimes the case) there is a register at an outpost, the area and correct population of which is unknown, the outpost statistics should be incorporated with those of its thana. It is utterly useless to send separate statistics for areas of unknown dimensions and population.
- (d) The area of each registering circle must be entered in square miles, not in acres.
- (e) In the recently issued revised Form B, columns for the insertion of the population and mortality, according to class, have been placed side by side, so that Civil Surgeons may readily detect errors of registration under this head.

In some districts, owing to the careless classification of low caste Hindoos (*e.g.*, mehters, chamars, &c.) under the head of "Other Classes," it sometimes happens that the registered mortality among "Other Classes" exceeds the total population of the district under the same heading of the Census Report.

The extent to which this error pervades the present returns is indicated by the following table compiled from the mortuary statistics of 1872:—

DISTRICTS	Ratio of deaths per 100	
	For all classes	For other classes
Tirhoot	2 51	824 87
Nowgong .. .	5 92	564 15
Hooghly	15 30	484 37
Seelmaugor ..	22 65	325 90
Gya	6 80	256 32
Patna	4 81	186 64
Nudda	5 42	186 30
Shahabad .. .	4 03	165 82
Goalpara .. .	9 56	144 43
24 Pargunnahs ..	7 77	116 41
Rungpore ...	4 28	107 60

Now that the attention of Civil Surgeons has been directed to this matter, it is hoped that they will pay special attention to it, and endeavour, with the assistance of the local authorities, to banish this kind of error altogether.

- (f) *Infant mortality* is enormously under-registered, and until the returns show some approach to accuracy in this respect, the deficiency should be persistently pressed on the attention of the local authorities.
- (g) *Female mortality*—The remarks in the preceding paragraph apply equally here; the mortality among females being about one-third under-reported.
- (h) The statements should be examined and tested before submission, to see that the totals under the heads of class, age, and cause of death, correspond. At present it is the rule for the return to be incorrect in this respect, and much unnecessary labour is thrown on my office by the necessity for returning statements for correction.
- (i) The General District Return is to contain also the statistics of the selected areas, which here, however, are not to be exhibited separately, but to be incorporated with those of the registering circles to which they belong.

2.—Selected Area Mortuary Statements

- (a) Are to be submitted, in the *special* Form B, by the 15th of the month succeeding that to which they refer.
- (b) The town and rural areas are to be included in the same form, but shown separately.
- (c) Only the name of each area and its population need be entered; it is quite unnecessary to specify the particular villages in each return.
- (d) The population must always be given, or the statistics are useless.
- (e) The population of each entire area is invariably to be entered. Statements have been found to differ remarkably in this respect from month to month, the explanation being that those villages in which, during a particular month, no mortality occurred, had been excluded from the return.
- (f) The statements should be complete. Nothing is gained by submitting the statistics of a portion of the district and promising the remainder at a later period.
- (g) In the general mortuary returns, children "born dead" have hitherto been included under the heading "All Other Causes:" but in the selected area statements they have, in some instances, been excluded altogether. To ensure uniformity, it will be better in future to follow the same practice in the selected area returns as that which prevails in the general district returns, and they can be eliminated in my office.

I have of late been frequently informed by Civil Surgeons that they are only "transmitting media," and are in no wise responsible for the accuracy of the returns; but this is quite a mistake.

Each Civil Surgeon's office is the registry office of his district, and his duties with regard to these vital statistics are—

- 1.—To compile and abstracts the monthly Form B from the detailed registers sent in by the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police.
- 2.—To scrutinize these abstracts carefully, and to point out to the Magistrate, for future correction, any special error or deficiency observable in them. He should ascertain and indicate the particular defects of each registering circle, and thus enable the Magistrate to make local enquiry where it seems to be necessary. When it appears from the statistics that there is a very excessive amount of mortality in particular areas, he should inquire as to its correctness, and make some explanatory allusion to it in the remark column; he should on no account pass it by. I had recently to refer for explanation regarding a "selected area," in which the mortality was at the enormous rate of 10 per cent, and which the Civil Medical Officer had not noticed. It turned out that a considerable addition had been made to the original area without notice to the Civil Surgeon, and that the necessary change in the population had not been made.

It is true that the Civil Surgeon cannot directly bring about any radical change in these returns, but he can do so indirectly if he will only interest himself about them, and point out the errors to the local authorities: then improvement becomes at least possible; but if the returns are received without question, and passed on, as at present, without any examination whatever, improvement is of course out of the question.

I am convinced that, bad as the agency may be, great improvement in registration may yet be effected by its means, if it be properly supervised; and the efficiency of the supervision depends entirely on the degree of interest manifested by local officers.

If the Civil Surgeon finds, after repeated references, that no improvement in the registration follows, he should report the matter to me and forward a copy of the correspondence.

It is really very discreditable to us in Bengal that we should so lag behind all the other provinces in this matter of mortuary registration; and now that Civil Surgeons have a statistical clerk, I appeal to them most earnestly to use their best endeavours to compass its improvement.

The demands on a Civil Surgeon's time are no doubt very great, but this duty need not embarrass him much; and it is a very curious fact that the Civil Surgeons in charge of the largest stations, and who have the least leisure, are just those who send me the best sanitary reports and most punctual returns.

3.—*Birth Statistics*

are only collected in selected areas. They should be returned to this office compiled according to sex and class.

Forms of register and abstract are now under consideration, and will be issued when sanctioned. They should accompany the mortuary statistics on the 15th of the month.

4.—*Sub-soil Water Level Returns.*

- (a) Should reach me by the 20th of the succeeding month; they are now sometimes three and four months in arrears.
- (b) Should indicate the *date* of the deaths in the appropriate column.
- (c) Should state distinctly whether the deaths took place in the station, town, jail, or *district*. The district deaths should always be separated, as in most cases there is no necessary, or even probable, relation between the condition of ground-water in various localities in the district, and that in the station where the well is situated.

It is of great importance that these returns be submitted punctually. The great laxity which now exists cannot be allowed to continue, and in future I shall bring to the notice of Government every instance of persistent delay in submitting returns, as well as of carelessness in their preparation.

Civil Surgeons should see that their letters transmitting returns are properly stamped. Many offices are in the habit of sending them "bearing" and sadding my office with the postal expense—a practice which is inexcusable.

The general district return B should be folded once horizontally, and then thrice doubled vertically, and each form should be folded separately. The selected area returns require only the vertical folding.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th September 1873.

From—CHARLES J. JACKSON, ESQ., M.D., Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
To—The Magistrate of

I HAVE the honor to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the submission, from January 1874, of the mortuary statistics of every municipality, and of every town of more than 5,000 inhabitants in your district, separate and distinct from those of the rural areas in which they are situated, and with which it has hitherto been customary, in the majority of instances, to incorporate them.

The town or municipality, distinguished by the addition of the letters T. or M., should be bracketed with the area in which it lies thus:

{ Daihat M.
{ Cutwa area.

I have given a long notice of the intended change, in order that there may be no difficulty in furnishing the complete information required under all heads of the returns.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

No. 7

Copy forwarded to the Civil Surgeon of
for information and guidance.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th September 1873.

No. 65.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT—INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE

Dated Calcutta, the 10th September 1873

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions

IN continuation of this office circular No. 3, dated the 30th January 1873, on the subject of transliteration of Indian names into English, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the resolution No. 384, recorded by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, ruling that the established spelling of well-known Indian proper names should be retained, and giving considerable latitude to local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the list of the names of places called for in the above circular may now be carefully prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India, and submitted with as little delay as possible.

No. 2679.

Copy forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Calcutta, the 10th September 1873.

Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 9

Copy forwarded to the Magistrate of
with a request that he will be so good as to furnish me with a list of the names of every thana, town, and rural area in which mortuary registration is carried on, transliterated into English, in accordance with the orders above contained, so that the names as furnished in the Mortuary Returns, as printed in my Annual Reports, and as recognised by Government, may correspond.

C. J. JACKSON, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 14th October 1873.

APPENDIX IV.

ADDENDA.

THE following remarks have been taken from the sanitary reports of the Civil Surgeons. These reports were received after my report had been closed :—

CHOLERA.

Moorshedabad.—"Cholera prevailed with great severity and proved very fatal in the first half of the year. From the different thanas of the district 2,013 cases were reported, of which 1,337 proved fatal. In 1872 no register of persons affected by this disease was kept, but 442 deaths were reported by the police.

"The dispensary returns also show an increase in the number of cases treated during the year. In 1872 there were only 23 cases admitted with 9 deaths, whereas during the year under report no less than 249 cases were treated, of which 21 proved fatal.

"The disease was most virulent and fatal in March, when 387 deaths were registered in the different stations, and 110 cases out of a total of 249 were treated in the different dispensaries. It was very bad in April and May also, but abated in June, and gradually decreased as the year advanced.

"The following measures were adopted on the occurrence of every outbreak. Supplies of suitable cholera medicines were immediately forwarded to the thanas from which reports of the outbreak came, with succinct directions in Bengalee for their use. Where it was practicable, hospital assistants were deputed from neighbouring charitable dispensaries to give medical aid to the sufferers, and in some instances Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries, themselves visited the afflicted villages and attended the sick."

Remarks by Magistrate.—"To the annual general report for the year 1872-73, the figures given were these—cases in the east of the district (two-fifths of its total area) 239, percentage of deaths 56 per cent.; cases in the west 811, death-rate 72 per cent. I now give similar figures for the calendar year 1873, and for the first three months of 1874:—

		1873 Cases	Ratio of deaths
East	.	612	53.4 per cent
West	...	835	77.1 "
		first three months of 1874.	
East	...	295	25 per cent.
West	...	355	20 "

"It is tolerably evident from the number of recoveries in 1874, that many of these cases were not of real cholera. It will, however, be seen that the west of the district is still subject to the attacks of this epidemic to a greater extent than the east, and that its attacks in this part of the district are usually more fatal. The great heat and dryness of the present year and the scarcity of water have of late caused the prevalence of cholera in a more than usually virulent form in various parts, but chiefly in the west.

The following remarks were recorded by Mr. Wavell, the Magistrate of the district, in the annual report of the dispensaries :—

"I noticed in my annual general report last year how much more numerous and fatal cases of cholera are in the western than in the eastern portion of the district. The year under review shows a similar result. Thus in the three thanas, Kalyangunge, Gokurn, and Bhurutpore, which lie west of the Bhagiruthce, there were 397 cases, of which 276 were fatal; while in the eight thanas in the east, with a far greater area and population, the cases were 484, and the deaths only 257. It seems to be evident that the west of the district, though higher and opener, is far more liable to attacks of this epidemic than the east. The cause is exceedingly doubtful.

"I think the cause of this difference is to be found in the soil, which is quite different in the western portion from that of the eastern parts of the district."

Jessore.—"Cholera is shown to have been limited to several localities, and it nowhere appeared in a very virulent form. It broke out in the north part of the district in December, but the number of deaths recorded was very small proportionately. The deaths from cholera in April and May were more numerous than January and December, and during each of these months, the mortality from this disease exceeded that of every other month by a very large number. The deaths from cholera were slightly in excess of the number recorded in 1872.

In 1872 cholera was more fatal in January and December, and in 1873 the most fatal months, as stated, were April and May."

Bogra.—"The mortality from cholera rose from 104 in 1872 to 299 in 1873. The death-rate from this cause alone for the whole district is 419 per thousand of population. Out of 472 persons attacked, 177 recovered and 295 died. Thus the recoveries per cent. of attacked, is 37.5.

"Cholera pills were freely distributed, and it may fairly be allowed with good results.

"The disease appeared in every thana of the district; most in Shariakandy, where 163 cases occurred, and least in Shibgunge, where only one case occurred.

"The greater prevalence of the disease at Shariakandy is considered by me to be due to the very impure drinking water at the disposal of the masses. It will be remembered that a very large portion, if not the whole tract comprising the Shariakandy thana, is devoted to jute culture; and as the steeping of the plant is, and must be, extensively carried on in tanks and stagnant pools from which the people draw supplies for drinking and culinary purposes, there is little, if any, room for wonder that cholera prevailed more there than in any other part of the district. The Shariakandy 'elaka,' in point of situation, is the best site in the district in as far as it lies contiguously to the large river 'Daocaba,' and has the Bengalee river and 'Manas' nuddee intersecting it. It is free from jungle and all kinds of over-growth, and is justly considered by the Bengalee folk all about here to be the sanitarium, so to speak, of the district.

"Cholera showed itself in every month of the year except July and September. It raged mostly in March, April, and May, and least in October, November, and December.

"There was also an outbreak of cholera in the jail during the month of April 1873. It was of a virulent type, but happily did not last long, and was traced directly to importation by an under-trial prisoner, who died of it. At the time of this under-trial prisoner's admission to jail, there was neither cholera nor any exceptional sickness in it; but the disease was rife in the village he came from. From the 4th to the 7th April, 13 prisoners were attacked, of whom 4 died.

"A portion of the prisoners were for a time sent to sleep across the river at nights in a pal, returning every morning to the jail to work. The rigour of labour was temporarily relaxed, and those working at unsheltered places had an extra hour's rest given them, which, together with the removal of a portion of the prisoners to sleep at nights across the river, was attended with the best results.

"Cholera prevailed at this time at various points in the districts, and in the absence of any known reliable law on the origin of outbreaks of the disease, I am in the present instance inclined to attribute it to the peculiar meteorologic influences that obtained at the time throughout the district. There was intense, dry, parching heat, and electric tension, so to speak, of the atmosphere. The sky wore a lurid appearance, whilst the roll of distant thunder and faint flashes of lightning for days together, had been heard and seen. Rain clouds obscured the heavens, but passed away without discharging their contents; occasionally strong winds blew from the east and west, but generally there was a calm. The thermometer between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. stood as high as 90° in the north verandah of my bungalow: the range in the 24 hours being as much as 10° and 12°. I am sorry I had no barometer to observe."

Noakholly—"The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera, reported from the different police stations during the past 12 months:—

Names of Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Ramgunge	28	13	6		2						49	52	150
Lukhipui	67	5	5	10	9	7			3		24	23	150
Sudharain	3	7	6	35	26	1					14	23	118
Begumgunge	24	11	6	11		9	2	3			7	76	150
Amirgong	78	10	38	30	21	21		3	3	1		1	206
Baunee	4	7		10								5	26
Sundeep	1											5	6
Hattia		2			16								18
Total	205	55	58	99	74	34	2	6	6	2	94	185	824

"The total number of deaths from cholera reported in 1872 was 361; in 1873 it has been 824. Even allowing for any improvement in the collection of statistics, there can be no doubt that cholera has prevailed more in the past than in the previous year."

SMALL-POX.

Moorshedabad.—"Small-pox first appeared towards the end of 1872, and steadily spread and continued to increase in its virulence, month by month, until February of the year under report, in which 62 deaths were registered by the police from it. In March the number of deaths increased to 118; in April to 137; and thus it continued to ravage until the end of

June, when it began to abate, and remained somewhat dormant up to the end of October, when it again renewed its virulence, and has since destroyed a great many lives. In Berhampore itself there were no less than 793 persons affected, of whom 218 died, and the total number of deaths registered by the police throughout the district was 894 during the year.

"It was reported to have first broken out among the chamars, moochees, and aomes, who are generally unprotected, and will not have themselves and their children either vaccinated or inoculated, and some people are of opinion that they were the main source of dissemination.

"The feeling, however, is pretty strong among all classes that this unusual prevalence of the disease was chiefly owing to the deficient rainfall, both as regards the quantity and the limited period over which the season extended. The rains began late and ceased early, and the total fall of the rain was about half of that of 1872.

"From the first appearance of the disease, vaccination as a prophylactic measure was pushed as far as was found practicable. In addition to the usual staff of vaccinators annually employed in different parts of the district, extra hands were deputed in every direction where the epidemic threatened to break out, and every possible means adopted to induce the people to have themselves and their children vaccinated in time. But unfortunately, as is well known, there exists a very strong feeling among certain classes of the people adverse to vaccination, which, with the inadequate agency at our disposal, it is almost impossible to combat with any decisive success. Nevertheless, a large number in excess of that of former years was vaccinated during the period under report, and it is my intention to recommend the district being included in one of the vaccination circles."

Jessore.—"Small-pox was not very fatal in 1872, only 178 deaths being recorded as compared with 456 in 1873. I do not think this a correct statement, and am inclined to believe that the deaths from small-pox were more numerous.

"A small outbreak occurred in the sub-division of Jhenida where, it is worthy of notice, only 148 cases were vaccinated during the years 1873 and 1874, in comparison with, it is stated, 1,090 inoculated. This comparison of the energy of the inoculators and vaccinators is noticed in connection with Chandra Dispensary, in terms which are worthy of record, namely that the total number of persons vaccinated during 1873 and 1874 was 200 (?), and in many villages around the station inoculation took place 'of which, so far as I know, three-fourths of the whole inoculated were successful, but none died of it.' In the Khoorna sub-division vaccination was very unsatisfactorily introduced, and very few cases operated on. Inoculation, on the other hand, was carried on in this sub-division to a great extent. In the Bagurhat sub-division small-pox prevailed to a slight extent, and vaccination was more successful; although the prejudice against the operation was quite as strong as in other parts of the district. In the Magoorah sub-division small-pox prevailed to a slight extent, and the great success attending the introduction of vaccination is all the more remarkable, seeing that it was obtained by means of *soi-disant* inoculators. It is stated that 2,919 persons were vaccinated during the year by trained inoculators. The submission of the people who, in an adjoining sub-division (Jhenida), showed great prejudice against the operation is satisfactory, when it is considered that it was rendered not to a regular vaccinator, but to trained and officially unpaid inoculators, who evidently changed their practice of their profession without scruple."

In forwarding the report, the Magistrate, Mr. Smith, remarked as follows:—

"As to the substitution of vaccination for inoculation in Magoorah by the vaccinators, I urged this very strongly all over the district. When I commenced the agitation two years ago, Baboo Kader Na Mullick, then Deputy Magistrate of Magoorah, strongly assisted and got inoculators to agree, and got them instructed and sent to work. Mr. Deare, who succeeded the Deputy Magistrate in question, has given his influence in the matter, and from that portion of the district I have during the year had a petition to stop inoculation by force. Throughout the rest of the district the prejudice is strong against it, but not so strong but that the change could be effected with little trouble if inoculation were prohibited, and the pressure put on the inoculators to become vaccinators. In the southern part of the district there were some deaths from inoculation and contagion resulting from it."

Bogra.—No special report received.

Noakholly.—"In 1872 only two deaths from small-pox were reported in the mortuary returns. During the past year the disease prevailed more extensively. At the commencement of the year it broke out in an epidemic form in several parts of the district; 24 deaths were reported within March. The nearest places to Noakholly, where the disease broke out in epidemic form, were Ashadia and Majdee, both within a few miles. Our vaccinator visited these villages and vaccinated all unprotected persons. In March some cases of small-pox occurred in Dalal Bazar. Baboo Nobeen Kisore Raya, an educated zemindar of the place, applied for a vaccinator, and the dispensary vaccinator was sent with some crusts. He operated on 18 persons, but, as was expected and explained beforehand, the operations failed, owing to the lateness of the season. Since the commencement of the present cold season, isolated cases of small-pox in and about the station have been heard of, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing a genuine case of the disease. One child, supposed to be suffering from small-pox, was found by me to have chicken-pox."

FEVER.

Moorshedabad.—"This disease was unusually prevalent during the year. In 1872 3,461 cases were treated in all the dispensaries; whereas during the year under report 4,590 cases were admitted.

"There are no data from which the exact number of cases that occurred in the district can be given, but some idea of the extent to which the disease prevailed might be formed from the number of deaths that were caused by it and registered at the different stations as compared with that of 1872. The deaths were double the number of the previous year, viz., 12,819, against 5,938 in 1872.

"The Magistrate of the district, however, is of opinion that no comparison can be made with regard to the number of deaths registered in 1873, as he thinks the excess is due to better registration, especially during the latter half of the year, the police having been stirred up by him.

"They were bad throughout the year, but worse in the months of April, May, August, September, October, and November.

"The largest number of deaths occurred within the jurisdiction of Rampore Haut, Jungypore, City Moorshedabad, Barwa, and Bharathpore stations, though no part of the district altogether escaped its ravages during the year.

"Most of the cases were evidently of malarious origin; a large proportion of such as came under my personal observation terminated in enlargement of the spleen, or of the liver, or both, and some were complicated with affection of the nervous system, indicated by violent paroxysms of convulsions, and in a few instances by paralysis, rapidly terminating in dissolution. A good many of the cases assumed a typhoid form, without any organic complication.

"No case of the Burdwan fever is reported to have occurred during the year, though the invasion of the epidemic into the south-western part of the district has been anticipated for some time past.

Jessore.—"Eleven thousand five hundred and six deaths occurred from fever in 1872 as compared with 10,509 in 1873. The Jessore district is eminently malarious, and by far the greatest proportion of deaths occur from fever and its sequelæ. Fever, as a heading in mortuary returns, however, embraces many other complaints which are not discriminated in ordinary death reports."

Bogra and Noakholly.—No special reports furnished.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

Moorshedabad, Jessore, and Bogra.—No special reports were made regarding food-supply.

Noakholly.—"The food-supply of the district has been abundant and cheap during the past year. Prices rose towards the end of the year owing to brisk exportation and scarcity in other parts. The crops at the end of the past year have been for the most part satisfactory. In some of the lower parts of the district, however, insects caused much damage. It appears there are two sorts of insects that cause damage to rice plants, or even at once destroy the crops. One is called *meya*. It resembles a huge gnat, is of green color in the wings, and about half an inch long. These insects have a proboscis, which they insert into the substance of the green paddy, and with which they suck out its white milky juice. Plants thus injured look pretty well, and the seeds apparently ripen, but when pressed between the fingers, are found to be without substance. They appear about the time that the green ears are shooting forth. Some years they are met with in vast numbers, so much so, as to destroy entire crops. In other years they appear in insignificant numbers, and do not do material harm. Low chur lands are their favorite localities. Some cultivators light large fires close to their fields with the object of driving away these insects. The other form of destructive creature is called *seni*, the term literally means a sort of *dao*, used in tapping date-trees. These worms are about an inch long, of the thickness of quills, with mute legs and black mouth. They crawl up along the stalks of rice and eat up the tender shoots bearing the corn. In consequence of this the whole branch of corn is cut off and destroyed. In some years these worms are produced in immense numbers, covering the ground all over, and destroying entire fields. Heavy rains destroy these worms, but a cloudy weather favours their development. Bright sunshine also is unfavorable to their appearance. We had abundant opportunities of seeing these insects in and about the station. Much damage was done by the *meya* to the early crops in the jail compound, though latterly they disappeared for the most part.

"The market price of coarse rice during the past year is here quoted from the jail price-current:—

current :-											
		Rs.	A.	P			Rs.	A	P		
January	@	1	5	0	per maund.	July	@	1	4	0	per maund.
February	"	1	4	0	"	August	"	1	6	6	"
March	"	1	5	0	"	September	"	1	6	6	"
April	"	1	4	6	"	October	"	1	6	6	"
May	"	1	4	6	"	November	"	1	15	0	"
June	"	5	0	"	"	December	"	2	4	6	"

"Last year I had prepared and forwarded the Sanitary Report before the circulars calling for detailed information regarding the food of the people was received. On this subject I may here quote from a report submitted to the Magistrate of the district in reply to certain questions put by the Government of India with reference to epidemic fevers:—

"The usual food of the mass of the people in this district consists of rice, dāl, vegetables, fish, salt, and spices. The laboring classes take three meals a day, viz, one in the morning before going out for work, one in the middle of the day at 1 P. M., and the last one at about 8 P. M., in the night. The weight of rice ordinarily eaten by each man, woman, and child may, on the average, be stated to be 20, 16, and 12 chittacks respectively; with adults it varies from 16 to 24 chittacks. The morning meal consists of cold rice, cooked the night before and steeped in water. The quantity varies from 4 to 6 chittacks; it is eaten either with a little fish curry, if it was spared the night before, or with ripe plantains or cocoanut kernel, or sauce made of dried fish and capsicums, &c., or only a few scorched chillies, just as either of these articles are available or happen to be in the house at the time. As a rule, very little curry is taken with this meal. Rice is the principle article, and it is eaten with one or other of the articles abovementioned.

"The mid-day meal consists of rice, dāl, and curry, or rice with either dāl or curry. In this meal about six to eight chittacks of rice are taken by able-bodied men. The same description applies to the night meal. The varieties of dāl used by the poorer classes are khassaree and kolye. The other varieties, such as musury, mutter, urhur, boot, and moong are more costly and seldom taken by them. The quantity of dāl taken at each meal is about one chittack.

"The vegetables in general cultivation and use are plantains, gourds of different sorts, such as meeta kumra, chuna kumra, lao, &c. Kachos of different sorts, such as panikachoo, gatiakachoo, mankachoo, &c., moolee, seem, lalsag, patsag, &c. The vegetables abovementioned are in general use. Other varieties of vegetables are known, but not so generally cultivated or used by the poorer classes. About two chittacks of vegetables on an average are taken in each meal. More is taken when they are abundant, and less or none when they are scarce. The supply of fish varies with the nature of the place. In villages, with low marshes or bheels close by, fish is abundant. There koi, magoor, sole, singhi, &c., are available. In villages near large khalls or rivers goolia, bhetki, bela, chingree, &c., are caught from the streams. But where there are neither rivers nor marshes, and people have to depend upon tanks or small nullahs for their supply of fish, it is less abundant and dearer, and consequently less available. During the rains small chingree or ichafish is chiefly to be had. Poor people generally catch their own fish. They do not buy from the markets or hauts unless it is selling cheap. Fish is cooked with vegetables into a curry. The quantity taken by each man varies with its supply, or the means of the people to procure it. Dried fish is purchased in small quantities for use as sauce with morning meals, &c., and is sold in all the hauts.

"The condiments used by the people of this district in cooking dāl, vegetables, and fish, are turmeric, chillies, onions, garlic, and salt. Oil is not used in cooking by the laboring classes, except on occasions of festivity, or when friends are visiting. On such occasions black pepper, tejpat, and other condiments are also used for cooking meat.

"Milk and its preparations are not in general use among the cultivators of this district; children are nursed by their mothers up to one year or so, then fed with rice and curry, &c. If the mother's milk fail, or is insufficient, soft smashed rice, with ripe sweet plantains, is given to them. If the cultivators happen to be possessed of milch cows, they sell the milk in the markets, or to regular customers, and with the proceeds procure their necessities. Mahomedan ryots generally keep a few fowls, partly for sale, and partly for use on occasions of festivity, or visits of relatives and friends; meat does not form a portion of the regular diet of the people.

"Among fruits, the jack, plantain, mango, and cocoanut are in extensive cultivation and use.

"Sugar and sweetmeat are luxuries, and are not ordinarily partaken of by poor people; goor is used in small quantities as a luxury; wheat and other varieties of corn are also in very little use in this district.

"Tobacco is generally taken in the form of powder with betel leaves. The consumption in this way is very small. Others smoke the hooka, which is a more expensive system.

"Intoxicating drugs and drinks are not in use among the poor people of this district."

Magistrate's remarks.—"Taking the year together, the food-supply has been of average abundance. The rise in the price of rice in November and December was owing to expected scarcity in other districts and to exportation. As men of all classes cultivate for themselves, the people generally are likely rather to gain than to lose by high prices.

"The food of the people is minutely described by the medical officer. The abundance of fish affords some variety in their diet, and must be almost a necessity of healthful life in this enervating climate; vegetables are too little cultivated; flesh is seldom eaten; sheep are very scarce, and cows only half fed; ducks are the only kept animals which seem to thrive well in the climate.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

Modrshedabad and Jessore.—No remarks.

Bogra.—"During the latter half, but more particularly during the last quarter, great efforts were made to improve the sanitary aspect of the station, and the place may now be said to be in a fairly good sanitary state.

"The municipality spent its surplus fund freely, and thereby fulfilled a three-fold purpose, *i.e.*, whilst daily finding employment for scores of men and boys, it dug a tank, the earth from which was used to fill in the huge excavations that not only defaced the station, but during the rains, and long after, rendered the place most unhealthy, and which yearly afforded matter to be dwelt upon in the sanitary report of the district. No less than 12 enormous pits have been filled in at the municipal expense, at an estimated cost of Rs. 872-10. Other pits, large and small, were filled up by the owners of premises in a position to do so.

"The drains were kept by the municipal overseer as clean as kutchra drains, badly devised, could be.

"The haats and bazars were kept clean, and free from all putrescent matters. They were well supplied with wholesome edibles, but during the last quarter of the year the price of rice ran high.

"The much needed cemetery for christians was taken up earnestly at the close of the year, and is now in a fair way towards completion. It stands in the north-west corner of the jail garden, the best, if not the only site in the place for it. The inside measurement is 42 x 42 feet.

"The municipal roads were never such as the close of 1873 saw them. The bathing and landing ghats were also repaired, and in some places new ones put up.

"A very fine pucca bathing and landing ghat was completed during the year, facing and east of the cutcherry, by Baboo Raghu Nath Mozoomdar, the manager of the *Murari Charity*. This is a decided boon to the station.

"A very great and a very desirable point would be gained if, by moral persuasion, the owners of several stagnant tanks in the place could be got to clean them out; but I fear the well-to-do people of the place are not amenable to persuasion in any matter that involves expenditure of money.

"Owing to the frequent fires that occur every year during the months of April and May, the municipality has got up a donkey pump, at a cost of Rs. 295-8-3; but the composition hose belonging to it was destroyed before it was ever used to extinguish a fire. It would be a good thing if the hose were renewed.

"A watering cart has also been constructed by the municipality, but at present it is not in use. There cannot be two opinions concerning the desirability of allaying the fearful dust that blows about, which I believe to be one of the media for disseminating disease.

"I regret to add that the yield of the municipal assessments is too small to effect much good with, as the income and the expenditure are just now equally balanced, and unless the Government humanely make a provincial grant, sanitary considerations here, to a very large extent, must stand in abeyance.

"As mentioned in my last report, there are no public latrines or urinals, and matters in this respect are in precisely the same state as when the last report was indited.

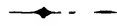
"There is no *gorosthan*, and every Mahomedan buries his dead within or near his enclosure.

"The Hindus of course incinerate their dead by the bank of the river at certain places set apart for the purpose.

Noakholly—"Noakholly is a very small town, more like a collection of villages than a sudder station. The income from chowkedaree tax is absorbed in establishment and pay of chowkedars and some petty items of expenditure. The construction and repair of roads have to be defrayed from the Ferry Fund and other sources, hence much progress in sanitation or other improvement can scarcely be looked for here. The public latrine, constructed in 1871 near the cutcherry, is in good working order; the roads have been repaired; tanks for drinking water cleaned, and jungles cut. As regards conservancy, however, no improvement has been possible, owing to the difficulty of getting mehters to clean the drains and cess-pools intersecting the town.

"Improvements needed in the conservancy of the town have not been effected owing to the difficulty of obtaining mehters. There are very few of the class in the district; only three were at last found who would work on pay of Rs. 7 a month; but when this amount was sanctioned, they raised their terms to Rs. 9, with a condition that they should never be required to throw away the carcass of an animal. Application was then made to district officers of Backergunge, Dacca, Palamow, and Manbhoom, where it was thought men of the caste were numerous, but none who would serve in this district were to be had. The sanitary work done has thus been confined mainly to jungle-cutting and tank-clearing; should a cheaper chowkedaree arrangement, as lately proposed, be carried into effect, as it is hoped may be done, a larger municipal fund will be free for improvements. At present the tax yields about as large a sum as the Act allows, but the amount is far from sufficient for what is required."

PART II.



REPORT ON THE EPIDEMIC FEVER

IN

BURDWAN AND BEERBHOOM

DURING

1871 & 1872.

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REPORT ON THE FEVER AT BURDWAN.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report on my tour in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, and on the fever prevailing in those districts.

2. On the 6th January 1871 I received orders to at once proceed to the district of Burdwan and remain there for the present, and to do all in my power to assist the local authorities in administering relief to the sufferers from fever and in checking the disease.

3. I arrived at Burdwan on the 8th January, and, pending the return from the district of Mr. Metcalfe, the Magistrate, on whom I had to rely for camp equipage, occupied myself in visiting the suburban villages, inspecting the Municipal and Government dispensaries and food depôts, ascertaining the actual condition and necessities of the people, and the adequacy of the means then provided for their relief.

4. Accompanied by Mr. Sherman, the energetic and zealous Secretary to the Municipality, I explored the town and suburbs, made myself acquainted with their chief sanitary defects, and with the means adopted in order to obviate them.

5. At the request of Mr. Heely, the Inspector-General of Jails, who was then in Burdwan, I twice accompanied himself and Dr. Elliott, the Civil Surgeon, to the Jail, inspected the buildings, and examined the prisoners, nearly all of whom were in a very sickly, debilitated state, the result of repeated attacks of fever. There was no new fever among them, but anæmia, splenitis, enlargement of the liver, and other sequelæ of fever, were very common. A few had a tendency to scurvy, and some suffered from occasional relapses of intermittent fever. Concluding from what I saw that the disease under which they laboured was simple malarious non-communicable fever and its sequelæ, I recommended the early removal of as many of them as possible to other jails in dry and healthy localities.

6. On the Magistrate's return, we visited together several of the suburban villages and dispensaries, and arranged for the establishment of an additional dispensary at KUNCHUN-NUGGUR, another at ICILA BAZAR, and a food depôt at SARAI-TIKUR, where the ravages of the fever had caused considerable destitution, the people being no longer able to incur the expense of burying or burning their dead, and where I saw within quarter of a mile of the village a number of putrefying corpses lying in the fields on the margins of shallow tanks, where they had been thrown. The Magistrate, on my bringing this state of things to his notice, took immediate measures for putting an end to it, and for affording the necessary help.

7. Having learnt from the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon that the southern thanas of Royna, Khundghose, and a portion of Indas, were those in which the fever had most recently appeared, and was most uniformly prevalent, I determined to examine them first, and on the 12th January crossed the Damoodah to Sudderghat and encamped six miles to the southward, at BABARAKPOOR, whence, during the next three days, I made circuits among the surrounding villages, inspected the dispensary at JOOBIAI, and opened a dispensary at KOIORE, a large and populous village, the centre of an area badly stricken with the fever, and at too great a distance from Jooblay to obtain adequate relief.

8. On the 15th January, Mr. Metcalfe joined me, and we advanced slowly southwards by five or six-mile marches along the only good road in that part of the district, halting successively at SEHARA, MOGULMYREE, and OCHALUN, and then bearing to the eastward across country by ARORKE and SRIKISTOPOOR.

9. From each halting place we rode daily in circuits among the villages on each side of the road, noting their condition and the means of relief available.

10. At SREERAMPUR we closed a dispensary, the Native Doctor of which was idling, neglecting to indent for medicines and treating the people with crude arsenic, having neither quinine, liquor arsenicalis, tincture of perchloride of iron, or other necessary medicines in store. There was another dispensary within three-quarters of a mile, and I found invariably that it never answered to open these institutions within a couple of miles of each other, or the Native Doctors got together and work suffered.

11. We had to close a second dispensary at DHARAL on exactly the same grounds, and here also there was a similar institution within a mile.

12. At the village of GOPALBERAH we found the people in a lamentable state, and I do not think that either Mr. Metcalfe or myself will ever forget the harrowing spectacle that presented itself as we entered the village. We were surrounded at once by poor, pallid, emaciated creatures, all eager for sympathy and help, and who, when they discovered our object, anxious to secure assistance for their friends, and temporarily oblivious of their own necessities, left us to return presently, carrying or supporting still more unsubstantial creatures, bony skeletons of the merest skin and bone, in whose frail, attenuated frames it seemed almost unnatural that

life should linger, and who, with outstretched hands and wan imploring looks, begged only to be touched and felt, and seemed really to believe that the mere touch of a kindly hand, in their misery and yearning for sympathy and solace, could benefit them. There was a dispensary within a mile and a quarter; but the necessities of these people were so great, and so few of them were able to walk, that we arranged at once to open one in the village: and I may add here, as indicative of the difficulties one has to contend with, of the utter want of feeling exhibited by some of the Native Doctors, and of the great necessity for efficient supervision, that six weeks later when I revisited this village to ascertain the effect of the relief we had provided, I found that the Native Doctor sent there had never settled in the village at all, but had located himself in another place, a mile away, within quarter of a mile of another dispensary, and had dated all his reports and returns "Gopalberah," the Inspecting Sub-Assistant Surgeon coolly looking on and permitting it.

13. At AROOEE also, a large village, in which fever was rife, and where, during the only night I spent there, having to take up my quarters in a hut, the wailing of the women over their dead and dying, completely banished sleep, we also arranged to open a dispensary.

14. At SRIKISTOPOOR, a considerable village in a populous tract on the right bank of the Damoodah river, we found the best dispensary we had seen. At the time of our visit between 500 and 600 patients were present; and though the work was very heavy and the attendance so large that it taxed the people's patience greatly, inasmuch as many had to wait hours before they could be attended to, we heard nothing but praise of the kindness and skill of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amrita Lall Muzumdar. The whole arrangements were good, but inadequate to the demands on the institution, in consequence of so many patients coming from a distance; and as the people were so appreciative of and grateful for, the help afforded, and so willing to avail themselves of it, it seemed a thousand pities to discourage their hopefulness by permitting any delay that could be obviated. I therefore recommended the addition of a Native Doctor and two extra Compounders to the establishment, who were promptly supplied by Dr. Elliott.

15. At EKHLOKEE, on the Dalkessur, there was a well-attended and well-managed dispensary under Sub-Assistant Surgeon Peari Lall Sen, affording relief to between 400 and 500 patients daily. Here also additional establishment was needed, and I removed hither the Native Doctor from Tattipara, supplying his place with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the neighbouring dispensary at Kindoor, which I closed as comparatively unnecessary.

16. At DIGULGRAM there was an excellent dispensary with a daily attendance of nearly 300 out-patients, managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Krista Chunder Bose, who was doing very satisfactory work.

17. Recrossing the Damoodah at Srikistopoor into thana SILIMABAD, we marched to CHUKDIGHEE; halted there and spent three days in examining a number of villages to the southward.

18. Among them, one group, consisting of JARGRAM, AIHPARA, SAIHIGURELA, and BOROTIKREE, deserves special notice. They are situated just within the Damoodah bund, between it and the now dry Kana Nuddee, and have no drainage whatever. They were attacked with fever in 1867-68, and at the time of our visit not more than a fourth of the original population remained. In exploring Jargram we came occasionally on little clusters of houses, varying from 6 to 20 in number, which were entirely empty, every occupant having died. One such group of 15, built close to the margin of a filthy tank, was quite deserted, not one resident remaining. A two-storied pucca house, built only six or seven years before, was pointed out to us as the former residence of a Mahomedan family of 14 persons, all of whom had succumbed to the fever. The house was at that time empty and unclaimed. In this village I examined all the people we saw, and every individual—man, woman, child, or baby—had hypertrophied spleen. One baby, 6 months old, had an enormous spleen, and the mother, who was similarly affected, affirmed positively that the child was born with it. The villagers complained very much of the Damoodah bund, which, being un sluiced, interferes with their drainage, and (what seemed a still sorer point with them) deprived them of the annual inundation, which, prior to its construction, washed out the village, scoured their tanks, and supplied them with fresh and good water. There was no longer any great prevalence of fever in these villages; the little that did exist was intermittent and of a mild type, and brow-ague was very common. There was, however, a great deal of chronic disease, and the people seemed so depressed and hopeless, and had so completely lost confidence in the neighbouring dispensaries at Chukdighee, owing to the negligence and want of sympathy of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there, that we determined to establish a dispensary in Athpara, the most central village of the group, and selected a house for the purpose.

19. We rode along the Damoodah bund into Burdwan, inquiring on our way into the state of the villages on each bank. In the villages on the left bank, where fever had broken out four years before, the prevailing disease was a by no means severe form of intermittent or remittent fever, comparatively harmless under ordinary circumstances, but capable of causing considerable mortality among the existing tainted, debilitated, and often very poor population. On the right bank, on the other hand, the people had been suffering from the so-called "new

fever," the *jor-bikar*, which in the preceding July and August had appeared with great virulence among them.

20. In the tract visited on this occasion, and lying west of the Damoodah, there were 18

BEHLOKEE.
DIGULGRAM.
GOJAN
SEERAMPORRE
DHARAL
MIRPORE.

POLASON.
ROYNAH
JOYBLAY.
HAMOONREAH
KHUNDGHOSE
MERAL

BAMNEAH.
TATASPARAH
SREEKISTOPORE
GOOTANPORE
ATKOOORAH
BOLPORE

dispensaries and two food depôts at the villages noted in the margin. We closed the dispensaries at Sreerampoor and Dharal, and opened others at Koiore, Gopalberah, Arocee, and Bulrampoor. Arrangements were also made by Mr. Metcalfe for the establishment of food depôts at Gopalberah,

Digulgram and Aroce under the supervision of a punchayet of the principal inhabitants.

21. Pending the arrival of the tents, I spent some days in Burdwan, visiting suburban villages, inspecting dispensaries, and preparing for a tour in the north of the district

22. On the 16th February I proceeded northwards towards MUNGLECORE, where, at that time, the reported mortality from fever exceeded that of any other thana. Directly north of Burdwan the country for three or four miles is broken and barren; a small tortuous nullah crosses it to the eastward, but nothing worth calling a village is to be seen. On this barren patch, about a mile from the town, is the site selected for the disposal of the night-soil of Burdwan, where a very promising garden is in course of construction under Mr. Sherman, the Municipal Secretary's management.

23. I halted first at KURJUNNAH, eight miles from Burdwan. It is a long, straggling, dirty village, quarter of a mile south and east of the Kowye Nuddee. The population, consisting of Hindu cultivators, is about 1,200. The site of the village is low and badly drained; it had been exceptionally moist in 1871 on account of the very heavy rainfall, which had spoilt part of the crop. The fever had first appeared among them in July 1871, and about 80 persons had died between July and the end of the year. The aspect of the people was pretty healthy, as compared with those of south Burdwan. There were very few bedridden sick, but on examining the children I found that one in four had enlarged spleen. They obtained medicine from the Mahachanda Dispensary, a mile and a half to the eastward, and from a Koberaj residing in the village.

24. At MEERPARA, a small, low, and exceptionally filthy village, built in little clusters, full of foul shallow tanks, either *pana*-covered or overgrown with reeds and rank grass, I found the people very sickly, and 60 per cent. of the children suffering from spleen. Four-fifths of the population were Mahomedan. The fever had prevailed here for three years; that is in 1869, 1870, and 1871, but had been most intense during the last year, when I was assured that 120 out of 500 had died. Those who could go or send, obtained medical relief from Mahachanda, but they could get only one day's supply of medicine at a time, and there were many sick unable to either go or send. I directed the Native Doctor of Mahachanda to meet me at Meerpara in the evening, which he did, and having shown him how many sick there were, and that there were several orphan children needing food, I directed him to visit the place twice a week, to supply three days' medicine to every applicant, and to see that the children obtained food from the depôt.

25. Crossing the Kooye Nullah, I went next to the village of AURFH. The nullah is a sluggish, winding stream, fouled by every village on its banks, which in this locality are deeply cut, flowing eastward all the year round to the Bhagiruthee. North of the stream the land rises somewhat suddenly to the north and east, so steeply, that in the early dawn it seemed as if there were a bund about a mile distant. Some of the land is uncultivated, and the rise is so rapid that the rice-fields are in terraces one above another, and there could be no doubt not only that this land was well drained, but that it must be very difficult indeed to retain on the surface sufficient water to admit of the production of a good crop of rice. On this high land north and west of Kurjunna is the village of Aureh, an irregularly built, straggling place, full of holes containing manure and other refuse. All the tanks are foul, and defecation is practised on their margins. The fever had been here three years, causing little mortality in 1869 and 1870, but becoming much more intense in 1871. The people, on the whole, did not seem very sickly, but 40 per cent. of the children had spleen; and out of a population of 600, I was told that 50 people had died during the last six months. The crops had been good; there were no destitutes; and the place was fairly drained. Medical relief was obtained from Koormun, four miles to eastward, or from Mahachanda, three miles south-west, but no one visited the place.

26. At NOWADAH, a little village about a mile further eastward, the houses of which (25 in number only) were raised and scattered, there was very little fever, and only one death had occurred during the whole year.

27. Proceeding south-east, I came to SEONUREH, four miles from Kurjunna. The village is built on very irregular ground, a patch of old alluvium, some houses being well raised and others built in deep hollows. A few houses are isolated, the remainder being in close compact clusters. Taking the site as a whole, it is low and just on the north bank of the Kooye. There was a perceptibly close, unpleasant odour about the village; the people had a sickly look, and spleen, dropsy, dysentery, and anæmia, were very common. The crops had been good, and there were no destitute. The fever had appeared in 1869, but had not occasioned much mortality till 1871, when, out of 1,000 inhabitants, about 150 were said to

have died. It was chiefly the poorer classes who suffered. In 1868 cholera had broken out here with great severity, and caused many deaths. Inquiring as to articles of food and their prices, I learnt that there was no milk in the village, all the cows having died of cattle-disease in 1868, and that milk was unprocurable. The dispensary at Koormun, three miles away, supplied medicine to those who could go there, but gave but one day's supply. No one visited the village.

28. Travelling northwards, I came to AMAROO, the land rising the whole way, the rice-fields being in terraces. It is a large irregular village, but with broader and straighter streets than one generally meets with. At its entrance were several almost dry tanks, the water of which had been taken for irrigation, and the bottom consisting of a large surface of black foul-smelling mud, left exposed to the sun. Here also, it was evident that there had been recent disease among the cattle, for the land immediately south was strewn with their bones. I was informed that 40 cows had died in 1870, and 100 in 1871, of "foot and mouth" disease. Some of the cattle were still sick, but the people here were not very civil, were exceedingly unwilling to impart information, and would neither bring a cow to me, nor take me where I could see one. Cremation and defecation were practised on the borders of tanks from which the people drank. The fever had been among them for three years, but it was only in 1871 that people began to die of it. Out of a population of 1,200 about 80 had died. Spleen was very prevalent.

29. To the north-west, on a raised, well-drained site, I came on the village of HARGRAM, a clean, well-to-do looking place. The people seemed healthy; there was very little spleen, and, though the fever had been prevalent for three years, the mortality was not excessive; they only admitted 20 deaths out of about 800. One very noticeable feature about this place was the existence of a large tank of good water at some distance outside the village, well protected by a high embankment, and used only for drinking. Here also cattle disease had prevailed in 1871 and carried off 60 cows. Medical relief was obtained from the Koormun Dispensary, three miles distant, where applicants received two and three days' supply. There was a Koberaj in the village, but the people had no faith in him. To the east of Hargram there seemed to be little or no fever.

30. Returning to Kurjunna by KACHEARAH, BEI UNDA, BELDANGAH, and OLAREE, all of which had been attacked with the fever in 1869, when there had been no increase of mortality; in 1870, when more people were affected and spleen became common; and in 1871, during which year the mortality had been excessive, and many of the attacked of the previous two years, had succumbed; I was uncertain at first as to whether the fever had really been more intense the third year, or, the type being unchanged, the mortality was not rather due to the debility and predisposition caused by previous attacks; but careful inquiry led me to believe that there had been a real increase of intensity the third year; people who had not suffered the previous year, and who had no spleen affection, were attacked suddenly and carried off rapidly, and it was only in the third year that the cases to which natives apply the term *jor-bikar* were numerous. Before leaving Kurjunna I directed the Native Doctor of the Mahachanda Dispensary to visit Kurjunna and Seonureh once a week.

31. I rode next day to AROOAR, eight miles, visiting *en route* LOTUNGAON, BAMSORE, MAHTOBAIL, and KHOOTABAH. Lotungaon, a Hindu village with about 350 people, had lost 32 or 90 per 1,000 during the past year. The first increase in fever was noticed in 1869; it was slightly worse in 1870, many of the children getting spleen; and in 1871 it became more intense, and the mortality began. The poor principally suffered. There is no *khal* near the village, the drainage is not good, and water lodges during the rains on the roads about the village. The drinking water was very bad, all the tanks being contaminated. The people, however, did not seem very ill, nor was there much spleen among the children. The aspect of the place was cheerful, busy, and well-to-do, and scarcely corroborative of the villagers' statements of excessive sickness and mortality. At Bamsore I had to ride through a pool of water to enter the village; the roads were worked into thick mud, and it was clear that water lodged in the streets and outside the village for months every year. The village is almost entirely Mahomedan, containing only 40 Hindus, is excessively filthy, full of manure heaps, cattle ponds, &c., and the tank water much the same as elsewhere. The people, numbering 650, were meat-eaters and *quite free from disease*. No fever had prevailed here during the past three years; not a case of spleen enlargement was to be found; they were all cheerful, busy, and active, and there was not a case of sickness in the place. *All around this place the fever was prevailing.* I visited every village in its neighbourhood, and found that this alone was exempt from the fever. In no single particular, as regards either drainage, cleanliness, elevation, site, or the habits of the people, had it any advantage over other villages in the neighbourhood. On the contrary, it was worse drained and far more filthy than many where fever had prevailed intensely. At Arooar, a very large village, with about 2,000 people, I found a Government dispensary affording relief to about 160 patients daily. The village lies in a hollow, the land to the north and west being highest. Water lies for some months round the outskirts. The houses are in clusters or *parahs* with intervening open spaces of considerable extent, in some of which are large tanks. The population is mixed—the Hindus slightly predominating. As a rule, the interior of the village is dry and clean, but the Mussulman

quarter is by far the worst kept. The tank water is bad. The mortality had been not less than 200 in 1871, about 50 per 1,000. It was said to have been proportionately greater among the Mussulman population. The aspect of the place was not very bad. There was nothing like the amount of anæmia and wretchedness I had seen in the south, but spleen was very prevalent. I inspected the dispensary, which was under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who seemed active, intelligent, and well up to his work, but was ill at ease and nervous. There was a native Mussulman gentleman present, who handed me a memorial in praise of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with a number of signatures, and wished me to forward it to Government, but I referred him to the Magistrate of the district as the proper medium for its submission. On leaving the dispensary I was followed to my tents by a number of people, who begged that I would compel the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to afford gratis relief to the place. They admitted his ability, and did not wish to change him, but complained that he demanded fees, and sometimes would not visit even poor people without payment. On investigating the matter in the morning, it was perfectly clear (and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon himself was constrained to admit it, for his accusers spoke openly, and plainly, cited instances, and produced the poor people who had paid the fees), that he had been considering his own profit rather than the orders of Government and the necessities of the people, and compelled even the poor, who come "out of hours" to pay him; so I sent in a statement of the case, and of the instances which were proved, to the Civil Surgeon, with a recommendation that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be removed and another man substituted, which was carried out. Here, as elsewhere, 1871 was the third and worst year of the fever's prevalence. Having noted at the Arore Dispensary that many of the worst cases came from the neighbouring village of RAMPORT, I went there next morning. It was a poor Hindu village, of 1,000 people, among whom 200 were said to have died of fever in 1871. The place was exceptionally filthy, full of foul holes, pools, and decaying vegetation and jungle, badly drained, and its water-supply more than usually polluted. There was still much sickness in the village. I saw a dozen bad cases of old fever and its sequelæ, and one of "new" fever. Mahtobah, which I visited next, is a mixed village, the number of Hindus and Mussulmans being about equal. The population was said to be 850, of whom 140 had died of fever, the greatest mortality being among the Hindu community. The drainage was very bad, the streets were all worked into mud, and I was assured that water lay in pools in and around the village for months. In 1871, owing to the heavy rainfall, the water had lain longer than usual. The village was full of holes and manure heaps, &c., and all the tanks were fouled. The houses were closely built, and the only space in front of them was crowded with dhan stacks, so that anything like free circulation of air was impossible. The adults looked less affected by the fever than I should have expected, but the majority of the children had spleen. Khoatabah, to the north, the next village I visited, is almost continuous with Mahtobah, and is its exact counterpart in every particular. It has about 500 inhabitants.

32 Passing through the eastern suburb of MUNGLICOTE, I camped at NOTOONHAT, a little village a mile and a half to the north of the thana, and less than a mile from the Adjai River, which during the rains fills the nullah passing by Munglecote and Notoonhat to overflowing, so that the land round the latter village is inundated annually, the water flowing into and filling the tanks. *There was no fever here, and in 1871 only 10 people had died out of about 300 inhabitants.* Munglecote, a considerable village of about 1,500 inhabitants, has suffered during the last two years from the fever, which here, as elsewhere, manifested a higher degree of intensity, and caused a very much greater amount of mortality the last year, that is, in 1871. It is evidently an old place, as is indicated by the ruined remains of old mosques and old temples, and appears to have been formerly a place of more pretension and importance than is the case now. It is situated on the right bank of a large nullah, which flows into the Adjai and drains the country to the south and west almost as far as the railway. The site is very irregular—large mounds alternating with deep depressions, especially on its northern and western aspect, and this portion of the present village seems to be much older than the rest. In this northern portion, all the mounds and elevations have been built over; but here and there only ruined walls remain, which are thicker and more massive altogether than those built now-a-days, and, being moss and lichen-covered, have an ancient look about them. The site from the elevation of these mounds is evidently a portion of the old alluvium, and resembles exactly that which one finds in the southern portions of Beerbhoom. All the mounds are natural, but some seem to have been faced with sun-dried brick, for, on clearing away the mould and vegetation which covers them, the regular lines or layers become apparent. I am inclined to think that the nullah was formerly a more considerable stream than it is now, and that inundations were frequent, rendering strong and high foundations an absolute necessity. I could gather no information on the point, but it seemed to me that this part of the town had, at some former period, been deserted; for while there are still many old ruined walls, the sites enclosed by which have not been utilized, nearly all the modern houses on this elevated locality are either built in an area included within old walls, or have been added on to portions of such walls. Some of these mounds are so high that they overtop considerably the modern houses built at their base. There are many tanks (one I saw, which had pucca steps completely round it), but they have never been cleansed for years.

The river no longer sweeps into the town, and the water-supply is *as bad as it can be*. To the north of the town are three or four very large tanks; but their embankments have been gradually worn down and washed back into them, so that they are now quite shallow, and might as truly be styled marshes as tanks. The pucca tank I mentioned contains a filthy copper-colored liquid, but I saw people daily washing in it. The nullah water is good, but comparatively few people take the trouble to go for it. In another tank in this place a large palm-tree, the last of a row which formerly stood on the bank, had fallen in and was being allowed to rot there; it seemed nobody's business to remove it. Many of the pucca houses were tumbling to pieces, and the whole aspect of the place was one of decay and ruin. There was a Government dispensary and food depôt here, but the Native Doctor, a Mussulman, was sitting smoking with some native gentlemen at 8½ A.M., while a number of patients stood at a little distance and waited quietly till he should be at leisure. He seemed on friendly terms with, and appreciated by, some of the native gentlemen, but the poor people, whether in Munglecote itself or neighbouring villages, had not a kind word to say of him. In some of the villages within a mile of Munglecote, the sick were going to Arore, four miles away, in preference to coming to him. Munglecote has always had a bad reputation for salubrity, and any prevalent disease has always found numerous victims there. Just before my visit, it had been discovered that the villagers buried the dead in their own compounds; but the Magistrate, on its coming to his notice, issued orders which speedily put a stop to the practice, and provided them with a place to the north, and at a sufficient distance from the village. At the time of my visit the fever had greatly abated, only relapses and chronic cases were to be seen; but from the great amount of spleen, anæmia, and debility, seen on every side, there could be no doubt that there would be a heavy mortality in 1872. The history of fever here, was somewhat different from that which I heard elsewhere. Here also it was three years' old; but whereas in all the other localities visited the first year's fever was slight and its effects scarcely appreciable, in Munglecote the year of onset had been very severe, and attended with considerable mortality, almost as great as in 1871. At a later period, when at Cutwa, I learnt from the records in the office of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there, that fever of a malarious type had been reported on 7th November 1868 as prevalent at Jheeloo, Ikhaborya, Palisgram, Majeegram, Pindorah, Lukhipore, Shambazaar, and *Munglecote*, and also in the suburbs of Cutwa.

33. While at Munglecote, I received a communication from Colonel Stodart, an Engineer Officer, who had been deputed to Burdwan, in which he proposed to come to my camp and consult about the fever; but as I was within 20 miles of a railway station, I thought it would save time and trouble if I went in to Burdwan. So on the 23rd February I crossed the nullah, which at that time was about 3 feet deep and 50 feet broad at the ford, and, passing through ARAL, PRETABPOOR, PILSOOAH, MULLICKPOOR, BOORKHUND, SOOKHPOOKURREAH, and RADHANUGGER, encamped at MAHATA. Aral and Pretabpoor are small villages of 300 and 120 inhabitants respectively. Pilsooah contains about 500 people, of whom 40 had died in the latter half of 1871. The fever had been there for three years, but had been slight during 1869 and 1870. It is a clean village, with houses in small but not dense clusters, and open spaces between them. The population is mostly Hindu, the proportion being 5 to 1 Mussulman. The Koonoor Nuddee, that which passes Munglecote, flows below the village. The Mussulmans bury their dead on its banks, and the Hindus throw their corpses into it: both sects drink its water. I saw five bodies in this nullah between Munglecote and Pilsooah. The people looked very well on the whole, and there was no spleen among them. Cattle disease had been rife here in 1870, and 40 or 50 cows had died. Medical aid was obtained chiefly from Arooar, 4 miles south, and the people spoke highly as to its efficacy, and to the attention they received from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon there. Munglecote was only one mile distant in a straight line, but they had found the medicine valueless, and the Native Doctor unkind and unattentive, and preferred to go the longer distance. Mullickpoor, a small village of about 250 inhabitants, had only *this year* (1871) been affected with fever, and only 10 people had died. The sick were treated by a resident Koberaj, and no longer went to Munglecote. Cattle disease had carried off 40 or 50 cows in July and August 1871. Boorkhund, a village of 350 people, was said to have had fever for two years, but it had never been virulent, and though 1871 was the year in which it most prevailed, the mortality had been trifling. There was no cattle disease here. Sookhpookurreah, a village of 300 inhabitants, had been attacked with fever for two years, 1871 being the worst. The deaths were only 48 per 1,000. There was no spleen, and the people seemed healthy. There had been cattle disease in July and August 1871, and 30 cows had died. Radhanugger, on the southern bank of the Koonoor Nuddee, a well-raised place, with a population of 800, of whom only one-sixteenth were Mussulmans, had lost 90 per 1,000 in 1871 from fever, which had prevailed for three years. The people seemed in fair condition, but less healthy and cleanly than those I had seen on the other side the stream. Mahata is a very large village, looking rather like an aggregation of several villages, and contains about 3,000 inhabitants. It is an old and ill-kept place, with excessive vegetation, tortuous, narrow roadways and streets, full of the usual filthy holes and foul tanks. It has always been an unhealthy place, and is jungly, dark, and imperfectly drained. It is on the margin of a deep southern bend of the Kooye Nuddee, and is the eastern boundary of a tract about 12 miles broad, extending to the railway, over which the

population is certainly much denser than in the country to the eastward and southward. In some of the suburbs the people looked weakly, and there was a considerable amount of spleen enlargement. The dispensary work was over at the time of my visit, but from the records it seemed to be fairly attended, both from the place itself and the villages around, the daily average patients numbering 200. The visiting, however, was very unsatisfactory: sickly villages, where experience had shown that there were many patients in want of medical aid, being comparatively neglected, while frequent journeys were made to others which were so healthy that only one or two bedridden patients could be found in them. In order to prevent this for the future, I counselled the Inspecting Officer, Assistant Surgeon Robinson, who was in Mahata at the time, to select the three villages within the visiting distance which were most in want of relief, and to direct the Native Doctor to attend at each of them twice a week, sending on the hospital coolie with concentrated medicines in the early morning, and dispensing to each patient three days' supply, which would last till the Native Doctor's next visit. In this way it seemed to me that three villages at all events would be efficiently looked after, and as soon as it became known in their neighbourhood that the Native Doctor attended regularly, the people from outlying places would begin to come on the appointed days, and in time each village would thus become a sort of branch dispensary. When a village no longer needed relief, the Inspecting Officer could substitute another. The Native Doctor here was sending in false indents, and, by representing that he had no more of certain drugs in store, obtaining and accumulating fresh supplies. Of some drugs I found among his medicines as many as four distinct supplies, of which not one had ever been opened. The mortality in Mahata during 1871 had been about 300, or a tenth of the whole population.

34. On the night of the 24th February I rode to Gooshkhara station and went to Burdwan, where I found Colonel Stodart, and conversed with him about the fever; but I am not sure that any great amount of good resulted, or was likely to result, from our interview. He had been in Selimabad, Jehanabad, and portions of Hooghly, in a country much lower and more swampy than that in which I had been travelling, and our experiences, therefore, were necessarily dissimilar. We concurred, however, in the belief that if the country could be drained, it would be much more healthy, provided that the destruction of rice cultivation, which would otherwise necessarily ensue, were prevented by irrigation.

35. Returning to Gooshkhara on the 26th February I rode to CHANUK, where there was a dispensary, which I inspected next morning. The institution was doing a great deal of good, so far as Chanuk itself was concerned, but the visiting was mismanaged. The Native Doctor took great pains to visit the villages, but, instead of attending to those most in need of relief, was wasting his time by going in a desultory way to all the villages round. Thus, having on one occasion prescribed for 46, 36, and 41 bedridden patients in three places near, he did not return to any of them for nearly a month, while he repeatedly went to others where only three and four sick people were to be found; and when he did repeat his visit, he looked out for new patients and ignored those for whom he had prescribed before. Dr. Robinson, the Inspecting Officer, who had seen this dispensary the previous day, happening to pass at this time, I pointed the matter out to him, and advised the adoption of the same plan which I had recommended for Mahata. At this dispensary also the Native Doctor was accumulating drugs, and in precisely the same way. Dr. Robinson, remembering what had been found at Mahata, had examined the medicines and discovered the surplus supplies; but the Native Doctor, by entirely false representations, had succeeded in exculpating himself and throwing the blame on the Civil Surgeon. A very cursory examination of his papers and indent copies sufficed to prove that he also had been declaring again and again that he had expended the whole supply of certain medicines of which he had not even opened the bottles, and on these false statements obtaining more. The daily attendance here was about 200 per diem. Chanuk is a very old place, but with signs of decay about it. It is principally agricultural, but there are many sonars in the place, and manufacturers of shell bracelets and other ornaments. It is a straggling village or conglomeration of villages, consisting of numerous separated *paras*, between and among which, are many large, but almost all shallow, tanks. One end of each of two very large shallow tanks of some acres extent are conterminous with the rice-fields which drain into them, and both are so silted up that their entire area is mere marsh. Almost all the tanks have become shallow either from the washing back of their embankments or from deposit drained in from the rice-fields. There is no nullah near, but the roads and some of the land about consist almost entirely of sand; and their appearance would seem to indicate that part of the main road and village site had been formerly, but at a very remote period the bed of a stream. One other cause of the deterioration of the tanks here and in the villages to the west, was patent enough. *Every year they are almost entirely drained of their water for irrigation.* One small tank, with an embankment 6 or 7 feet high, planted with palms and other trees, I found utterly ruined, and containing merely concentrated solution of decomposing vegetation. A little examination showed that the embankment had been cut through, and a drain made to carry the water into the fields, and when the level had been reduced too low for this arrangement, had been constructed and the water baled out till the tank was nearly dry. The trees on the bank, beginning to suffer from drought, shed their foliage; some of them died, fell, and rotted there. The contents, when I saw the tank were utterly undrinkable. In the suburban parts of

Chanuk the people seemed very poor, dirty, and badly nourished; and though the land about seemed very fertile, and vegetables were largely grown, I saw numbers of people gathering weeds and green stuff from the margins of tanks for addition to their daily modicum of rice.

36. Close to Chanuk, (half a mile north-east), is BYRAGEETOLLAH, an open space with a temple, three or four pucca houses, a large tank, and few mud huts. Here a large fair, lasting two or three months, is held annually, and is very largely attended. Many of the dealers come from Burdwan. North of Byrageetollah is a little insignificant village, KASHEERA, close to which there is what is evidently the bed of an old nullah, and which doubtless passed through or by Chanuk. I made inquiries about it, and though there is no doubt of the fact, and no one on the spot knew anything about it, evidence went to show that the nullah had been dried up long before the village was built. In all these places the fever had prevailed in intensity in 1869, had diminished greatly in 1870, and became again virulent in 1871. Spleen was very prevalent. Chanuk is on the southern edge of the broadest portion of a long strip of rather low land on the south of the Adjai river. The greater portion of this strip east of Chanuk is flooded annually either from the Adjai itself or the overflowing of the Koonoor nullah, the current of which is from the Adjai during the height of the rains. The whole of this strip is moist longer than the land to the south, but it is more fertile and is not appreciably more moist than it has been for many years during which the villages situated upon it have enjoyed exceptionally good health.

37. I returned to Munglecote by a more northerly route, through GODESHTA, AMDHORE, and AUTGHARAH. The two former villages were almost free from fever. There had been a slight increase of fever in 1871, but the mortality had been trifling; the people seemed well, and there was very little spleen among them. Autgharah, more to the north and well within the area of the annual inundation from the Adjai is a small Hindu village of 500 inhabitants, and well raised. At the time of my visit some festival had been recently celebrated, and festoons of flowers tied with string were suspended at intervals across the street. The people came out to talk to me, and seemed cheerful and happy. The place presented quite a contrast in this respect to any I had yet seen in Burdwan. No one had fever, and there had been no death in the village that year. Four clear-eyed, plump, well-fed men, conversed with me for some time, had heard of the fever in Munglecote and other villages, never had had fever in Autgharah, were not afraid of its coming. The tank water was good, and annually replenished from the Adjai, which swept all round the outskirts of the village. There were no destitute, some of the people were "gharib," and were labourers and possessed no land, but there was no destitution, and dhan stacks were abundant. I told them their *kismat* was a very happy one, described the condition of some of the other villages I had seen, warned them of the necessity for cleanliness, setting aside especial tanks for drinking, &c., and rode on to Munglecote.

38. Next day I rode to the ADJAI and followed the southern bank to the eastward for a couple of miles, but had to return, there being no ford for some distance in that direction. This bank is high and abrupt, and it seemed to me that here, at all events, an inundation directly from the river must be of comparatively rare occurrence, and that it could only ordinarily result from the Adjai water pouring into the nullahs and overflowing them. The road from Munglecote runs directly north through NOTOONHAI to the ford, continues on the other side of the stream through Thana KATOGRAM, crosses the Sooree and Outwa road, and skirts the Beerbhoom district into Moorshedabad. The land immediately north of the Adjai at this point is low and moist; the river overflowing, and on subsiding leaving great pools, some of which are long narrow portions of the bed of a former khal.

39. The first village I came to was HUSSUNPORE, a small collection of houses and about 150 people near the river-bank. The village is under water about three months in every year, but the people, though poor, seemed healthy, and there was no spleen among them.

40. At NOWBUSTA, a mile inland, fever had broken out in July, but the mortality had been trifling. The children were getting spleen.

41. At GANDPOOR, a large village of about 500 people, I heard the same story, but there was spleen enlargement to be met with.

42. I next passed through GOWNAH with similar results.

43. Beyond this, the land became broken and irregular, and was scooped out into pools by the flood, as a protection from which, a bund, (which did not seem of much use), had been constructed towards the river, and secondary bunds north of a nullah which had here to be crossed had been thrown up to protect the village of PALTEA. Paltea is a large village of 1,500 inhabitants of Hindus and Mussulmen in equal proportions. Its site is somewhat low, and, when the nullah to its south overflows, the water drains away to the northward—never back into the stream. The village is very old, very filthy, full of large contaminated tanks, which are never cleansed, and from which the people drink, rather than take the trouble to get water from the nullah. Fever had been here three years; slight in 1869, increasing in 1870, and becoming severe in 1871, when about 200 people, or 130 per mille, died. Spleen did not prevail to any great extent. Cattle disease had prevailed here in 1870. There was a dispensary

which I inspected. No patients were present. The Native Doctor, who seemed an apathetic, feeble-minded, plaintive creature, had so managed that the daily average attendance had declined in about a fortnight from 50 to 1; and as it was utterly useless to keep up a dispensary for one individual, I sent the Native Doctor into Burdwan at once, with a copy of my inspection notes.

44. Proceeding eastward through GHATKORREE and BAKULSA, I recrossed the Adjai to KHEROOA, where there was another dispensary. Bakulsa, which is less than a mile from the river, had lost 45 out of 400 inhabitants in 1871. Fever had been there three years. Kherooa, a Hindu village of about 550 people, is exceptionally dirty, irregular in construction, and overgrown with vegetation; it has also a crowded aspect. Good water can be had, for the place is on the river-bank; but many of the inhabitants persist in drinking the very bad water of the tanks. Fever appeared here with great severity in 1869, and carried off 50 people; in 1870 there was a lull, but in 1871 it increased in virulence, and 60 deaths occurred, about 90 per mille. Spleen was very common. Cattle disease broke out in 1869 and prevailed also in 1870, and was said to have killed between 3 and 400 cows. During the rains of 1871 the Adjai overflowed, and Kherooa was flooded for nearly five months, the water gradually draining back into the stream. Such floods were said to be of very rare occurrence. The dispensary was well situated and fairly attended. Some of the Paltea people came here. The Native Doctor was slow, but seemed attentive and hard-working. He had been here only three weeks, but the people were quite satisfied with him. His returns were a great trouble to him, and as he seemed anxious and willing, I tried to teach him how to do the greatest amount of good with a minimum of worry and waste of time.

45. From Kherooa I went eastward, parallel with the Adjai, towards CUTWA. The villages on the river-bank were, as a rule, healthy compared with those inland; but except in very old, crowded, and exceptionally filthy villages, the fever was nowhere so widely spread and fatal as it had been towards the south, and of its intensification by local influences I have no doubt whatever. I met with an instance of this here.

46. DANDAROKIR, a village with about 400 Hindu inhabitants, is situated close to the river which floods its outskirts, and on one side flows back as the river subsides, but on the other drains away inland in the opposite direction. The people, who get plenty of fresh fish and drink the river-water, were healthy, cheerful, and active, and seemed generally well-to-do. There was a slight increase of fever in 1871, which they attributed to the unusually heavy rainfall, but only 12 deaths had occurred; and at the time of my visit no one was sick, nor could I find a case of spleen. Less than half a mile inland is the old village of SHAM BAZAR, which, besides being exceedingly filthy, is on a low site, and has on the north a patch of swampy ground, due partly to the accumulation of drainage from the neighbouring fields, and partly to inundation. The people here were listless, apathetic, and sickly; the fever was common, and the place had a reputation for insalubrity. The fever had prevailed for three years, had been virulent the first year, and had carried off about a fourth of the inhabitants. No village near this could compare with it for unhealthiness.

47. CHOORPOONEAH, about a mile to the north, and about the same distance from the river as Sham Bazar, and also badly drained, had a healthy population of 900, among whom only 17 had died in 1871. There was no fever, no spleen, and but one sick person in the village—a case of dropsy. The majority of the people drink tank-water, but the tanks which I saw were clean. I cannot but attribute the unhealthiness of Sham Bazar, as compared with these villages, to its greater age, low site, crowded and filthy condition, and the contaminated water-supply.

48. At KOOSHIGRAM, the next village I entered, the drainage was also imperfect, but water does not remain very long. It is a Hindu village, very irregularly built, with narrow close tortuous streets, and the houses clustered in little groups or tolahs. The river inundation comes within quarter of a mile of the village. The fever appeared here in 1870, but was trifling; in 1871 it was more severe, and about 45 out of a population of 1,000 had died.

49. I rode from this to CUTWA, where I encamped for some days. Cutwa is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Bhagiruthee, at the point where it receives the River Adjai. Four miles to its south-east is DAINHAT, a large mart and manufacturing town with a population of 3,500. These places are connected by a road, which curves along the western edge of a narrow tract of high land, and is lined on the west by villages, which are continuous almost without a break, the whole way. During the rains the river flows close under the western edge of the road, but in the dry season there is a *chur*, which, from a point at Cutwa, broadens to a mile and a half near Dainhat, and is terminated abruptly by a sudden bend of the deep channel of the river towards the town. On the *chur* near the Dainhat extremity are some large pools, connected during a great part of the dry season with the river, the water of which is consumed by a portion of the people. This *chur* is also the great latrine of Dainhat, and all along the road, the villagers who live near, throw on it just below the road, where there is a good deal of jungle and rank weed growing, all the refuse and rubbish from their houses. Near Dainhat there is a line of single houses on the river side of the road also. These villages are completely enveloped in jungle, part of which is, no doubt, the result of depopulation caused

by the fever; but apart from this, bamboo groves, palms, tanks surrounded by trees, &c., abound, and in many parts not only is the perfilation of air greatly interfered with, but the place is quite gloomy and dark. Regarded from the rice country to the west, a long line of bamboo or other jungle marks the commencement of these villages, and one would never imagine that there could be a habitation near. This tract of four to five miles long and a mile or so broad, has at the present time a population of over 20,000; and from the look of the place, the number of empty houses, and the statements of the people, I should assess the mortality from fever during 1870 and 1871 at about a sixth of the whole. The fever first appeared here in 1870, and caused considerable mortality the first year, but was most intense and fatal in 1871. The people, who are almost all Hindus, are partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, but trade has greatly diminished. The chief manufactures, I was told, were tusser, pottery, and brass-ware, such as lotahs, &c. In Dainhat smithies and brass manufactories abound, and one hears the clang of hammers on every side. The traffic is chiefly through Cutwa with Burdwan. With the country to the south there is little or no traffic, nor is there a good road in that direction, and the only road to the west is the main road from Cutwa to Burdwan, which about half way, branches also to Munglecoote. There is a Municipality at Cutwa, and I found the station and bazaar in very fair order. The poorer classes appeared to be looked after in regard to conservancy, but here and there a drain full of black, foul, fermenting sewage was invariably traceable to some more pretentious upper-storied pukka house, the residence of a wealthy native. It seemed to me that the poor were fairly looked after, but the rich allowed to do as they like. There were no public latrines. At Dainhat there is also a Municipality within which are included PATAIHAT, BAGJIKREE, and BHOWSING, the Municipal population being about 7,500. This was the first year of its existence, and at the time of my visit it had scarcely got to work. When it does, it will find at its doors as fine a field for sanitary improvement as it could well have. I visited, or might better say explored, all these villages pretty thoroughly from Cutwa to Dainhat.

50. PATAIHAT, a gloomy collection of wretched huts, enshrouded in jungle, had suffered severely; the people looked ill.

51. In GOALAPARA in three out of 32 houses *all* the inhabitants had died. In 29 houses, out of 134 who remained at the close of 1870, 21 persons, or 157 per 1,000, had died in 1871, and nearly all had been sick.

52. BERAH, a small village of four *paras*, containing 520 people, almost hidden in bamboo jungle, was still very sickly.

53. I saw numerous cases of dysentery, spleen, and anaemia. In Baroorepara, containing 52 houses, *all the inmates of seven had died in 1871-72*. In the beginning of 1871 they contained 159 people, of whom 39, or 245 per 1,000, died during the year. I saw several dying children by the side of the road, one of whom, in its father's arms, had taken no medicine, because "it was of no use to go to the dispensary, the medicines did no one any good." A man who had been to the dispensary without benefit, said that the Native Doctor had explained to him that he could not expect to get "*bhala*" with charity medicine, and advised him to pay and then he would get "*bhala dawar*." Everywhere the people derided the notion of going to the dispensary. I went to inspect it, and found the Native Doctor sitting in conversation with some native gentlemen. No patients were in attendance, and his register indicated a daily average attendance of 15 only. Such figures, in the heart of a closely packed population of 8,000, would have been a disgrace to him if the place had been in a state of normal salubrity. As it was, among a tainted, debilitated, and diseased community, nothing but negligence, inattention, or want of skill, could account for it. There was little or no visiting done, and the Native Doctor kept assuring me, notwithstanding my own experience to the contrary, that *there was no sickness in the neighbourhood*. I found that he was the Native Doctor of the lock-up at Cutwa, that his family was there, and that he was very anxious that the dispensary at Dainhat should be closed, to enable him to return to his own appointment. I brought his behaviour to the notice of the Civil Surgeon, and recommended that he should be transferred to a dispensary down south, in a locality where he could not possibly be in doubt as to the existence of sickness, and where he would be under constant supervision.

54. Leaving Dainhat, I travelled to the westward, through KHEJORDIGHEE and MERAH to SREKKHUND, which I was anxious to visit because I had heard that it was free from fever, and had ascertained on inquiry at the police thana, that only 18 deaths had been reported there during the year. I found Khejordighee to be a clean, open, exceptionally well kept village, and the people, who were very civil and communicative, looked pretty healthy. The tanks were pretty clean—among the best I had seen. The drainage was also very fair, the water all flowing away to a wheel on the west. There was a little spleen, chiefly among the children, but to a trifling extent only. The fever had appeared in 1870, but so slightly that some of the villagers disputed it. In 1871, however, it had been very bad, and out of a population of 1,000, one-third of whom were Mussulmen, 125 were said to have died. *I was told that in 1865 there had been a bad outbreak of fever in this and some neighbouring villages.* Cattle disease had broken out here in 1871, and killed 100 cows. Merah, a small village of 400, chiefly Mussulmen, had suffered from the fever in 1870 and 1871, but the mortality had been very trifling, and there was very little spleen. It is an exceedingly dirty little village, full of foul

tanks and crowded with dhan stacks. The chief drinking tank was in a very bad state, and had not been cleansed for 40 years. Srikhund is a large *isolated* Hindu village, of more than 8,000 people, among whom only 680 are Mussulmans. The site is slightly raised; the land slopes from the village on every side, but especially to the south-east, where, at a distance of a mile, there is a large shallow bheel. The village has many open spaces, is free from jungle, and contains a tank of excellent water, which was constructed at the joint expense of Government and Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, its zemindar. The land in the village is very irregular, and during the rains water lodges in depressions and in the streets. It is not by any means a clean village. I saw several deep holes with moist bottoms, into which refuse of all kinds was thrown. There was no sickness however. The gomashtha had a register of all the deaths during 1871, and told me that they amounted to 98, or 32 per mille. There had been 230 cases of fever, and he had distributed quinine among the poor sick. Cattle disease had prevailed during the year, causing 100 deaths.

55. Skirting the bheel and several small villages south of Srikhund, I entered Dogo, a fairly drained, open Hindu village of 500 people, of whom 45 had died of fever in 1871. On its south is a deep khal, which, during the rains, carries off surplus water from a large bheel to the north. The village was dirty, but free from jungle, and the houses built well apart. The people, however, were churlish and uncommunicative, but seemed in fair health. I doubted the alleged mortality.

56. Turning to the north-east again, I visited KHURUZGRAM, a village of 1,500 people, of whom a third are Mussulmans. It is a large straggling place, with a central open space and large tanks, round which the houses are built in separate clusters. There was no fever; about 45 deaths had taken place during the year, or 30 per mille. I saw a great many children, but they were full of life and activity, and free from spleen.

57. At JUGONANDUNPOOR, a Hindu village of 500, UMDOGAII with 450, MASTHOOLEE 1,200, PANCHBAREAH 500, and CHAROOL 1,800, the fever had been very trifling, the deaths not exceeding 30 per 1,000, except in Masthoollee, where they were 35. At Jugonandunpoor there had been cattle disease in May and June, killing 12; and at Charool, in the same months, killing 100 cows.

58. Crossing a nullah at Charool, I rode south to SREEBATI, an old Hindu village with 1,000 inhabitants. There was no fever; only 25 deaths were admitted.

59. South-east I passed through MOOLTEE and SAGURPOOR, clean, prosperous looking villages with 1,000 inhabitants. There was no fever, and the villagers would only admit 9 deaths during the past year. There was no spleen among them, and the people were healthy, and busy, and cheerful. *They told me that they had suffered severely from fever in 1867; that 70 had died that year; and that the villages Ukruah, on the east, and Chandpoor, on the south, had also been attacked.* There was a tank of good water here.

60. At SIMOOLGACHEE, a Mussulman village, two miles east, with 228 inhabitants, there was no fever nor spleen, and only 1 death had happened in 1871. The village is on the Bramoney nuddee, the water of which is drunk by the villagers. This nuddee overflows in the rains, replenishes these tanks and fills a small bheel to the north, the surplus water back freely as the stream subsides.

61. On the opposite bank is HURRISPOOR, also a Mussulman village of 150 inhabitants, who were entirely free from sickness or spleen.

62. At MODHOPOOR, a very old village containing many large pucca houses, I found no history of recent fever, but there was still a certain amount of chronic sickness, *the result of an outbreak which occurred seven years before, in 1863 or 1864.* The fever, I learnt, was most intense the first year, and had been slowly, but steadily, declining ever since. It is an effete old village, on a low site, and just the place where disease would be likely to linger. In one family I saw five young men and boys with large spleens and sallow complexions, and the aspect of a great proportion of the people around was unhealthy. Many of the boys and young men had spleen. I saw no signs of bad drainage or of the site being damp, but I noticed for the first time that there were cocoanut palms among the trees around, and they grew best in a moist soil. There were many poor in the place, and the rise in the price of provisions was complained of. Rice was said to have become half as dear again, ghee twice, and milk thrice as dear within the last ten or twelve years, while the price of labour had stood still. Cattle disease had carried off 200 cows in 1871, and milk was becoming scarcer and dearer. There were 600 people in the village (seven-eighths being Hindus) out of a former population of over 900.

63. NEEMDOHO, another almost contiguous village, with a residue of 620 out of a former population of 820, was in much the same state, and had been attacked with fever in the same year, 1863 or 1864. There had been no fever for years, but spleen was prevalent. A mile and a-half to the eastward of these villages, which are near the Bramoney nuddee, is a large bheel three or four miles long, skirted on the south by a jungly, uncultivated tract, which I traversed in passing through Beshoromba to Poorbushulee.

64. BESHOROMBA, formerly a place with 1,000 inhabitants, had now but 620, and wore a wretched, deserted, uncleaned appearance. There was no excess of fever in 1871, but the

village had been so devastated by the outbreak seven years before, that it was recovering itself very slowly.

65. East of Beshoromba I traversed a winding road with patches of occasional jungle on either side through MOORGATCHA, RISI, and MUNDULPARA to POORBUSTHULEE. It was in this portion of the district that the fever had first appeared. I was therefore very anxious to examine it, and to note the signs of its past effects and the present condition of the people. There had been no recent complaints of fever from this neighbourhood, and not a single dispensary had been established in it. I encamped just south of Poorbusthulee and remained for some days. Poorbusthulee is a large straggling town, with so many villages linked on to its suburbs and to each other that it is not easy to isolate the place in one's mind. Beginning in the extreme north, COXEALLE CHOOPLE POORBUSTHULEE, BELGACHEE, POLASH-POOLEE, KAMERPPOOKUR, KOMERPARA, PUROOLIA, SUNDERPORE, SOLOONTO, JEHANNUGGUR, BELPOOKOOREAH, BHATCHALLA, MAIGATCHEE, POLERHAT, NOTOONGRAM, EKDALA, SREEKISTO-POOR, BHANDURTIKOREE, and many others, are almost continuous, cover a space equal to about three miles square, and in 1863 contained a population of 26,269, which has been reduced to about 12,000—a loss of 57 per cent. All these villages are very old and abound in pucca houses, many of which, however, from death or desertion, are now in ruins. In some villages scarcely any but pucca houses remain; but between them are large patches of ground covered with dense jungle, among which, besides an occasional wall, are to be seen, peeping here and there, little mounds, which mark the site of former dwellings. Many such spaces are to be seen where the ruins of 50 to 60 houses may be counted in which not one inhabited hut remains. I had heard a great deal about the fever, and knew something of its malignancy, but I never for a moment pictured to myself, or conjectured the possibility, of such utter destruction and desolation as were only too evident here. There were so few people in some of these villages, that the place was unnaturally quiet and still, and I explored for a long time without meeting any one. Those I did see complained greatly of the overgrowth of jungle, which, they said, they were quite unable either to prevent or clear. It interfered with the access of fresh air, afforded a too convenient shelter for latrine purposes and a site for the disposal of rubbish, and gave the locality so utterly wretched an aspect that it deterred new people from coming to settle in it. Some complained that wild pigs had returned, and one morning, news was brought me that a tiger (the first known to be in the neighbourhood by the people now living) had killed a cow in Srikistopoor only the night before. Puroolia, one of the most desolate and jungly of these villages, first suffered from fever in 1863; it was intense the first year and continued so for three years, causing great mortality and poverty. So many were prostrated, that the dead were left unburied. Since 1866 the sickness had been steadily diminishing, but during 1871, when there was a very heavy rainfall, fever had slightly increased, and 20 persons had died. What the original condition of the site of this village may have been it is impossible for one to say. When I saw it, it was extremely irregular, full of alternating elevations and hollows, due, I imagine to the action of the rain on the walls and raised foundations of former houses. Dense jungle grew on every waste spot, and new vegetation was springing up. The people were dejected and sallow, and there was a little spleen among the children. It was formerly a prosperous place, with a considerable population of cultivators, labourers, shopkeepers, and weavers. In a petition presented some years ago by the landholders of Hooghly and Burdwan, the population was stated at 3,003—at present it is 406. Jehanunggur had a similar history—it was nearly all jungle with a few scattered houses. Its population is said to have fallen from 1,011 to 344, and its appearance would imply still greater mortality; but as these villages run one into the other, it is difficult to seize on the actual limits of any of them with any approach to accuracy. The tanks in this village were not only horribly foul, but nearly dry. There is a well here, and the water in it was 18 feet from the surface. Polerhat had been affected at the same time and in the same way. It had been a busy place, with a number of shop-keepers and pottery-makers, besides the usual agricultural and labouring classes. Its tanks were *pana*-covered, contaminated, and contained little water. There are several wells here, in some of which the water was 15 feet, in others 25 feet, from the surface. Bhatchalla, Srikistopoor, Margatchee Bhandurtikoree, and Soloonto, are villages here which suffered in a very special degree. In all the people seemed very badly off, and complained of the great rise in the price of the common articles of food during the past ten years. Taking ten villages of this group, the population of which is stated in the petition before alluded to as having been formerly 14,080, I find their present population to be 5,809 only, or less by 59 per cent. But so far from considering this excessive, I believe that it falls short of the truth, and that two-thirds of the population have disappeared. In Bhatchalla and other of these villages, great numbers of human skulls were to be seen lying about among the jungle and by the road-side. The village of Ekdala lies to the eastward of the group just alluded to, and is separated from it by a few rice-fields. Here I had the same history as regards the fever; but there was less jungle, the people were recovering more rapidly, and waking up into life and activity. Building was actively going on outside the former boundary, and there was less sickness and no spleen. I noticed in this place the deepest tank I had seen. I estimated its depth at 25 to 30 feet, but it was almost dry. There was a little pool of dirty water at the bottom, no where knee deep. I

inquired how long it had dried in this way, but no one knew. All I could gather was that it was a very old tank, which partially filled with rainfall and drainage during the rains, and became dry in the hot weather, and that, so far as anyone now living could say, it had always been the case. This village had lost 462 people out of 1,522. There had been no increase of fever in 1871. Poorbusthullee itself appeared a very old town, and the numerous pucca houses, many of them in a ruined state, were more noticeable owing to the destruction of so many of the humbler mud dwellings. It had evidently suffered severely, but the fever was gone now, and here, as in Ekdala, there were signs of returning activity and cheerfulness. I saw several tanks here of considerable size completely dry: some had become shallow from the gradual attrition and washing back of their embankments; others were still deep, but there was not a drop of water in them. The population of this place had diminished from 5,000 to 1,800, and its manufacturing trade was almost extinct.

66. While encamped at Poorbusthullee, I spent a day among the villages to the south-west, in which direction I very soon passed beyond the old fever line of 1863. The villages directly south had suffered in the same way and at the same time as the Poorbusthullee group. Those to the south-west, at a distance of 8 or 9 miles, and which were only five miles due west, had not shared in the fever of 1863 at all. Thus BAGPOOR, about eight miles south-west and $4\frac{1}{2}$ due west, had no fever in 1863, but had suffered in 1871 and had lost 150 people out of 1,000. Knowing that only twelve deaths had been reported at the thana, I asked the chowkedars in the presence of the villagers how many deaths had occurred, and they readily admitted that at least 80 people had died. I inquired why they had not reported it; they only laughed with a sheepish sort of air, and seemed to think—as they are likely enough to think if no one looks after them—that it was a matter of no moment whatever. KOORCHÉE, a small neighbouring village, had a little fever in 1871, and an outbreak of cattle disease, causing 25 deaths. The tanks here were bad, and those at Bagpoor were mere marshes.

67. From Poorbusthullee I rode south-west past Bagpoor through KOOSAGURREAH, MALGURREAH, MASGURREAH, SOODAGURREAH and SAHADAPPOOR, all small agricultural villages and free from fever, across the Khurreah River, which was barely fordable, to NUNDUNHAT. The land round the villages enumerated above is annually inundated by the Khurreah, the water draining off into a bheel to the north-west. Nundunhat is a small place of 400 inhabitants, but is a grain mart, and was full of business and activity. There was no fever; only eight deaths had occurred in the year, and the people looked strong and healthy.

68. NUNAPARAH, SATGUNLUA, and DEGRAPARA, on the route to KHURUZGRAM, were all healthy, and I could hear nothing of fever in the neighbourhood. At Khuruzgram, out of 1,000 inhabitants, only 25 had died in 1871. There was a little spleen among the children, but no bad fever had visited the place within the last 20 years.

69. Through a number of other villages, mostly free from fever, I reached SATGATCHEEA, a large, offete, and filthy old village on the high road between Culna and Burdwan, and in the tract which suffered from the fever in 1866 and 1867. It is an ill-kept straggling place, but there was no very excessive fever, and the place seemed to have partially recovered itself. There was a chemist's shop, and a Bengalee practitioner practising there with whom I conversed, seemed to consider the fever as a thing of the past.

70. I rode from Satgatcheea into MYMAREE, and took the train to Burdwan with a view to revisiting South Burdwan.

71. On the 20th March I left Burdwan for the south again, partly with a view to examine certain portions of the Royna and Khundghose thanas, which I had not visited on my first tour, but mainly, to ascertain what the dispensaries were doing, whether the Inspectors were getting them into order, and what effect they were producing on the health of the people. I followed the same route, crossing the Damoodah, the stream of which, not more than 50 yards broad, was nowhere above the horse's knees, and halted at BABARAKPORE. The pools on the surface by the road-side had dried up, but there was still a small shallow bheel to the north and east of the village. At Babarakpore, I found the people decidedly better, the mortality had ceased, and there were fewer sick. The deaths in this village, which had not been very severely visited, as deduced from a house-to-house inquiry in 48 dwellings, had been 16 out of 208, or 77 per mille. There is a large, shallow tank in the village, which is used both for drinking and ablution, the margins of which are overgrown with rank grass and weed. On its sloping banks I counted 40 graves, the lowest being but a foot from the water's edge, while at least a third of them must be submerged by the rise of the water in the rains. I learnt that the villagers were too poor to incur the expense of cremation, and that the partially burnt bodies were thrown into these shallow graves, which were not filled in with earth, but closed with a bamboo frame-work, on which the excavated earth was placed. In the rains this earth becomes saturated, its weight breaks the bamboo, and, sinking into the hole, forms a concavity in which rain-water necessarily lodges, and, charged with organic matter from the grave, percolates, or during heavy showers, spills over, into the tank below. In the case of graves so near the edge as I have mentioned, the water in the rains would cover them, and the extent and pernicious character of the resulting contamination may be well imagined, especially when cholera corpses were thus disposed of. The village on the high road is slightly raised above

the surrounding rice-fields, is very open, and free from jungle. Its population is about 600. There was no excessive amount of spleen.

72. GOPALPORE, a neighbouring village to the south, had lost 60 out of 700 people, or 85 per mille, in 1871. South of the village is a khal running eastward. The entrance to the village was very offensive from the proximity of some high jungle grass on land used as a latrine. The people did not seem very weakly, but about a fifth of the children had spleen. They formerly got medical relief from Narigram, but now went to Jooblay, or Belsore Dispensary. The streets were badly drained—water lodged in them during the rains.

NARIGRAM, a large village of about 1,500 people, is on the same khal, which dries in the hot weather. The fever had been very severe in 1871, and about 150, or 100 per mille, had died. Spleen was very prevalent. Some of the streets were very low and trodden into mud. The people were poor, but there was no destitution. A few of the inhabitants had been too ill to get in their rice, and were now dependent on what they could earn as labourers. A zemindar here had employed a Native Doctor from Calcutta, who started a dispensary and treated the poor gratis, but took fees from others according to their position. He had now gone away, and they were helpless, so I promised to send a Native Doctor to visit the village twice a week.

73. The villages of BHEEMPORE, BASHODAPOOR, and ARADIPOOR, east and south of Narigram, had also suffered severely.

74. On the following day I went to the little village of SAGRIE, which is close to the high road. The entrance had been through a pool of water, now dry, and the place was but little raised above the rice-field level. Fever had been very intense here; there were still many sick, some of whom were bedridden, and spleen was very prevalent. The people complained that the Native Doctor at Jooblay, when he came to visit them, did not stay sufficiently long or inquired after the sick, but saw a single case and turned away before it became known that he was there. In 31 houses, containing 123 people, there had been 14 deaths in 1871, at which rate the mortality would be 102 per mille.

75. At JOOBLAY (three-quarter mile to the west) a dispensary had been established since the first week in January. I inspected it for the second time, but had little reason to be satisfied with its condition. The out-patients who attended the dispensary were fairly treated, but the visiting was bad, and the inspection purely nominal; the Inspecting Officer coming at 4 P.M., when the dispensary was closed and the Native Doctor should have been visiting. I found the Sagriel villagers' complaint to be well founded, for during several recent visits only one patient was recorded as having been seen there, though the village was very sickly indeed. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Narigram every Monday and Wednesday, Chagram on Tuesdays and Fridays, and to devote Wednesdays and Saturdays to villages near, and to send a copy of my inspection remarks to the Civil Surgeon for his information. Jooblay, which has a Hindu population of 1,200, had been severely visited by the fever, and spleen was very common. At this my second visit there was considerable improvement, but the people looked sickly and tainted, and it was only too clear that there would yet be a considerable amount of unpreventable mortality among them. In 67 houses containing 250 people, there had been 27 deaths in 1871, equivalent to a death-rate of 107 per mille.

76. I proceeded westward across rice-fields to CHAGRAM, a Hindu village of 1,200 inhabitants, on a low, badly-drained site, water lodging about the place for four months in the year. It contained many large pana-covered tanks, in which the water was excessively bad, and even in the daytime in the month of March the air in their neighbourhood was sensibly chilly and raw. Fever had prevailed here for three years, and 150 people had died in the third year, 1871. I found spleen very prevalent.

77. OVAREE, the next village, with a mixed population (Mussulmans predominating), had lost 300 by fever in 1871. Its drainage was pretty good, but the tanks were all in bad order, and the village was overgrown with bamboo jungle. Here also there was a two years' history of fever, but spleen was by no means common, and the people had a less sickly aspect.

78. At KHUNDGHOSE, the thana station, I found a dispensary, but the work of the day was over. The village is very old, effete, and decaying—contains many old ruins, much jungle, and an unusual number of tanks and pools. It was in a filthy condition, and I was not surprised to find that the mortality from fever had been considerable. The population was 3,000, and the mortality in 1871, 250, or 81 per mille.

79. North of Khundghose, almost parallel to the Damoodah, is a road leading from Sudderghat to Bankoora. Crossing this, and traversing rice-fields for about a mile and a half, I came to a tract where the Damoodah evidently overflows every year, depositing so much sand as to impair the fertility of the land. On the river-bank here are some very old villages, which have suffered severely, two of the worst being NARECHA or LARECHA and GOETANPORE. The latter is an exceedingly, closely and irregularly built Hindu village of about 1,500 people, and one of the filthiest places I ever saw. It is full of holes and pits, and seems to have been built with an especial view to preventing air circulation, the road-ways being very narrow and remarkably tortuous. The tanks were all foul, contained rotting leaves and

filth of all kinds; and though the village is on the river-bank, at least half the people drink tank-water. There was a dispensary here, but at the time of my visit the Native Doctor was absent in Burdwan, and had looked up the books and medicines. Fish was said to be plentiful and to be freely eaten, but the people seemed certainly no healthier than their inland neighbours, and spleen was very common. Fever had been here three years, but had been very severe in 1870, the second year, and was still worse in 1871.

80. On my return to camp I passed at nightfall through the low straggly Hindoo village of KAMALPORE. It contained about 1,500 inhabitants, of whom about 100 died in 1871. It seemed a very old village and much overgrown with jungle, and the air within the villages, saturated with moisture from the tanks, was piercingly cold, as compared with the temperature outside.

81. Next morning I went by SUDDERGHAT, JANMOH, and PANGATCHA to BELSORE, a mixed village of 900 inhabitants, and in which a dispensary, managed by a Mahomedan Sub-Assistant Surgeon, had been established. The village is surrounded by low and swampy land, the result of the annual overflow of the Damoodah, and to its east is a thick deposit of sand, due to the same cause. A khal to the north-east, through which the surplus surface water drains away, continues to run all the year round. The condition of the village has been unchanged for years, and the people always suffer from fever to an exceptional degree. During the last three years, however, here, as elsewhere there had been an increase in the number of cases in 1871, during which about 100 per 1,000 of the people had died. I inspected the dispensary, where I found 80 patients in attendance and work going on in a more satisfactory way than in many other dispensaries I had seen. There was a daily average attendance of 100, and except in the matter of quantity (only one day's supply of medicine being dispensed to those coming from a distance), the patients seemed well attended to.

82. The people from the neighbouring villages of BHOLPORE, PANGATCHA, MASHKANDA, KHYIDPORE, CHOTA SALGATCHA, and NOTUNGGRAM, were pallid anæmic creatures, and spleen was enormously prevalent among them. The shortcomings chiefly noticeable in the management of this dispensary were—

(1) Careless compounding, the medicines being prepared in filthy bottles; (2) want of system and method in visiting; (3) waste of time and labour in limiting the supply of medicines to what was required for one day only, a practice which entailed unnecessary suffering and fatigue on the sick coming from a distance, and hampering the work of the dispensary by increasing unnecessarily the number of daily prescriptions and dispensings; (4) neglect to keep copies of indents and other necessary papers, so that accumulations of particular medicines which I found to exist here could not be traced to their origin; (5) a careless mixing together of poisons and ordinary drugs.

83. Revisiting JAROOL, SOONEAH, KAMDEPORE, MAHADIPORE, and KOIORE, I found in all of them evidence of considerable improvement, especially at Koioire. There was less fever, and that which did exist, was chronic. I saw 30 children whose spleens had been much reduced in size by treatment, and the people seemed to freely recognize the value of the relief accorded to them. In Jarool the mortality in 1871 had been 70 per 1,000, in Sooneah 94, in Mahadeopore 70, and in Koioire 92 per 1,000.

85. SEHARA, FAQUIRPORE, SOOLIANPORE, GOPINATHPORE, DFBIBURIPORE and MUNDAL, were next visited. Sehara, a straggling village of about 600 inhabitants, had suffered for two years, 1871 being the worst. It contains a number of tanks, in all of which the water was foul. In some of them, within the village, cremation is performed. Rice cultivation comes up to the village margin. The crops had been good, and there was no distress. There is no khal near. I learned that 25 people had died at the close of 1870, and 100 during 1871, September, October, and November being the months of high mortality. Forty per cent. of the children examined had spleen, and many were jaundiced. They were two miles from a dispensary. No one visited the village. Faquirpore was a still more straggling, irregularly built village, containing much jungle and many shallow *pana*-covered and marshy tanks. It was exceedingly filthy, the small clusters of bamboo here and there being used for latrine purposes. Fever had been present two years, the greatest mortality being in 1871. The people were surly and uncommunicative. Two were patients of the Jooalay dispensary, the others seemed too apathetic to seek relief. Eleven out of 18 children had spleen. Gopinathpore, a village containing about 300 people, half of whom are Hindus and half Mahomedans, had also suffered two years from fever. I saw no fault in the drainage, but the water-supply was bad. There had been a heavy rainfall, but the water did not lodge about the village. There is a small bheel to the eastward, which dries in the hot weather. The people seemed very sickly, and spleen was very prevalent—30 per cent. among the children. There was nothing particular about the village; it was cleaner than many, seemed well-to-do. The people eat fish, the drainage was good; the one bad feature was, the foul state of the tanks. Sixty-five people out of 300 were said to have died, and of these 40 were women. The people had been struck with the disproportionally large mortality among the women and wanted to know the reason. Milk was procurable here, and the place seemed altogether more prosperous than the surrounding villages.

86. DEBIBURPORE, a small village of 200 people, had many sick at the time of my visit.

NARIGRAM.
BHEENPORE.
NUNDAL.
SHAMDASBATH.
BAMODNEPORA.
SEKPORE.
BUMAPOOTUR.
LOTEGRAM.

MIRPORE.
KROLLIAH.
BULLAH.
SHRIKPORE.
BAGDEHPARA.
SOOKOOR.
DOLEPARA.

There was nothing noteworthy either here or at Nundal except the badness of the water. This last is a village of about 350 inhabitants, chiefly Hindus, and is the centre of a line of contiguous villages named in the margin, which for six miles, line both margins of the principal khal in this part of the country. The combined population of these villages must be fully 5,000. When it is remembered that this khal

is a little shallow stream originating a few miles to the west, and dry during four or five months of the year; that the slope is not very considerable and the flow of the water far from rapid; that the whole of this population defecates on its margin, performs cremation there, washes its clothes in it, and fouls the water in every conceivable manner, the condition of the stream, when it reaches the villages a mile or two farther to the eastward, may be well imagined. These villages seemed so far from help, that I recommended the establishment of a dispensary at Nundal, which was promptly carried out by the Civil Surgeon.

87. ADIPORE, INDOTEE, GOPALBERA, DIGALGRAM, BAMONEEAH, RAMCHUNDERPORE, AMRAH, TATTIPARA, and EKLOKEE, villages near the Gheea Nuddee in the south-west corner of Royna thana, were next visited. Adipore and Sunkerpore are small villages, and had suffered two years, 1871 being the worst. In Adipore the mortality was only 50 per 1,000. In Sunkerpore, which contains 118 houses, the mortality during 1871 was only 8 out of 142 persons inhabiting 35 houses, which is only 56 per 1,000. Indotee, a large village with 196 houses and 900 people, of whom four-fifths are Hindus. There had been a heavy rainfall and water lodged in some of the streets. There is no khal near. The crops had been good; there was no destitution; milk was selling at 16 seers the rupee; fish was procurable. The water tanks were very foul, many shallow and full of rank vegetation. The people were very sickly, and most of the children had spleen. In 1871, out of 329 persons inhabiting 63 houses, 50, or 155 per 1,000, had died. This was the second worst year of fever Gopalbera, a straggling filthy little place of 200 houses, the condition of which Mr. Metcalfe and myself had found to be so terrible on my first tour, had improved greatly. Many of the very bad cases had died, but the general aspect of the people had greatly improved. We had ordered the establishment of a dispensary here, but I discovered that the Native Doctor appointed had taken it on himself to open it a mile and a quarter away to the westward, not half a mile from another similar institution, and that our sole object, that of rendering it unnecessary for these sickly people to travel so far for relief, was frustrated. I recommended his removal as untrustworthy: he had dated all his returns from Gopalbera—and his services were dispensed with. The change for the better in the appearance of the people was, however, very noticeable and encouraging. The mortality was less than I had expected to find it. In 50 houses in Bamonepara, containing 224 people, there died in 1871 25, or 111 per 1,000, but every one of these 224 people had been sick. None of the houses were empty, and the fall in the mortality the following year was enormous. I do not know why this place should have been so unhealthy, except that the water was, as usual, very bad. The people seemed very poor, and the village was filthy. Spleen was very common, almost all the children had it. Digulgram, a large village one and three-quarter miles to the westward, in the midst of a group of villages attacked in 1869, had an excellent dispensary managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kusla Chunder Bose, and affording relief to an average of 185 patients daily. The place was in excellent order, the visiting efficient, the sick from a distance received three days' supply of medicine, and everything possible seemed to be done to afford relief and spare the people unnecessary trouble. The following notes of this dispensary are extracted from my pocket-book:—"Visiting this dispensary at 7½ A.M., I find the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder present, and 150 patients in attendance, but only 14 have been seen, which looks as if work had not begun very early. The day's supply of medicine is prepared, but some of the bottles are dirty. The returns are well kept and promptly produceable. I am glad to see that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits surrounding villages, but a little more system is desirable. He should go to Judolee on Mondays and Thursdays, Oochalon on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Khursee on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hospital cooly should go in the early morning, taking with him concentrated medicines, and announce the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's coming. By continuing to go regularly on regular days and at fixed times, patients from outside villages will flock to him for treatment. Patients from intervening villages must attend either the visited places or the dispensary. Every patient should get three days' supply of medicine, which will last till the next visit. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is not giving sufficient food-relief to his patients. I am sorry to see that the Inspecting Officer comes here in the afternoon, when the work is over, and thus prevents the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from going visiting. Eklokee, Tattipara, and Digulgram, might all be inspected in one morning before 10 o'clock. It is to be distinctly understood that weakly children requiring milk, or milk and sago, or milk and soojee, are to have it; it is as necessary, often more so, than the mere medicine." I did not examine the village of Digulgram, but rode on to Bamoneeah, where there was also a dispensary. Bamoneeah is about two miles west of Digulgram. About a mile east of the village, the land begins to slope rather suddenly, the rice-fields are one above another in terraces, patches of wasteland appear, and at the bottom of a considerable

incline, the Gheea Nuddee flows towards the Dalkessur; it contains water all the year round. Bamoneeah is on the irregular sloping ground; its site is very uneven, the streets and ~~place~~ ^{place} varying much in level. It seemed crowded, ill-ventilated, and excessively dirty. The population (Hindu) is 1,100, and the deaths were said to be 245 in six months, more probably 245 since the fever first appeared. The disease had been prevalent three years. The rainfall lodges about the streets. The people are poor, but get and consume fish during the rains. Thirty per cent. of the children had spleen, and the inhabitants generally were sallow and sickly. I should question very much if the place were ever healthy. The dispensary was in a very bad state. The Native Doctor, a mere boy, was doing nothing. The dispensary was not opened till late in the day, the registers were wrongly kept, and not written at the time. No returns were sent in, and the supply of quinine had been allowed to dwindle down to half an ounce, the daily attendance being 200. He had not yet indented for more. As this was the second occasion on which I found things going on badly under him, I recommended his removal. Ramchunderpore, or Kindoor, a large Hindu village, of 1,300 inhabitants, had suffered three years, 1871 being the worst; 200 people were said to have died. The site was irregular, and water lodged in and near the village, which is just above the Ghyee Nuddee. Like all the villages in this neighbourhood, it was jungly, filthy, full of foul lands, and the people were sallow and sickly. Forty per cent. of the children had spleen. The people begged to have the dispensary, which had been removed to Tattipara re-established, but they had been too apathetic to take advantage of it while it was among them. At Tattipara, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was conducting the work in a systematic and satisfactory manner, and had acquired the confidence of the people. Two hundred and eighty-seven per day was the average attendance. Many of the patients, however, come from the other side of the Dalkessur River, from the Goghat and Jehanabad thanas. Tattipara itself is an abominably jungly, dark, and filthy suburb of Eklokee. The place was stamped with a look of poverty and misery. At Eklokee, which is on the left bank of the Dalkessen, there was a dispensary admirably managed by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Percy Lall Sen. The daily attendance would have been 630 or more per diem, but was kept down by giving two days' supply of medicine to every one in the village, and three or four days' supply to those living at a distance. Eklokee, itself, an old village containing over 1,000 people, had been badly stricken, nearly all its inhabitants had suffered, and 150 had died of fever. Most of the patients attending the dispensary, however, came from Jehanabad, on the other side of the river. It was now much improved; the people had lost the apathetic, listless look so common at my first visit, and were more cheerful and hopeful. Eklokee dispensary—(extract from notes.) "Visited at noon; work unfortunately just over. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Native Doctor, and compounders, present. I am sorry to see that the quinine expenditure for this dispensary is estimated at 3½ ounces a day, which is not enough for nearly 700 patients. In a large dispensary like this there should always be a couple of pounds in stock, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon indenting for more whenever the supply falls to that amount. No great amount of visiting can be expected with so large an out-patient attendance as I see here. I have every reason to be satisfied with this dispensary; it is in excellent order. The medicines are clean and carefully prepared, and if the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will only give quinine liberally, using a proper amount of discretion, he will be doing, I think, all that can be done for the people around him. I am sorry to see an intermission in the food relief to-day owing to the cook's illness. A substitute should be got."

88. From Mogulmyree, where my camp was, I rode again to KOIORE. Arriving at 7 A.M., I found 100 people already in attendance at the dispensary and work going on. The Native Doctor in charge was willing enough, but wanted teaching. He was giving quinine in grain doses as an antiperiodic. His medicine bottles were dry and unlabelled; the Tinet. Opii. had no label and was mixed with the medicines in daily use. Visiting was irregular, and limited almost entirely to Koioire. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Akogee, two miles west; Sehara, two miles south-east; and Boyee, two miles north-west, twice a week, sending on concentrated medicines in the early morning, and to omit visiting other villages for the present. Although the patients attending the dispensary were very sickly—anaemia, spleen, dropsy, anasarca, &c., being very common among them, the aspect of the people in Koioire, as a whole, had greatly improved.

89. My next circuit was through KONAH KISTOPORE, OUSHARA, OODGOREH, PASCHUN-PARA, DHARAL, and POLASON. Konah Kistopore, a village of 550 people, had also improved since I first saw it. It has one large rather good tank, and a number of others which were very bad; the people do not discriminate, however, and use one as much as the other. The fever had been here two years; 80 per 1,000 had died in 1871, and 18 out of 30 children examined had spleen. The place was not so bad as many others that I had visited. Oushara was very bad still. It seemed to contain about 400 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths were Mahomedans. Like all Mahomedan villages, it is excessively filthy, full of manure heaps (some on the margins of tanks) and holes containing refuse. The tanks were all bad but one, which had been cleaned two years before. In two (out of four) *paras* containing 40 houses and 167 people, 22, or 131 per 1,000, had died in 1871, the second and worst year of the disease. A khal passes through the village, which is dry for four or five months in the year. The drainage was good, no signs of water lodging about or near the

village. One-third of the inhabitants still looked sickly, and one-third of the children examined had hypertrophied spleen. Oodgoreh, a small equally dirty little village of 150 people, was much in the same state; two-thirds of the people had been ill, and 25 had died. Dharal is a large straggling village with detached *parahs*, much bamboo jungle, a filthy, neglected-looking place, containing 300 houses and 1,200 inhabitants. On the bank of a khal which passes through it were to be seen the earthen pots, some of the clothes and pillows of recently-burnt corpses. The tanks were in a very bad condition, and the patches of bamboo jungle here and there were the latrines of the majority of the population. The people seemed cowed and depressed as well as sickly; spleen was very prevalent. I had no fault to find with the drainage. That the place had been badly hit was evident from the results of an inquiry in two *parahs*, where, out of 231 people inhabiting 41 houses, 65, or 280 per 1,000, had died in 1871. I found afterwards that the disease had clung to the place in 1872 also, 25, or 151 per 1,000; of the surviving 165 in the same houses having died that year. Paschunpara is a sort of suburb of Polason, and exactly like Dharal in all its features. Polason, a Hindu village of 900 or 1,000 people, on the same khal as Dharal, is a large straggling place on an uneven irregular site; it is built in detached *parahs*, and contains much bamboo jungle. The drainage seemed good; filth and bad water seemed the distinguishing features of the place. I counted 60 graves on one spot at the edge of the town. I could not account for so many graves, as Hindus generally burn their dead, and only a sixteenth of the inhabitants were Mahomedans. I believe that when many deaths happen in one family, the people are too poor to burn the corpses—it costs Rs 5 at least to burn one effectually—and so, partially burn them to satisfy the custom and bury the rest. I was assured that 300 or 400 had died. In Japara, containing 43 houses and 256 people, there were 48 deaths, = 189 per 1,000.

90. These four filthy villages, viz. *Dharal*, *Puschunpara*, *Baushapokur*, and *Polason*, are situated on a khal flowing eastward, and form the western extremity of a long line of contiguous villages which line the margins of the same nuddee for five miles. These villages are *Bhugobutteepore*, *Rambatee*, *Julukhond*, *Saknona*, *Arvoce*, *Neloot*, *Digra*, *Basceah*, *Mosee*, *Googunea*; they contain between them about 8,000 people. From the results of house-to-house inquiry in those villages printed in italics, I found that out of 2,025 people, 288, or 137 per 1,000, had died in 1871. *Polason* and *Dharal* are on the high road, an old road now only used for foot and under village traffic, leading from *Johanabad* to *Sudderghat*. At *Polason* there was a dispensary, but the Native Doctor, a Mussulman, had closed it at 11 a.m., and, instead of living on the spot, had removed to the extreme end of the village. The register was kept by a villager. The medicines were very dirty. The compounder had run away 10 days before, but the fact had not been reported. No visiting was done, the Inspecting Officer's visits were made in the afternoon or at night, and he had only been twice in three months. I reported the condition of things.

91. *Oochalan*, *Mirpore*, *Sreerampoor*, and *Chakchandani Keoleh*, *Paeta*, *Shirpore*, *Mohunpore*, and *Gotan*, were next visited. *Oochalan* is on the high road between *Burdwan* and *Eklokee*, the great highway between *Burdwan* and *Midnapore*. There is a serai here and an enormous tank with 22 feet high embankments on the road-side. About 75 per cent. of the people had been sick, and in 1871, the third year of the prevalence of the disease, 100 per mille had died. The serai portion of the village was clean, but the village of *Oochalan* itself was as dirty and ill-kept as the other villages in this locality. *Mirpore* and *Sreerampoor* are very near together, separated only by a khal, which flows south to the *Dalkessur*, and is dry during several months in the year. *Mirpore* is also situated on a cross-road going south-east and connecting *Oochalan* with *Gotan*. In their neighbourhood also, there is a considerable cluster of villages on each side of the khal, extending for a couple of miles, and consisting of *Mirpore*, *Chakchandani*, *Sreerampore*, *Bamoonpara*, *Nassipore*, *Keshubpore*, *Rusoolpore*, *Bamooncinga*, &c., the population, chiefly Mahomedan, being about 4,000. The villages resemble in every respect those of the *Polason* group. They had begun to suffer in 1870, but the mortality was trifling till 1871, when about 120 per mille died. In all of them spleen was prevalent; all the tanks were excessively foul, and the same careless habits regarding defecation, cremation, burial, and cleanliness, existed here as in *Polason* and *Dharal*. *Chakchandani*, the southernmost village, was the least jungly, but the most severely smitten; the people looked very ill, and almost all the children had spleen. On my first visit I was assured that 100 out of 600 had died in 1871. On my second visit I found that in *Dokeepara*, containing 27 houses, a much higher mortality had obtained; the deaths in 1871 among 138 inmates being 47, or 339 per 1,000. There was a dispensary at *Mirpore* with a daily attendance of 131 out-patients, but the work was not well done. Visiting was neglected, and I had to report the Native Doctor for neglect, and the Inspecting Officer also.

92. I now turned south-east by *PAETA*, *SHIRPORE*, and *MOHUNPORE* to *GOTAN*. *Paeta* was another *Dharal*, a great straggling village, on an uneven site, consisting of several closely built *paras*, separated by bamboo jungle, tanks, and bare land. The fever had prevailed three years, and I was assured that 250 people had died. The villagers assessed the population at 1,500; the census taken after the period of highest mortality gives 700. From the aspect of the village I should have estimated 1,500 at least, but the place is so straggling that

one may easily be deceived. It is a Hindoo village on the same khal (the Mindessuree) as the Mirpoor and Chakohandar group, but the fever appeared here in 1869, a year earlier than there. Most of the tanks were excessively bad; the place was dirty and contained too much jungle to allow the air to circulate freely. Defecation was practised in the village among the bamboos and on the tank margins. All the children seemed sickly, and there was a great deal of spleen. As the neighbouring villages were also bad and distant from any relief, I recommended the establishment of a dispensary in *Paeta*, and about a fortnight later the Native Doctor's necessary establishment was supplied by the Civil Surgeon. I arranged for a suitable house before leaving the village, and left instructions for visiting Mohunpore and Chota Boinal twice a week. Shirpore, a dirty little Hindoo village on a low and badly drained site, almost joins *Paeta* to the eastward, and is one of a group of six or seven almost contiguous villages on the Mindessuree Khal. I estimated the population at 400, and was told that 100 people had died. There were many cases of fever at the time of my visit, and in one house which I visited, containing at the beginning of the year a family of 30 persons, there had been eleven deaths, and all the inmates had been ill. Water evidently lodged in the streets, which were worked into mud by the traffic. The tanks were bad, and one in immediate proximity to the house in which there had been the excessive mortality mentioned above, contained a brownish liquid full of organic contamination, and smelling strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. Mohunpore, about three miles to the eastward, apparently a very old village, with a half-Hindoo half-Mahomedan population of 500 or 600, had suffered since 1869. The year of highest mortality was 1871. This village also, seemed badly drained, and water lodged in the streets. It is an effete, decaying old place, horribly unclean, full of collections of refuse, manure, and dirt heaps and holes. The water-supply was very much contaminated. I found the people very churlish and uncommunicative, and very sickly: spleen was very common. Gotan, five miles eastward, was the nearest dispensary. I informed the people of the intended dispensary at *Paeta*, and that they would be visited twice a week. They seemed too apathetic and broken down, however, to care much about the matter. Gotan is a large Hindoo village of about 1,200 people. It was first attacked in 1869, and had lost about 300 by fever. It is on a level site with open low country, quite devoid of vegetation to the south and east. Two miles east is the Damoodah, and the intervening country is traversed by the network of khals which drain the eastern portion of Khundghose and the northern and central borders of thana Royna, and is also inundated annually. The people were not nearly so ickly as in the western villages, nor was spleen nearly as prevalent. I inspected the dispensary, where the attendance was only 100 per diem. The Inspecting Officer, who lived only 6 miles off, had only visited it twice, viz. on the 21st January and 12th March. The people seemed to be fairly attended to except in the matter of quantity, the doses of quinine prescribed, being much too small. Visiting was neglected. No visiting register was kept, nor any account of the quinine expenditure, and the returns appeared to be sent in very irregularly. I directed the Native Doctor to visit Alumpore, one and three quarter miles to the west, every Monday and Thursday, and the next day wrote him to visit Boro Boenah every Tuesday and Friday. I noticed just outside Gotan that cremation was performed on the margin of a tank.

93. KOTFSELIM, two miles east, is on the Damoodah river bank, on uneven ground ploughed into holes and channels by the inundation. The river is bunded here, and as the water cannot drain into it, it flows to the southward. The village is small, contains about 250 people, chiefly Hindus, and had lost 40 by fever. The people did not appear unhealthy; there was but little spleen. Fish was eaten by most of them, and tank-water used for drinking, but the tanks being annually flushed by the inundation, the water is good.

93A. At ATARPORE and SINGAPORE, small villages on irregular broken ground, and consisting of little clusters of houses built on mounds, and having low land full of holes and pools around them, there was no fever or spleen. The principal complaint was that the bund had been broken and their crop destroyed by inundation. Water lodges round these villages for five months every year.

94. Through BORO BOENAH, a large village built in clusters on irregular ground on the inundation area, and PASUNDA, a sickly village, three years afflicted, and deprived by fever of a fifth of its population, I rode into ARORR, where I had been two and a half months before and had opened a dispensary. I found great improvement in the aspect of the place and people; there were still many sick; mortality had almost ceased. This village is one of the Dharal and Polason group, being situated on the same khal; it was, however, attacked one year earlier, viz. in 1869. The mortality in 1871 among 368 inmates of 62 houses, which constitute three out of its ten *paras*, was 31, or 84 per 1,000, but it had suffered much in 1870 also. The dispensary was affording relief to 140 patients a day, and seemed to be efficiently managed.

95. NELOOT, an adjoining village of 400 people, situated on the same khal, just west of the inundation area, had suffered much less. The proportion of sick did not appear to be smaller, but fewer people had died, only 14 out of 240 inmates of 50 houses (60 per 1,000) having succumbed in 1871; but there had been much mortality in 1870. There were only 41 persons

per house in 1871, which is 26 below the thana average in January 1872; so that this village appears to have been favorably circumstanced as regards the crowding of its inhabitants.

96. NITROKHOOND, another village of the same group, suffered much more severely, the mortality in 1871 in 33 houses among 157 persons being 38, or 242 per 1,000; here there were 4·7 inmates per house. Nitrokhoond is shut in by villages east, south, and west, while Neloot is open on three sides.

97. DEGRA, which is almost a suburb of Neloot, lost 20 people out of 202 inhabitants of 45 houses, equal to 100 per 1,000.

98. ROYNA, the thana station, two miles north of Nitrokhoond, contains about 1,500 people, one-third Mussulmans. It is an irregular straggling village, much the same as regards cleanliness and water-supply as the other villages to the south. Arriving at 11, A.M. I found the dispensary closed, and both Compounder and Native Doctor absent. The former lived at one end of the village, and the Native Doctor along with the Inspecting Officer, in whose house also all the dispensary papers and records were kept, at the other. The Native Doctor informed me that people began to attend at 7 A.M., and that between that hour and 10½ he had seen and prescribed for 296 patients! There was no visiting outside Roynah; only one day's medicine was supplied to people who came from a less distance than four miles. The medicines were badly prepared, and the dispensary was in a most untidy condition. I directed the Native Doctor to live at the dispensary, and to visit certain villages twice a week. As to the Inspecting Officer, he knew nothing about the dispensaries, only visiting them at night, after the work was over, when it was impossible to test their working, and I had already reported his neglect.

98A. Before crossing the River Damoodah *via* SUCKFATOPORE to SELIMABAD, JAMALPORE, JARGRAM, and AHPARA, I called at the Sreekistopoor dispensary at 8 A.M. Work was going on actively, and the state of the dispensary can best be gathered from the following extract from my note-book at the time:—"Visited Srikistopoor on the 30th March 1872 at 8 A.M. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Native Doctor, and four Compounders, are at work, and 3 to 400 people are in attendance. I find at this place system, order, cleanliness, and attention. On my way hither I continually heard the people of the neighbouring, and some of distant villages speak in praise of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and of the institution. His skill, kindness, and successful treatment, were uniformly well spoken of, and in no instance was there any complaint. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon examines and prescribes for patients, and the Native Doctor enters them in the register. Two Compounders prepare medicines, and two others dispense them through separate small grated windows. The building is very inconvenient and quite unsuited to its purpose, but the very best is made of it, and I am both pleased and surprised to see how easily and smoothly the heavy work is carried on in such a place. The daily average of nearly 500 represents a real average of nearly 2,000, for no patient gets less than two, and some three, four, six, and eight days' medicine. Some patients come 20 miles, and many 8 or 10 miles. I am sorry to see that the store contains only 8 ounces of quinine, a quantity not more than sufficient for one day's expenditure, and to learn that the 3 lb a week hitherto supplied has been reduced to 1 lb. When it is remembered that this dispensary efficiently relieves four or more times as many people as any other dispensary in the district, with the exception perhaps of Elokee, it is not to be wondered at that its quinine expenditure should be proportionately large. In some of the dispensaries I have lately seen, the falling off in attendance is evidently due to the curtailment of the quinine dispensed and the substitution of arsenic. Many villagers have told me that they would not go for medicine now, for that it gave them headaches, diarrhoea, and caused bloody stools, without checking the fever. This was the case near Gotan, where arsenic has been largely substituted for quinine. Parsimony in the supply of quinine will simply ruin this dispensary, the best, most efficient, and most intelligently managed that we have. The medicines are clean. I have examined them in the bottles of the patients whom I met *en route*, as well as in the stock bottle. A considerable amount of systematic visiting is done cheerfully, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon informing me that he is able to visit Selimabad twice a week; I have advised his doing so and explained to him the system he should pursue. Returns and records are well kept, and there is no fault whatever to be found with the dispensary. Food relief is not succeeding; only seven people attend; the sick and weakly are ashamed to attend daily and eat with beggars. I advise that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon continue as formerly to supply sago and milk to such poor weakly patients as really need it, and let the absolutely destitute go to the depot."

99. SRIKISTOPOOR, a very old and large village, extended along the river-bank of the Damoodah, and continuous with Jote Sreeram and half a dozen other villages for three miles, was attacked in 1868, after Selimabad, the opposite bank, had begun to suffer. It lies on the eastern edge of the inundated part, and has a high bund between it and the Damoodah water. The village was now steadily improving, and contributed but few of the dispensary patients, most of whom came from neighbouring, but many from distant, villages.

100. SELIMABAD, on the opposite bank, a little southward, is situated close to the mouth of the Kana Nuddee, now closed by a bund. It has a bund between it and the Damoodah, and a second bund behind it, and seems consequently to be deprived of all drainage whatever. The water on the banks is very foul and shallow. The interval between the Damoodah

and the Kana Nuddee bund is sandy and several acres in extent, which is covered annually by the Damoodah, the water being only kept out of the village by the bund. The percolation beneath the bund must keep the soil of Selimabad damp. There was a great amount of chronic sickness, especially of anæmia, debility, malarious cachexia, spleen, &c. The police were all ill, and nearly all the men and women had spleen. It appeared to me that the fever I saw was simply due to local causes, especially impeded drainage, and could only be obviated by sluicing the bund and adopting suitable measures for efficiently draining the site of the village.

101. JARGRAM and ATHIPARA were in much the same state as at my last visit (*vide* paragraph 18). There was an enormous amount of chronic malarious disease in these and the neighbouring villages. The result of our endeavours to ameliorate the condition of these people by opening a dispensary and placing the means of relief at their very doors may be gathered from the following extract from my inspection notes as written at the dispensary :—“Visited Athpara on the 18th and 19th May; 70 patients in attendance, but the work of the day has not begun; not one patient has been seen. Native Doctor hastily called down as I arrived. The Native Doctor tells me that he went out to visit villages last evening and did not return till midnight, hence he is late this morning. He has no ink that I can write with, can get none here, he says, and though he sends to Burdwan for medicines, has not sent to buy ink, where it can be got. I find the dispensary removed from the place selected for it by the Magistrate and myself to a two-storied building of more pretension, but less central, and having less space about it. The Native Doctor explains that he came away because the zemindar's gomasta wished him to do so and gave him this house. Even had this been the case, he had no right to remove without the order of his superior officer, the Civil Surgeon, but I do not believe it. I think he has come here from preference, for I find from the Inspector's notes on his last visit that a rent of Rs. 3 has been demanded, which would hardly have been the case had the zemindar given him the house. I am now applied to for the rent by a poor man who complained that the house was taken from him; that he has had no rent as yet, and is not willing that it should be occupied by others. I note that the dispensary was closed on the 12th after 40 patients had been seen, and was only re-opened on the 16th, so that for three and a half days no work went on. The Native Doctor explains that it was useless to keep it open, for, being the time of Mohurram, no one would come; but a note in the weekly return says it was because there were no medicines, the Native Doctor having neglected to indent for any. There is only one copy of one weekly return, no quinine daily expenditure book, and no visiting register. Native Doctor says he had orders since 23rd, six days ago, to keep such a book, and is going to begin. There is no distribution of sago and milk to those who need them; there is no visiting. Native Doctor says he visits the *paras* of this village. He went to Daspoore on the 17th and saw one patient. He only prescribes for bedridden people in outside villages; tells the others to visit the dispensary; has been forbidden to visit any neighbouring sick villages that happen to be in Hooghly district! This place has been inspected once by the Inspecting Officer, who came at 1 p.m., not the time to see the place in working order; in fact the Native Doctor should have been starting on his visits. If this dispensary cannot be better managed than this, it had better be closed. The Native Doctor is negligent, incompetent, and lazy, and should be dismissed forthwith. I find some dirty looking fluids in earthen chatties, and was going to complain that washings were not thrown away at once; it turns out, however, that these curious solutions are the day's medicines for distribution. There are no stock bottles, and the Native Doctor has not indented for any; but on 24th instant, a month after his first need of them, he copied the Inspector's remarks on the subject, and sent them into the Civil Surgeon; has received no bottles yet. I think some notice should be taken of the Inspector's neglect to visit and put in order these dispensaries. He has easy work, but does not do it. I note with regret that the Native Doctor has been ordered to give quinine in small doses, as an antiperiodic, two grains only, and that he gives no larger dose.”

102. I recrossed the river and rode along the bund to the northward, to see what was doing in the BULRAMPORE dispensary, opened at the joint recommendation of Mr. Metcalfe and myself, in January. On the way, I saw a party of villagers repairing and strengthening the bund at a point about three-fourths of a mile north of Srikistopoor, where it seemed to have partially given way. If this bund were not kept up, the consequences, it seemed to me, would be very disastrous as regards the villages on the right bank. The flood of the Damoodah would carry away the whole of the remaining portion of the bund, sweep away the villages and their old decaying buildings, and cause an enormous loss of life and property. Bulrampore is a poor-looking little village of wretched huts, containing about 250 people. One hundred and fifty-five per day were attending the dispensary, but most of them came from other villages. In the place itself the people did not seem to appreciate the dispensary, and the house assigned for it was utterly inappropriate. The following extract from my notes indicate the condition and working of the institution :—“Visited Bulrampore on the 22nd and 30th March 1872. Native Doctor and Compounder present; 126 patients have been seen; and 40 are waiting. The people of Bulrampore have given a very bad house for the dispensary; the Native Doctor and Compounder cannot live in it, and unless they give a better place I think the dispensary should be moved to some neighbouring village that

will better appreciate what is being done for it. The visiting arrangements are bad and unsystematic. Native Doctor takes a few spleen, jalap, and quinine powders, and gives them for every conceivable ailment, telling the people to come to the dispensary for better medicine. He seems to think that his object in visiting is to tell the people to come here. I see that he treats intermittent fever in adults with one-grain doses of quinine, and epistaxis with spleen powders. The Inspector visited this place once since its establishment on 20th February, viz. 8th March, at 4 P.M. as usual, and found every thing in admirable working order! There are only 2 oz. quinine in stock. Indent for 1lb was sent 26th March, but 4 oz. only were supplied to a dispensary with a daily attendance of 200 patients. How long is this supposed to last? If quinine be prescribed as an antiperiodic in one-grain doses, the patients will soon cease to come; as it is, many go from here to Srikistopoor. I met a girl just now passing this place from Sodepore, two miles away, *en route* for Sreekistopore. This Native Doctor gives no sago or milk to his poor weak patients, and has received no order to do so. The Compounder here is working unwillingly, and wishes to leave; he is not a regular Compounder, and is not skilful. Too many powders are given. I know that Dr. Mantell does not approve of this, and wishes mixtures to be given. I advise the Native Doctor to follow this plan, especially in children's cases, as the powders are taken home and laid aside. It is so troublesome to administer powders to children, that the parents' patience is exhausted after a couple of trials, and no further use is made of the medicine."

103. Skirting BOROGAM, I came to SHADIPORE, a very old Hindoo ($\frac{1}{4}$ th Mahomedan) village, and an effete-looking place with decaying pucca houses, execrably bad tanks and water holes, and more vegetation than was consistent with salubrity. The fever had been here four years, and though there were no new cases, and the mortality had decreased much, chronic sickness yet remained. About a fourth of the population had died, and spleen was very prevalent. As this place seemed more suitable for a dispensary than Bulrampore, and was more in the midst of the villages from which the Bulrampore patients chiefly come, I ordered the dispensary to be moved here, having first arranged for a suitable house to be provided.

104. CHAKNADIGGEE, the next village to the north, also had the fever in 1868; and JAMADA, a small village on a sandy soil, the result of Damoodah inundation, had suffered enormously. It is a little place of about 200 people, but I counted 20 new graves in one spot, and 30 more in another about a hundred yards distant.

105. I crossed the river here to GOPALPORE, a Hindoo village just within the bund on the left bank, and only seven miles from Burdwan. There the fever had happened in 1868, steadily increasing in intensity all 1871, which was the year of greatest mortality. It is a dark, gloomy little place, with about 400 inhabitants. There is an old dried up khal close by, but it has been in its present state for the last half century at least. The people are chiefly 'cultivator' labourers, but there are also shankaries (shell bracelet-makers). The river-water is available in close proximity, but most of the inhabitants resort to the tanks, which are, as usual, all bad. The following figures exhibit pretty clearly how terribly this village suffered from the fever:—

Out of 47 houses, 11 were empty and one deserted.

Out of 233 inmates, 60, equal to 257 per 1,000, died in 1871.

Out of the 173 survivors, 27, equal to 154 per 1,000, died in 1872.

106. From Gopalpore I rode into Burdwan, feeling unwell and yet scarcely knowing what was the matter with me. I went down by train next day to Calcutta, returning the same night. Two days afterwards I had an attack of dengue, which stopped my travelling. Afterwards I had an attack of continued fever, which kept me in bed for some time. After recovery I became subject to intermittent fever and neuralgia, which I have never been able to completely shake off.

TOUR OF 1872-1873.

107. On the 22nd December 1872 I left Calcutta for Burdwan, where I stayed for three days, inspecting suburban dispensaries. On the morning of the 26th I moved northward to KURJUNNA and camped there. From this point I made circuits in the villages which I had visited the year before, viz. KURJUNNA, MEERPARA, SONUREH, AUREH, AMAROL, &c. I also inspected the MAHACHANDA dispensary. Meerpara was somewhat improved, but there was still much sickness; the same might be said of Kurjunna. The Native Doctor of Mahachanda, who had been directed to visit both these places, had neglected to carry out the order. On inspecting his dispensary at 9 A.M., I found that only sixteen patients had been seen, and that 80 were waiting. His excuse was that the people do not come early, but here they were, and waiting. I had been told by the inhabitants of outside villages that "whereas the medicine they formerly received was good, that now dispensed, was no better than water and did not benefit them. I also saw people who had been taking medicine for eight months without relief. I desired therefore to ascertain what doses of quinine he was prescribing. To this end choosing a day at hazard, the 10th December, I went through the register with him and found that 730 grains had been prescribed. Turning to the quinine expenditure

book, I found that only 330 grains were actually used; there was a discrepancy of 400 grains. On looking over his medicines, I found him in possession of 4,110 grains of quinine in excess of the quantity he ought to have; besides which, eight ounces received five days before had never been entered at all. He had also obtained a second supply of aromatic spirits of ammonia by falsely affirming that he had none in store. An analysis of his visiting in one month showed that on 20 out of 28 days his visits were confined to Mahachanda itself. Only four outside villages were seen, and these only once. He kept no record of the people he visited. He made three visits during the year down to Aureh, and had seen 60 people on one day. The Aureh villagers had assured me that they had never seen his face. At Kurjunna he had only been, when sent for and paid, and it was evident that his visiting book was full of false statements. He was limiting his attention to Mahachanda itself, and there, principally to the well-to-do. I sent a memorandum in detail to the Civil Surgeon concerning all the man's misdeeds, and the names of the people in Kurjunna who had paid him. I also pointed out the very perfunctory manner in which the Inspecting Officers carried out their instructions.

108. Proceeding through BELUNDA, BELDANGA, NOTOONGAON to ARORE, I halted and examined the condition of the village and inspected the dispensary. All these villages were improving; the mortality had fallen to half or nearly half that of 1871. New cases were rarer, and all the sickness remaining was chronic. The Arore Dispensary was also going to ruin for want of proper inspection. *For 30 consecutive days there was a uniform expenditure of 280 grains of quinine.* Taking seven of these days at random, the quinine prescribed was often nearly double that expended; and while for the seven days 3,159 grains were prescribed, only 1,960 grains were dispensed. On no day did the expended and prescribed quantity nearly agree. Comparing the amount in stock with the expenditure entries, I found an excess of 1½ ounces; so that the people had not only had less than was prescribed, but less than the amount alleged to be expended. I sent a memorandum regarding this state of things to the Civil Surgeon, and extract from it the following remarks on the Inspecting Officer:—"It would not be too much to expect from Inspecting Officers that if they do not teach their subordinates, they should at least see that orders are carried out; that visiting is really done; that returns are correctly filled in; and that the people get a *sufficiency* of quinine, if they get any at all. The Inspector of this circle might just as well get his remarks printed beforehand and paste them in the book: they are all alike: 'Inspected——Dispensary, found——patients had been attended to, of which——were new cases. Daily average for past week——. Number of admissions——.——oz. of concentrated solutions of quinine have been expended. Pocket-case and instruments in good order. Medicines of good quality (!) and properly arranged. *Native Doctor informed me——, &c.* How much better if one could occasionally see '*I informed the Native Doctor——;—*for instance, I informed the Native Doctor that such and such villages were very badly in want of medical aid, and directed him to afford it on such and such days, and in such and such a way. I informed the Native Doctor that the reason why people in such and such a village were ceasing to attend was, not because they were cured, as he alleges, but because they have lost faith in him, and say that his medicine is no better than water. I informed the Native Doctor that, instead of dragging chronic cases of sickness 1 to 4 miles daily, and entirely neutralizing any good effect of the medicine by inducing fatigue and causing unnecessary exposure, he had better give them three or four days' medicine at a time. I informed the Native Doctor that I found his statement of visits to such and such villages to be pure invention, and warned him that I have my eye on him, and that the continuance of his travelling allowance and staff depend on his giving me no reason to find fault in future." I am sorry to say, from what I see of the dispensaries and the kind of inspection bestowed on them, that in my opinion every shilling paid for such inspection has been worse than wasted. These Native Doctors need a little help to keep them straight—some one whose eye they know to be over their work, and who will look below the surface. Without this, they get careless, negligent, idle, and lapse into lying and speculation. This Arore man is really a good man for a locally entertained Native Doctor, but he has had no help and no supervision. With a little of both he would not have got into a muddle and lost the faith of his patients. I visited several of the villages and saw the patients whom the Native Doctor entered as visited by him at their homes, but except in one instance, viz. at Bamsore, all the patients had been to the dispensary, and not one had been seen at home.

109. From ARORE I went through RAMPORE, SHAIR, BAMSORE, MAHTORAH, MOORAIPORE, KOOLABA, MUNGLICOTE to NOTOONGRAM. Except at Bamsore, where fever had appeared since my visit ten months before, all these places were improving. The Munglicote Dispensary was in a shocking state, and I reported its condition in detail to the Civil Surgeon. I may add here that the result of these reports was that the Civil Surgeon took very prompt action in the matter, explained their duties very fully to the Inspecting Officers, and his determination to have them properly performed; and from the reports subsequently submitted by them, and sent to me by Dr. French for perusal, it was quite evident that a great change for the better had been effected, and that the perfunctory and bad inspection, of which I had had to complain, was a thing of the past.

110. Continuing my tour westward from Munglicote, through ARAL, AUTGARAH, ANDHORE, GODESHTA, BYRAGEETOLA, KESHORA, GOPALBERA, I camped at CHANUK, and spent

a week in examining the country and state of the villages. Improvement was everywhere perceptible, save in the recently attacked village of Autgarah and in the old, effete villages of Amdhobe and Godshsta.

111. While at Chanuk, Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, paid me a visit and saw some of these villages.

112. From Chanuk I rode through ESUNDA, ICHAPORE, PALPARA, MONGULPARA GOBINDPORE, BOROGAM, KULLIANPORE to BHEDEAH on the railway line. While at Bhedeah I visited the Pogram Dispensary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the westward.

113. I hurried through these places in order to examine BEERBHOOM, where the fever had been reported to exist on the high laterite beds of that district, and where, therefore, I should see it under new conditions of soil level and drainage, from those which had accompanied my experience of the disease in Burdwan.

TOUR OF BEERBHOOM.

114. Following the public road from Bhedeah, I crossed the Adjai into Beerbhoom. The first village I entered was SHEOPORE, through which I had to pass on my way to BOLPORE, but the condition of this place was so deplorable, and the aspect of the people so utterly wretched, that I stayed in it for a couple of hours, and, returning next day, encamped in the village. Sheopore is a very old, effete, filthy place, situated on the top and southern slope of a hummock of the old alluvium, about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a mile north of the Adjai river. Being on a slope, it drains with facility, the western and northern portions, being much higher than the southern quarter of the town, which, however, is higher than the land to its south. It seems to have been a place of considerable commercial importance, but has now an aspect of decadence. Before the construction of the railway it had a large population, but when the line was completed, many of its wealthy mahajuns and produce-dealers deserted it for Bolpore, which, being on the line, is more conveniently situated for trading purposes. It was still, however, very populous at the time of the outbreak of the fever, but has lost at least a third of its inhabitants. At the time of my visit, all business seemed at a standstill; almost all the people were sick, listless, and disheartened. I never saw a more cheerless, wretched place. I visited every quarter of the town, and by a house-to-house visitation in three *paras*, BODDEEPARA, ROTHOLA, and RUSOOLGUNGE, ascertained the actual mortality of the past season. In Bodeepara, out of 76 houses, seven were deserted, the inhabitants having fled on account of the fever; in 69 houses, containing in July 327 people, 86 had died in six months, and 183 were sick at the time of my visit. In Rothola, out of 40 houses, two were deserted, two contained no inhabitants, the former inmates having died. In the remaining 36 houses, 44 out of 165 people had died in the preceding six months, and 98 were suffering from fever or its sequelæ. In Rusoolgunge, out of 76 houses, two were deserted, two had lost all the inmates from fever, and in the remaining 72 there had been 100 deaths out of 236. The following table exhibits the mortality of these *paras* separately and combined —

PARA	Houses	Population	Deaths.	Sick	Mortality ratio per 1,000
Bodeepara	72	327	86	183	260
Rothola	36	165	44	97	218
Rusoolgunge	72	337	101	218	299
Total	180	829	231	498	276

These figures seem incredible, but were obtained by questioning the people in their houses. During the process, which was not hurried, the neighbours stood round and talked the matter over, and I have every reason to believe—and the appearance of the place fully justified the belief—in their accuracy. First the present population of each house was ascertained; then how many were now sick and how many had been sick; when they died, whether before or after the rains; and only those deaths were noted which were said to have occurred during the past rainy season. In the centre of the town is a fine deep tank completely shut in by houses and surrounded with trees and vegetation. To reach it I had to pass through the little enclosures of houses on its bank. I found that the inhabitants of these houses were in the habit of defecating on the bank, which at the time of my visit was covered with ordure. There were some fine tanks to the west also, but much neglected, and the water they contained was evidently full of organic matter and smelt badly. In the streets were to be seen the discarded bedding and pillows of the dead and the cotton stuffing of

the latter blowing about the place. In some of the streets I found the same state of things as at Munglecote: the present dwellings were built within thick walls, evidently of much older date than the houses, and in such localities the fever seemed to have been especially deadly. One such house, quite empty, with the ashes of the last inhabitant and his pillow and bedding lying in front of the door, I photographed. This practice of burning the last inhabitant on the spot, was commonly practised, I saw several instances of it. The water-supply of this place was execrable so far as the tanks were concerned, but the river being less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile away, there was no necessity for using tank water. The poor, however, will in their ignorance, and to save themselves trouble, use whatever water is nearest, and I have no doubt that it was from the tanks rather than the stream that the majority of the inhabitants of Sheopore drew their water-supply. I found a Native Doctor here doing absolutely nothing. He said he saw 50 patients a day, but very few of them seemed to come again. The state of the dispensary and the condition of the place may be gathered from the following extract from a letter on the subject addressed by me to the Commissioner

From C. J. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, to C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Camp Soopore in Bolpore,—(No. 16, dated 10th January 1872.)

"I PASSED through this village (Soopore) yesterday on my road to Bolpore, but found it in so deplorable a condition that I returned here to-day to ascertain more precisely the state of the place and see what can be done to help the people.

"Soopore has been visited by the fever with exceptional severity. The people are depressed and utterly broken down by suffering, are quite apathetic, and need some assistance sorely. The mortality has been enormous, the sickness almost universal, and so many who have survived thus far have either splenic enlargement, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, or œdema, that, notwithstanding our best endeavours, the mortality next year must be very heavy.

"There is a so-called dispensary here, and an extremely indolent locally-entertained Native Doctor, whom I found in the middle of a very sickly village almost without patients. He has his dispensary on the second story of a pucca building, only to be reached by ascending a steep, narrow, winding staircase, and when I ask him why he does not see the sick below stairs, coolly tells me that if the patients are too weak to come upstairs, they can send their friends. I have convicted him of neglect to give medicine to applicants, and of general neglect, and removed him, putting temporarily in his place a Native Doctor who was with me, and who is very earnest, but whose energy is in inverse proportion to his skill, and who is not at all fit for permanent location here.

"My object in addressing you is to ask you to be so good as to obtain from Burdwan a good (not locally entertained) Native Doctor and Compounder to replace the man I have temporarily appointed, to obtain a full supply of medicines, to arrange for the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom to visit the place once or twice a month (it is close to Bolpoór), and to cause the local authorities to attend to the following sanitary matters:—

- (1) "A cleansing of the streets of Soopoor from filth, dung, refuse, &c., of all kinds.
- (2) "A removal and burning of the pillows, bedding, &c., of the dead. In the compounds of deserted houses, the inmates of which have died, are to be found old pillows, heaps of feather or wool from them, the broken cooking vessels, and the collection of ashes; in the village in various localities, especially to the west, are many similar collections; they should be removed to a distance, and such things as fire will consume should be burnt.
- (3) "A prohibition (and enforcement of it) against defecation inside the town or on the borders of its tanks.
- (4) "A setting aside of two or three tanks for drinking purposes and the preservation of them from contamination.

"I believe that the zemindar of the village and a couple of policeman could easily enforce this, and after a time the constable might be withdrawn.

"Sheopore is an old, effete, filthy village, exceptionally bad in its lack of conservancy and foulness. There is great danger to the living in allowing this to continue, and especially in permitting the sick to defecate about the place, and the friends of the dead to litter the place with the old pillows, bedding, &c., of the deceased. It is on this account that I write to beg you to be good enough to adopt exceptional measures for its benefit. From the present aspect of the people, I have reason to apprehend a very heavy mortality next rains.

"I think that, considering the very dreadful condition of the village, very little has been done. The place might have been cleansed, the Native Doctor might have been suspended, and the Civil Surgeon might have occasionally visited the place; but, so far as I can see, not a single measure has been adopted beyond the sending to the place a Native Doctor with an insufficient supply of medicines. I saw people yesterday who were selling their furniture to buy quinine at a Sub-Assistant Surgeon's private dispensary, and that with a Government Native Doctor and quinine gratis at hand."

115. From Seopore I rode nine miles west to ELAMBAZAR. The road crossing a laterite tract, passed through an uncleared jungle, and I did not see a single village the whole way. Elambazar is a large village of fully 2,000 people, and, like Seopore, is situated on the edge of the old alluvium, on ground which rises steadily from the Adjai northwards. The river is about a mile to the west. This village is old, but had no sign of decay about it.* There is a central hât or market-place, where a good deal of business seemed to be carried on. Lac ornaments are manufactured here. The business portion near the high road was pretty clean, but the western and north-western parts of the town were very filthy, and the people seemed dirty also. The tanks and pools were all polluted. Many of the people bring their drinking water from the river. The fever had been severe, most so on the higher and filthier portions of the town, but not nearly so bad as at Seopore. In Bhugwuttee Bazar, among 471 occupants of 109 houses, 46, or 97 per 1,000, had died in 1872. In Tantiepara, out of 409 persons inhabiting 82 houses, 35, or 85 per mille, had died in 1872. The combined mortality of 191 houses containing 880 people was 81, or 92 per mille. There was a great deal of splenitis among the children; fully a fourth of those I examined had more or less enlargement of that organ. The relief provided was a so-called dispensary, managed by a locally entertained Native Doctor, who was being utilized. I visited his dispensary at 7 A.M., but the work had not commenced. I returned at 10 A.M. and found him present, but the day's work was over. His system according to his own account was as follows:—He prescribed for gratis patients from 8 to 10 A.M.; from 10 to 4 P.M. he practised on his own account; after 4 P.M. he visited "distant villages." I produced before him some poor and sickly to whom he had refused assistance. He acknowledged it without hesitation, remarking that he considered them able to pay for treatment. One very destitute applicant among the number had "come after 10 A.M." His books contained entries of first visits only; he had no list of medicines, nor did he prepare any beforehand for the day's work. I examined his medicines; they were in dirty bottles, scattered over a filthy table in a little dark room. Three differing drugs were in bottles which bore no other label than "Durham Mustard." Another bottle labelled "Tinct. Cinchonæ," contained quinine solution. His pay was only Rs. 16 a month, but it was money wasted. Many of the people complained that he would give them no medicine without payment, and the friends of some bedridden sick for whom I wrote prescriptions, refused to take them to him to be made up, because he would inevitably charge for them. I reported the man, and recommended the establishment of a dispensary on the Burdwan plan.

116. I returned to Bolpore by a more northerly road, which traversed the northern slope of the same old alluvial mound as that on which Sheopore and Elambazar were situated.

117. GOALLAH, a village of about 500 inhabitants, had lost 50 (100 per mille) during 1872; the fever had ceased; there was some splenitis, but nothing excessive.

118. SILDANGAH, an excessively dirty little place with about 100 inhabitants only, had lost but four during the year.

119. ROOPORE, a large village on uneven site, with the usual amount of manure heaps and other refuse lying about, was almost empty when I rode through; all the people, save the old women and children, having gone to a fair four miles away. The fever had prevailed one year only, and had affected the place very unequally.

120. IN POSCHUNPARA 15 out of 279 had died, equal to 54 per 1,000; while in Kyalpara and Majpara 31 out of 215 had died, equal to 138 per 1,000. The combined mortality was 93 per 1,000. There were few sick in the houses. About a mile to the west was the remains of a former bridge and the now dry channel of an old khal.

121. BINDUREH, an old, exceptionally dirty and crowded village about three miles north of Sheopore, had suffered very severely. The fever appeared in 1871, and carried off 37 out of 323 persons living in Gosparah. In 1872 it killed 77 out of the surviving 286, the respective ratios being 114 and 260 per 1,000.

122. All these Boerbhoom villages appeared to me to be much worse kept and dirtier than those in Burdwan. The soil is less fertile, and all the manure and refuse is needed for cultivation, and preserved on that account. Unfortunately the people store it close to their houses, and often, on the edge of the pool from which they draw their water for cooking.

123. SOOROO, a considerable village on rising ground, a mile and a half to the north of Sheopore, and near the railway line, is a thana station, and was cleaner than any of the Boerbhoom villages I had seen. It contains a great many tanks, some of which were very foul, while others were in a tolerably good state. It seemed an old but well-to-do place, contained a great many pucca houses, and has probably been a gainer, in a commercial point of view, by the proximity of the railway, which runs within a mile of it. Fever appeared in 1871, but was very trifling, and in 1872 the mortality did not exceed 70 per 1,000.

124. At BOLPORE, a straggling rapidly increasing village on the line, I had my encampment. It is very central, and there were roads, some excellent and all very fair after Burdwan, which connect it with the district in every direction. The village is situated to the east of the line, on the south-eastern limit of the same old alluvial mound that I had been traversing since I entered Boerbhoom, and through which the railway passes by a deep

cutting. The old portion of the village, that was in existence prior to the construction of the railway, is closely built, crowded, and ill kept; full of the usual holes, with rubbish and foul water in them, and is almost continuous with Kalikapore on the north-east. The new portion is irregular and straggling, many of the buildings being temporary only. To the south-east it is almost continuous with Moolook. Fever had been prevalent here during 1871 and 1872. In three *paras*, containing 76 houses and 310 inhabitants, 25, or 80 per mille, had died during the latter year. Out of the same number 134 had been sick, equal to 43 per cent. Forty-six of these people were sick at the time of my visit.

125. KALIKAPORE, somewhat lower in site than Belpore, a straggling dirty village with an enormous tank in the centre, had also suffered during two years; the deaths in 1872 being 75 per mille among 365 inhabitants of 104 houses. The tank above alluded to, was of considerable extent, shallow, full of rank grass, &c., and had a projecting spur of dry land in the centre, on which paddy was stacked and cattle were picketed the whole of the time. MOOLOOK, a village to the south-east on a laterite mound, in which there were deep excavations and hollows, and built in small clusters of houses at various levels, had suffered more; the deaths, which in 1871 were but 50 per 1,000, having risen in 1872 to 102 per 1,000. Roads from the eastward (Munglecote) and from the south (Etundah) pass through this place to Belpore. The land near the village to its south was moist in patches here and there, and I should say that Moolook was not so dry as either Belpore or Kalikapore. I was struck here, as at Sheopore and Bunderah, with the large proportion of people who had been sick. I was assured that out of 490 occupants of 108 houses, 346 had been ill with fever during the year. The proportion, 70 per cent., seems incredible, but the information seemed given in good faith, and 93 of the number were sick at the time. The average number of people per house is $4\frac{1}{2}$, but 75 houses contained more than 10, 10 more than 8, and 15 more than 6 occupants.

126. From Belpore I had written the Magistrate of Boerbhoom, who kindly sent me the following list of the villages in which, according to police reports, the greatest mortality had hitherto occurred, as a guide for me in arranging my route through the district.—

FLAMBAZAR OUTPOST

Elambazar	11 miles south west of Belpore Railway Station
Ghoosura	13 " west " "
Nowagram	11 " " " "
Koyra	12 " " " "

SOOROO OUTPOST

Soorool	3 miles west of Belpore, Railway Station
Soopoor	2 " south west of " "
Manjapore	2 " " " "
Raipoie	3 " " " "
Moolook	2 " east " "
Bahar	2½ " " " "
Belpore	Railway Station

KUSHBA POLICE STATION

Kushba	6 miles north-west of Belpore Railway Station
Shuigan	3 " east " "
Islampore	3 " " " "
Dwarkanathpore	3 " " " "
Boydapore	3 " " " "

SHACCOOLPORE POLICE STATION

Etanoor	12 miles east of Belpore Railway Station
Pakoorhas	14 " " " "
Achkurrau	14 " south east " "
Balgooni	15 " " " "

BANGACHUTRA OUTPOST

Etundah	8 miles south-east of Belpore Railway Station.
Ighoodhara	8½ " " " "
Namohara	7 " " " "
Moharehpore	10 " " " "
Modhyakana	7 " " " "
Shungas	9 " " " "
Bejra	9 " " " "
Jahnabad	10 " " " "
Brahmankhanda	11 " " " "
Sat a	11½ " " " "

LABPORE POLICE STATION

Ahmedpore	Railway Station
Meerbund	10 miles north-east of Ahmedpore Railway Station.
Hirapore	3 " east " "
Kooroomba	12 " south-east " "
Labpore	7 " east " "
Chowhalla	8 " " " "
Darka	10 " " " "

SHAJAPORE OUTPOST

Moopgrama	...	10	miles south of Sudder Station Soorie.
Balta	...	11½	" south-east of "
Bongbonka	...	8	" " "
Mungledih	...	10	" " "
Shirehta	...	9	" " "
Batkar	...	11	" " "

DOORBAJPORE POLICE STATION

Kurkara	15	miles south of Sudder Station Soorie
Khaugram	15	" " "
Garah	14	" " "
Kantore	12	" " "
Shirsha	18	" " "
Jashpore	12	" " "

127. I determined to limit myself first to an examination of the higher tract between BOLPORE and ELAMBAZAR to the south, and SOORIE and LABPORE on the north, and to look at the low alluvial tract to the east and south-east, afterwards.

128. Hearing that there had been a very severe outbreak of fever, accompanied by great mortality at SHEAN or SHINGAN, about three miles north-east of Bolpore, I went there first. There was a slight descent to the north and east from Bolpore, and about three-quarters of a mile away I came to a depression in the land, in which a small khal flowed to the eastward. The incline from Bolpore was easy, but the opposite rise was somewhat steeper and the holders of the rice-fields there had constructed a long bund along the edge of the khal to detain the water as long as possible. The rice-fields in this situation also had higher embankments round them, for the same purpose. The khal itself was also dammed up every 50 yards. The cultivation to the north-east of the khal was a mere strip, about 80 yards in breadth, beyond which the land rose higher and higher for a mile or more, and had the aspect of the downs we see at home, but was covered much more scantily with herbage. Beyond this there was a gradual descent to the low alluvial land. On the top of the slope I found the village of Islampore, a dirty and somewhat jungly village, with a shallow tank at its entrance. The fever had been here since 1870, when it was slight, had been somewhat worse in 1871, and in 1872 was at its height.

129. I ascertained here that the name Shean was applied, not to a single village, but to a group of villages, of which this was one, and that the fever had been much more severe at SHAJAPORE, half a mile further to the southward. This group of villages is situated on the eastern slope of a large hummock of the old alluvium "ISLAMPORL, the most westerly village, is on the summit of the hump" SHAJAPORE, completely separated from it, occupies the eastern slope down to its base. DEEPARA is on the low land north-east of, and continuous with, Shajapore; and Dwarkanathpore, the fourth village is on slightly elevated ground further on to the south-east. One portion of Shajapore is therefore high and another low, on a level with DEEPARA. It is a crowded village, the houses being close and the compounds small or absent. It contains the usual holes and tanks filled with green or coffee-colored solution, and littered on the margins with the products of defecation. The people seemed poor, but all places where the fever has been very prevalent and fatal assume this poverty-stricken aspect. The fever appeared in 1870 very slightly, was worse in 1871, and reached its acme in 1872, the great preponderance of cases in this latter year being chronic. The majority of the cases were intermittent and of the quartan type. Jaundice, hypertrophied liver and spleen, and the usual sequelæ of malarious fever, abounded. Here, strangely enough, the greatest amount of mortality was in the highest houses. I took two photographs of empty and ruined houses, both the highest sites in the village. In the lowest part of the village was an accumulation of earthen cooking-pots, pillows, bedding, &c., which had been thrown there when their deceased owners were burnt. Deepara presented a strong contrast to Shajapore. The houses were further apart, had larger compounds, more paddy-stacks, and the people seemed much healthier and more cheerful; yet this site was low, and the drainage of Shajapore must have been far better than that of Deepara. The comparative mortality of the two places may be seen by the following table:—

Place.	Houses visited.	Population.	Deaths	Present sick	Mortality per 1,000.
Shajapore	144	634	263	234	460
Deepara	81	353	38	94	108

In Shajapore 92 per cent. of the people had been sick. In Deepara the percentage was 73. In Shajapore 43 per cent. of the sick had died, while in Deepara but 14·6 per cent. of the cases had been fatal. Out of 140 houses in Shajapore, 16 were empty in consequence of the death of the former inmates, and eleven others were deserted.

130. My next visit was to ETUNDAN, riding by the side of the rail to the Adjai, then turning to the eastward, along its left bank, through GHITGRAM, a small but unhealthy village, in which I found much spleen disease among the children and women. Here the river divides, the broad stream going to the south. The two streams meet again about eight miles to the eastward, thus enclosing a tract of land eight miles long and varying from one to two miles in breadth. On this tract I passed SIMOOLEAH and SULTANPORE, small insignificant villages, scarcely touched by the fever, to Etundah. This is a very old, crowded, and

sickly village. It is so full of vegetation, that it looks as if it had been built in a jungle without any preliminary clearing. The drainage of Etundah cannot but be bad. The site is low, between two streams, with very little fall in either direction. It is somewhat irregular, and there was a considerable difference in level between some portions of the village and others. Here again, strangely enough, I found the deserted houses—those in which every one had died—were the highest. The mortality deduced from inquiry at 147 houses had been 172 out of 699, or 248 per mille; the sick to population 96 per cent. Ten of these houses had been emptied by fever, and four had been deserted. The water-supply was bad. There was the river in the rains for those who chose to avail themselves of it; but all the tanks were bad, and I noticed especially that the holes in the compounds of, or adjacent to those houses in which the greatest mortality had occurred, were especially foul and polluted. I found a Native Doctor here, a diplomaed boy from the Agra Medical School. He was quite out of his element, his knowledge of Bengali being so limited as to greatly impair his efficiency. He was trying to stop the fever with kutkaringa, and sapping the villagers' confidence in him accordingly. No medicines were prepared beforehand, and the records here were as deficient as elsewhere. No list of medicines, no possibility of finding out what work was done. I formed a good opinion of the boy, however. He seemed willing, active, desirous to learn, and to effect good, but he should be removed to some place where he can get atta. He told me plaintively that he was getting thin, and could get only rice to eat. Near the line he could import his food; here he will die or get sick: he would be most useful in a Mussalman village too. I recommended that he should have a Compounder to assist him, and be transferred, if possible.

131. Travelling home by a different route, I came to OPERKHERA. This village is on the northern bank of the smaller of the divisions of the Adjai, which contains little or no water in the rains. The site is very irregular, some parts of the village being much higher than others. There is a great deal of jungle, and the people seem poor. This was the worst village I had seen; it was almost depopulated. In every direction deserted and falling houses met the eye; the people were depressed and sickly, and nearly every one had spleen. The conservancy of the place was very bad: the tanks very foul and polluted with every thing conceivable. Of 28 houses in Tantieparah, six were quite emptied by death, seven were deserted. In Tantieparah, the highest in site and the worst in the place as regards mortality, in 28 houses there were only 34 people remaining, and of these 29 were sick. In these 28 houses at the beginning of 1871 there were living 148 persons, of whom 70, or 473 per mille, died in 1871, leaving 78. Of these 30, or 384 per mille, died in 1872, leaving 48, of whom 14 had fled from the place. Nearly all the survivors had fever and spleen. Of forty children examined in this village, 32 had splenic enlargement, and a baby of 8 months old had an enormous spleen: its mother was similarly affected. The following table, taken from my note-book, will convey some notion of the state of things in this village:—

Houses.	Former population	Died, 1871	Died, 1872.	Alive in houses	Fled
1	2	1	1		
2	4	2			2
3	2	2			
4	9	6	1	2	
5	4		1	3	
6	1	1			
7	3	2	1		
8	2	1		1	
9	3	1		2	
10	8	6	1	1	
11	5	2		3	
12	8	7	1		
13	6	1	1	4	
14	6	6			
15	5	2			3
16	12	7		5	
17	8	5	1	2	
18	7	5	2		
19	5	2	3		
20	3		3		
21	3	2	1		
22	3				3
23	7			7	
24	4		2	2	
25	11	6	4		4
26	7	3	4		
27	3		2		
28	5		1	2	2
	148	70	30	34	14

Being only a mile from Etundah, the people could get medicine from the dispensary there, but I found them unwilling to go, some former Native Doctor there having failed to do them any good and demanded fees. I had, therefore, some difficulty in persuading them of the present man's ability and willingness. The promise of four days' supply of medicines effected more good than any other assurances; but the Native Doctor having no Compounder and an inadequate supply of medicines, could not treat the people in numbers if they were to go to him. I revisited this village three months later and found some improvement. It is the

highest of three villages named, respectively, UPER, MODHO, and NAMO KHERA. Of the three it had suffered most, but Modho Khara, which was even filthier, was very bad. The tanks were foul, the places full of jungle, and the dead were either burnt near or buried in the village. In Uper Khara I saw several recent graves within the village and photographed one such burial site.

132. In the next village, PANCHSEWAN, I was beset with entreaties to have a particular man appointed Government Native Doctor on Rs. 10, the zemindar paying the other Rs. 10. I saw the candidate, who did not impress me very favorably. The village was not sickly, and had a more cleanly and well-to-do aspect than most that I had seen, and I knew perfectly well that the Native Doctor would be the zemindar's servant, obey his orders, attend his friends, and, as I have so often seen them do, ignore the poor altogether.

133. On the 20th instant (having learnt from the Magistrate of Soorie that he was going into the station specially to meet Mr. Buckland, the Commissioner), I rode into Soorie and remained one day. Mr. Buckland did not come, but I saw Mr. Tottenham and Dr. Barker, who deplored with me the condition of the dispensaries. I advised Dr. Barker to obtain printed return forms from the Burdwan press, and so save the Native Doctors the trouble of ruling them; to give them written instructions, to supply them with large bottles to enable them to prepare the medicines for dispensing, and to discard kutkaringa and give the people quinine. I told him and Mr. Tottenham what I had seen and heard in the villages regarding the dispensaries; how constant was the complaint that fees were exacted; how I found that the powders prescribed in some places consisted only of three to five grains of nitre; and that in fact the present system of medical relief was not worth keeping up, and would be better abolished if it could not be improved.

134. From Bolpore I travelled north-east to KUSBAH. The first mile and a half was over, and down the northern slope to the base, of a laterite mound, where, on a low site, close to a small stream, I found the village of GOAIPARA. It was badly drained; the road and outskirts of the village had been trampled into mud. There was much jungle in the village, which was quite dark in places from the quantity of foliage. It was excessively filthy, and defecation was practised all about the village and on the borders of its tanks. Much manure and refuse of all kinds were lying about. Enlarged spleen was very common, and from the aspect of the people, and the number of ruined houses, I could but conclude that the place had suffered severely. The site was very badly chosen, having high ground on every side. The tanks were very foul.

135. From this there was a gradual ascent, and about the middle of the incline, on a slight dip, is situated the little village of BANLOGA. This village evidently needed drainage, the roads were trampled into mud, and I was glad to see the villagers at work digging a deep trench, so as to carry the water outside the village. They described the village as healthy, and said there had been no deaths during the year; but as I saw signs of ten recent burnings and a quantity of discarded clothes and charpoys about a quarter of a mile further on, I am inclined to doubt their statements. They admitted that there had been an outbreak of fever and 25 deaths in the preceding year (1871).

136. At KUSBAH, a thana station, there was a dispensary, but it was closed, and the Native Doctor had gone visiting. He was a local practitioner, who received a small salary and medicines from Government, but did not seem to be doing much good. One of his patients described him as clever, but said that of course he could do no good with charity medicine. He told me that his wife had been cured at the cost of Rs. 3-12, the charity medicine which she took first having failed to do any good. In other villages I had an opportunity of examining the medicines he supplied gratis, and in no single instance out of more than 50, did I see a single grain of quinine; his remedy for intermittent fever being generally 3 to 5 grains of powdered nitre. I saw also sick people whom he had seen, but had not attempted to treat, telling them that he had no medicine suitable for their complaint. Kusbah is a large village built in separate *paras*, with intervening open spaces and some large tanks. The fever appeared in 1871, but had been slight as compared with 1872.

137. From Kusbah I went north-west to DEBGAON, SAROTEE, and LAHOREE to MUNGLEDIH, where I encamped. Debgaon had lost 25 out of 250 inhabitants in 1872, which was the second and worst year of the fever. The site was low, as compared with the land around, and from the trampled mud about the village it was evident that water lodged in it. There was a great deal of spleen, and I saw several cases of intermittent fever.

138. MOLLAH, a small village, had lost 16 out of 125 people.

139. There was fever in LAHOREE also, but splenitis was not common, and only 20 out of 400 inhabitants had died during the year.

140. MUNGLEDIH a large village on a low site, had suffered two years from the fever; the death-rate in 35 houses in Paschunpara had been 45 per mille in 1871, and 240 in 1872. The place is full of jungle, and contains a number of fine tanks, all of which were contaminated and contained utterly undrinkable water. Defecation was practised on their margins. One large tank to the west was a mere marsh. Bamboos and palms grew all over the village, and especially to the south. Manure heaps and refuse were lying about

everywhere. The surface drainage was bad, water lodging on surface in hollows in and about the streets. The site was clay to the very surface. I sank a hole through 16 feet of pale yellowish and blue clay which contained a number of shells, but no water had percolated into it at the end of 24 hours. The clay was hard to work, and, though moist, was not sufficiently so as to be plastic. I could not mould it with my fingers. The zemindar of this village lived, I was told, at Panchtopee. He had not seen the village for many years past. None of the tanks had been cleansed within the memory of any one I met. Medical help was obtained from Batka, two miles west, where there was a Government Native Doctor. He had never visited this place.

141. POCHEARAH, a neighbouring village, was much in the same plight, but not quite so bad. Out of 421 people inhabiting 126 houses, 30 = 71 per 1,000, had died in 1871, and 54 of the remainder, or 139 per 1,000, in 1872.

142. From Mungledih I visited the villages SHIRSITA, BUNSOOLKA, SOOLTANPORE SHIKARPORE, and DUMIPORE. Shirsita is a Mussulman village, only 20 per cent. of the inhabitants being Hindoos. The population is about 450, and 60 were said to have died during the year. The fever had been prevalent for two years. The Mussulmon appeared to have suffered more than Hindoos, as in 30 houses inhabited by the former, the mortality was 139, and in 20 houses occupied by the latter 230 per mille. The only house in which all the people had died was a Mahomedan's. The village was very jungly, full of manure heaps and bad smells, defecation being practised indiscriminately. The people sluggish and apathetic, and unwilling, as I have generally found them in Mussulman villages, to give information. I examined about 30 children and young people, but there was very little spleen among them. The Batka Native Doctor had been here twice only.

143. BUNSOOLKA, a large village with 1,200 inhabitants, had only begun to suffer badly from fever in 1872. There was very little splenitis among the children. The deaths in 1872 in 38 houses containing 160 people had been 21 = 150 per mille. In the same houses in 1871 60 per 1,000 had died. At the entrance to the village there is an excellent tank, but the people were burning their dead beside it. I saw a great many of the old cooking-pots and clothes and pillows of the dead on the bank. Another large tank in the middle of the village, was being fouled by manure heaps thrown on the margin. Another fine tank was going to ruin; it had not been cleansed for 35 years, and was getting very shallow. Defecation was practised on its banks. The Batka Native Doctor was supposed to visit this place, but does not do so. BATKA is a smaller but wealthier village than this: hence his selection of it for his dispensary. In Shirsita they said that he demanded Rs. 6-12 for each visit; here they merely said that he would not come without payment made beforehand.

144. SOOLTANPORE, a small village of about 400 people, had lost 15 only during the year; there was no sickness, and out of 30 children 3 only, had splenitis.

145. SHIKARPORE had been lightly visited; the death-rate had been 40 per mille only. Two out of 12 children had splenitis. The people on the whole seemed healthy.

146. DUMIPORE began to suffer this year in October, and a few of the children had spleen. There was no sign of sickness, or even of poverty, about the place.

147. Having learnt from the Magistrate of Beerbhoom, who was on tour, that he was going into Sooree, I rode there with the view of detailing my experience of the district and arranging for the provision of adequate relief. I remained in Sooree one day, saw Mr. Tottenham and Dr. Barker, and made them acquainted with the state of the dispensaries, and the necessity for employing better men and limiting their practice to gratis patients.

148. From Sooree I travelled along an excellent road westward *via* POORUNDERPORE to AHMEDPORE, where I encamped. Poorunderpore, a large and busy village on the high road, at the junction of the road from Kusbah with that from Ahmedpore, seemed to have suffered little, if at all, from the fever. Ahmedpore, on the line of rail, and the adjoining villages of ESBUPORE and JUGGERNAHPORI, had suffered greatly. They are on uneven, irregular sites, with very little order or arrangement, are pretty free from jungle, and are no worse in the matter of cleanliness than Beerbhoom villages generally. The fever appeared in 1871, causing but few deaths; but in 1872 the cases were more numerous, and the mortality considerable. In 165 houses, containing 511 persons, 92 died = 180 per 1,000. Seven houses were empty, all the inhabitants being dead, and two others were deserted. A thin emaciated man, with yellow conjunctiva and sallow skin, told me that he had been taken ill in October with fever unpreceded by ague, which lasted without remission for 10 days. While recovering after a week or 10 days' interval, he was attacked with intermittent fever, which ceased at the end of a fortnight. He recovered for a fortnight under quinine, but the fever recurred, and has continued to recur at irregular intervals ever since. He had some hepatic, but no splenic, enlargement.

149. Crossing the rail I came on a high mud embankment, evidently intended to form a road, but apparently abandoned. There were so many gaps in it that I was compelled to ride along its base. The first village I came to was CHOWHATTA, a straggling place on high ground, with a good deal of bare, unfertile land around it. I was seized on by the people to

visit a poor child suffering from cholera, but it was too late to render any assistance; the child had but a few minutes to live. The little inner compound of the house was cramped with people, chiefly women, many of whom were crying and wailing and exhibiting great interest in the little girl's state. The child's clothes and the mud of the verandah on which she lay were saturated with the cholera stools and vomited liquid. Fever had been very busy here, 319 out of 509 inmates of 99 houses having been ill, and 86, equal to 169 per 1,000, had died; three houses were emptied and one deserted. There was a Native Doctor here in charge of a so-called dispensary, who was doing simply nothing. He had not more than a dozen out-patients a day, most of the entries in his book relating to people living in distant villages, whom he said he visited, and whose names were utilized *twice* in his returns so as to swell the numbers as much as possible. I saw a sickly family of five people, two of whom were now past help, who had applied to the Native Doctor for medicine, but could not get any. Confronted with them, he acknowledged that they had been to the dispensary, but added that there was such a crowd of patients that he was obliged to tell them to come again. His books showed an attendance of six people only on that day, and that he never had a crowd attending at any time. This was another instance of the impossibility of "utilizing" these Native Doctors, who simply pocket the Government pay, steal the drugs, make use of their position to get higher fees, and are utterly callous to the suffering around them. There were a number of Nats, or gipsies, encamped in this village, engaged in manufacturing little metal images and bracelets in clay and lac moulds. Their encampment was in a horrible state; refuse and offal lying around, and a most unpleasant odour pervading the place. They were grimy and dirty in their persons, but seemed stronger and altogether more healthy than the villagers.

150. MANICKPORE and ATAD, two small neighbouring villages, were just touched by the fever. DANGAL, BAMONPARA, and MIRITU, had also a slight visitation, but the mortality was scarcely above the average. In Miritu, which has about 350 inhabitants, there were only 15 deaths; the people did not seem sickly, nor the children, though many of the latter had spleen.

151. On the top of a laterite hill I found the village of GOGA, a straggling irregular place, where ruined houses and worn, emaciated inhabitants, bore witness to the severity with which the fever had prevailed. The tanks were very foul, and the village had a gloomy, sombre look, due to the quantity of jungle and foliage which shut out the light. The mortality had been enormous.

152. Half a mile further on, occupying the slope and base of the same undulation, is the thana station LABPORE, remarkable chiefly for its clean streets and the height of the village huts, which were so high as to make the roadway seem narrow and contracted. Comparing the two places, Goga was high and well drained, Labpore lower and certainly not better drained; yet while a fourth of the inhabitants of Goga had been carried off by fever, the mortality in 157 houses in Labpore, containing 719 inmates, was only 27 in 1871 and 38 in 1872, the ratios being respectively 37 and 55 per mille. A portion of Labpore is closely built, without intervals between the houses, and though the suburbs might have been improved, the village as a whole was one of the cleanest I had seen.

153. I took a circuit to the north through BACOOLEE, DAODNAGAR, BABLADANGAH, and UBLADEN. The fever was in all of them save Daodnagar, but had prevailed to a limited extent only.

154. Travelling south-eastward over an undulating and unfertile country, I came to DONAIPORE, a village of 200 people, crowning the summit of one of the mounds. It had the fever in 1871 and lost 30, and as many more in 1872. Many of the children had spleen.

155. From this mound about half a dozen similar undulations to the north and west met the eye; on the summit of each a village, and in those villages the fever. MASTOOL and GOGA, villages thus situated, had the fever worse than many villages in the low lands. Below to the eastward ran the River Bokessur, and beyond it the level of the land fell, and I entered again on the modern alluvium.

156. I passed through KANPORE, CHUTRA, BOLUPORE, and FEOGAON to PAKOORHAUS, where there was a dispensary. The village is straggling and consists of several detached *paras*. At its entrance, the road was cut up by drains constructed to convey water from the tanks for irrigation purposes. Fever had prevailed here for two years. The village is not three-fourths of a mile from the high road leading from Mungleeote in Burdwan to Mahlundee and Moorshedabad. The drainage of the village seemed good enough, not better nor worse than that of villages generally; the mortality among 411 inmates of 91 houses had been 46, or 111 per mille in 1871, and among 370, (the survivors,) 41 in 1872, equal to 110 per mille. The dispensary was not in good order, the returns were false, and patients who came once did not come a second time. I only found six instances on the books of people returning to continue their treatment. Arrowroot could be bought in the village; the Native Doctor said it grew close by, at Bangaon, and that he found the bunniah selling it, when he came. The bunniah, on the other hand, said that it did not grow near; that he bought it at Gutwa after the Native Doctor came, and at his suggestion. Arrowroot was one of the things supplied to the dispensary by the Civil Surgeon, but not a patient could be found who had received any, nor was there any entry in the books to indicate when and for whom it had been prescribed.

Dr. Barker, the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom, passed through Pakoorhaus while I was there, and I made him acquainted with the bad management of the dispensary, the unreliability of its returns, and the necessity for more thorough and frequent inspection.

157. I visited several neighbouring villages and found the fever in all.

158. Two miles west of Pakoorhaus is the village of NANDOOR, and almost adjoining it a smaller village, named SAKOOLIPORE. I visited both twice. Sakoolipore had nothing remarkable about it; it was on the high road, and the tanks are very much polluted. Nandoor, the larger village, contains the Sakoolipore thana station. It is cleaner than many of the villages I visited, and most of the houses are neat and in good repair. It seemed a well-to-do prosperous place. In its centre is a natural mound, about 30 feet high, on which are some old temples. From the summit I could survey the entire village, which I photographed from this point. In the heart of the place, near the thana, is a large tank, some acres in extent, which is commonly resorted to for drinking water. It is very shallow, a mere marsh with houses round its margin; the water seemed very bad. At the thana on my first visit I inquired the mortality, and was told that 30 persons had died in 1872; but this was so evidently incorrect, that I returned next day, and finding the head constable present conversed with him about it. He said that there had been a mistake; the deaths were 131, and that he guaranteed the correctness of the figures, as they were the result of careful inquiry. On my pressing him to tell me step by step the exact manner in which the inquiry was conducted, he explained that "he first took a census of the people,"—questioned as to how he had set about it, he very reluctantly admitted that having the late census figures in his possession, he had deducted the 131 deaths, and set down the remainder as the present population. He had 'ascertained the deaths from the people',—pressed to explain *exactly* how he had set about it, it came out after much hesitation and equivocation that he and half a dozen of the inhabitants sat down in front of the thana, talked the matter over, and came to the conclusion that exactly 131 deaths had occurred in the year. On looking over the mortuary records, I found that the registration had been altogether in abeyance for some time, and was but recently re-established. This, he said, was the fault of his predecessor, who had been removed for his negligence. I endeavoured to ascertain the real mortality by inquiring from house to house in one *para*; but wherever I went, policeman appeared in the street, went in and out of the houses in advance of me, with the result that the people either shut themselves in their houses, or refused information. I gathered next day, however, that 1871, the year of invasion, had been the worst, and that about 90 per mille had died. In 50 houses containing 265 people there had been 25 deaths, but the houses were not continuous. I was obliged to visit one or two here and there, so as to attract as little attention as possible.

159. BALCOONEE, a more straggling, poor-looking village, next visited, had also been two years subject to the fever; the deaths among 223 inmates of 41 houses being 18 and 19 = 80 and 93 per mille in 1871 and 1872 respectively. About half the people had been sick; 14 were then sick: spleen was not largely prevalent.

160. OCHKARAN, two miles south-west, is a large *old* village. At its entrance is a large pucca tank of better water than most villages possess, and on the other side of the road are some indigo vats belonging to a native. The village contains many pucca houses; it seemed quite a little town. I found a dispensary here largely attended (130 per diem), managed by a Native Doctor who was locally entertained. He seemed to have gained the people's confidence, which was a great thing; but his medical skill did not seem very remarkable. I saw a number of his patients and ascertained how he treated them. His greatest fault was parsimony in the matter of quinine, but he explained that he had been directed to use as little as possible, and showed me a letter he had received from the Civil Surgeon to the effect that a man who always used quinine to treat fever cases was a quack, that his supply was small, and he was compelled to husband it. The people were anxious to have a permanent aided dispensary with this man to manage it. I wrote a memorandum regarding the Institution to be forwarded to the Civil Surgeon, and explained to the native gentlemen the conditions on which aided dispensaries were established and the steps they ought to take in the matter. Here also the fever appeared in 1871, the deaths among 489 people inhabiting 108 houses having been 33, or about 70 per 1,000; in 1872 the mortality was less.

161. KULGAON had been two years troubled with the fever, but the mortality had not been heavy. Out of 706 persons, 150 had fever in 1871 and 197 in 1872, the deaths being 39 and 35, or 55 and 52 per mille respectively.

162. Passing to the southward through the filthy little village of KHALA, I reached SERUNDER and encamped there. The village is described in paragraph 167.

163. Next morning I went south-westward to SANSUST and NAINEE, north to BOUREE, and back through PAROOREE to SERUNDEE. Sansust is a Hindoo village of about 500 people, of whom 25 or 50 per mille had died during the year. The fever had existed here two years. The village was cleaner, had better tanks than the average, and the people seemed busy, healthy, and free from spleen. I examined the first fifteen children I met, but they were free from spleen enlargement. Medical aid was obtained from Bankochakra, two miles distant. The powders obtained there were katkaringa. No tickets were given to patients attending Nainee, a Hindoo village with about 500 inhabitants lost 25 in 1872 = 50 per mille. This

also was comparatively a clean little place, with better tanks than usual. There was no spleen. The Native Doctor from Etunda came over every eight or ten days. I saw some of his patients and their medicines. *None had quinine in their possession.* Katkaringa appeared to be the medicine which he chiefly prescribed.

164. BYREE, a large village of about 2,000 people, on a road from Bolpore to the eastward, terminating in a junction with the main road *via* Mahlundee to Jumoakandi, was said to have lost 250 inhabitants from fever in 1872. It is a large, old, straggling, irregular but well-to-do looking village, containing a great many holes and tanks and some old ruined temples. There is a rice market here. Fever had prevailed two years. The people seemed sallow and not very healthy, but I saw no signs of emaciation among them. They were very apathetic, and unwilling to give information or to seek aid at the neighbouring dispensaries. Those who did attend preferred going to Bolpore rather than Shajapore, which is nearer. I saw the tickets and medicine supplied to them. The former had merely an entry of the name and date of attendance, the *latter was katkaringa*. In 129 houses one only had been emptied by the fever. They contained 562 people, of whom 35 had died in 1872 = 62 per mille only; while in the same houses during 1871 the mortality had been but 33 per mille. Spleen was common. I examined 50 children, of whom 12 (25 per cent.) had splenitis. Among 527 people only 36 were sick.

165. PAPOOREE, a very small road-side village, was very slightly visited.

166. SERUNDEE, a very old Hindoo village, was almost free from fever. It was certainly not a clean place, nor well drained, nor superior in water-supply to other villages near. It contained more jungle, too, than most of them. The death-rate, calculated from data collected among 333 people occupying 83 houses, was only 36 per mille. The public road east of the village was under water for a couple of hundred yards from the village owing to some zemindars having turned the water into it to enable him to irrigate some neighbouring land. Some of the tanks to which the people resort for drinking water being outside the village in this direction, they had to walk through water up to their knees on their passage to and fro. No one complained however; they seemed to regard it as a matter of course.

167. KHALA, a small jungly and excessively dirty village on the high road, about a mile north of Serundee, had suffered severely.

168. GOALDEH or GOPDEHI, a village of about 450 inhabitants, also on the main road, had been very bad; 1872, the second year of fever, being the worst. Of 65 houses, 4 were quite empty. Out of 375 occupants 50 = per mille, had died in 1871; and of the remaining 325, 68, or 209 per mille, had died in 1872. There were 46 sick among them at the time of my visit. It is a mixed village. The Mahomedans had suffered most, and were the most insolent people I came across in my travels. None of the sick sought relief, though there was a dispensary at Paltea, two miles to the eastward. The Native Doctor had never visited the place. The village was very old and very ill-kept. In the centre was a raised mound about 20 feet high, on the summit of which was an old enclosed Mahomedan cemetery full of graves. The wall had fallen down, and the pucca graves were tumbling to pieces. Some dead had been recently interred on the mound outside the cemetery wall. There were tanks at the base of the mound on two sides, and the water of both was used for drinking. The people informed me that there had been no new cases of fever in 1872; that the mortality had been entirely among chronic cases who had survived from 1871. *They attributed their immunity to a fire which destroyed a number of houses in April 1872, and declared that no more fever of the fatal type previously present had appeared after the fire.*

169. RAOTARA, a small neighbouring village of about 140 people, had suffered for two years from fever and lost 20 inhabitants.

170. In TILDANGA the mortality had been very heavy, 17 out of 119 occupants of 28 houses having died in 1871, and 23 in 1872; the death-rate in the two years being respectively 140 and 225 per mille.

171. Crossing the main road from Munglecote to Moorshedabad, I visited PALTEA, where there had been so much mortality in 1871. I found there considerable improvement, but it was still full of sick people, and the mortality had been considerable, in 1872. Of 60 houses, all the inmates of 9 had died. Among 301 people formerly living in these 60 dwellings, 75, or 249 per mille, died in 1871, and 46 of the survivors, or 203 per mille, died in 1872. Of the 180 remaining, 48 were sick.

172. I encamped near Poltea for some days, and visited a number of villages.

173. I then proceeded northwards along the Moorshedabad main road as far as MAHLUNDEE, examining the country on both sides of the road as I advanced.

174. I found that no matter how far I deviated to the westward the fever was everywhere present in a greater or less degree; while, if I travelled eastward, I lost the fever entirely within two miles of the road.

175. Between this road and the Bhagiruthee River is a tract of low alluvial land, about sixteen miles square, which has remained entirely free from the fever.

176. I found fever in the following villages on the west of the road:—ANGRAH, ARGOON, SERUNDEE, KULNAIE, BALKOONEE, PARKOOR, AUTGRAM, KHASPORE, KHAIGEE, SULTANPORE, KULGRAM, KETADIHI, KALOOA, MUJLISPORE; and in the following villages to the east.—SREEPORE, OJALPORE, KOLOFAH, MOORGRAM, MOORLEEDH, NOWAGRAM, and SONAPORE.

177. ISLAMPORE (?), SALAR, TALEBPORE, SURMARPORE, TAYAH, SHAHAPORE, SYUD KOOLLA, BHURTPORE, HUNSCHANDPORE, and PANCHTOPEE, all large villages to the eastward, were, as regards themselves and their neighbourhood, unaffected.

178. In the Beerbhoom villages west of the road,—

SERUNDEE had been affected two years, and had lost 140 per mille. Splenitis was very common.

KULGRAM—fever two years—a large village, through which a cross road passed eastward to Sooree, had not been severely visited; the deaths in 1871 being 52, and in 1872, 50 per 1,000.

KANTADIHI, a clean, well-drained village on an undulating site, contained a number of ruined houses. The fever had been very bad in 1871, when about 90 per mille died. In 1872, however, the mortality had been but 50 per 1,000. Cattle disease had prevailed in 1871, and done much damage. There was no spleen among the children, and the people seemed in fair health.

KOOLOOA, a small village of 230 people, lost 30 in 1872, the worst of the two years during which fever had prevailed. There was little spleen disease, and the people did not look unhealthy.

At MUJLISPORE, a small village containing 250 people, there had been 14 deaths from what the villagers called *jor-bikar*. They stated that all the cases had died within 8 or 10 days from the commencement of the attack; that the patients were very restless, delirious would run into the water unless watched, and suffered much from abdominal pains.

At MAROOT, a small village of 400 people on a low site annually flooded, the dwellings were all built on artificial mounds, so as to be above the water level. The village site was very irregular in consequence, the houses being built in small clusters. *To the north and east was a considerable extent of low land, fully a mile across, and beyond it is the Kor Nuddee, which floods the land and village yearly. The place was very dirty, but there was no crowding. I examined thirty children, who were all free from spleen disease. The people seemed very healthy.* There had been 15 deaths during the year. Forty cattle had died in September and October 1872.

179. On the east of the road I found the fever in—

MOORGRAM, containing 194 houses and 984 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans. The fever had prevailed 2 years, 1872 being the worst. The mortality in 1871 was 30, and in 1872, 50 per 1,000. There was a trifling proportion of spleen enlargement among the children. The land round the village is irregular and undulating. Sugar-cane, grain, and linseed, were growing at the time of my visit.

BERGRAM, a village of 800 inhabitants, had lost 80 (100 per mille) from fever this year, the year of invasion.

KECHONA and MOHESPORE had the fever two years; 25 persons out of 670 died in 1871, and 55 in 1872—37 and 80 per mille respectively. A small proportion, both of adults and children, had enlarged spleen.

ISLAMPORE, a large village of 1,600 people, has fever every year. It comes in October and lasts two months. The inhabitants are uncertain about the matter, but incline to the belief that there was a slight increase of fever in 1872. There are no sick, nor is spleen enlargement common.

SALAR, about 1,600 people, of whom three-fourths are Mahomedans, also suffers from fever annually. The people think, but are not decided, that there was an increase this year. In 66 houses out of 393 people, 40 (102 per 1,000) had died in 1872, but some of the deaths are due to an outbreak of cholera. There was very little spleen disease.

TALIBPORE, a very large village of 3,000 or 4,000 people, had suffered from cholera. There was no history of fever, nor was spleen prevalent. In 32 houses containing 147 people, 5 had died in 1871, and 3 in 1872.

TAYAH, SURMARPORE, SYD KOOTTRA, and BHURTPORE, were all free from fever. MAHLUNDEE, on the River More, was free from fever.

180. Turning westwards along the north bank of the More, I called first at BELGRAM, a village three-fourths of a mile to the northward, but found it healthy.

181. The sight of some skulls on the side of the road, and signs of recent cremation, induced me to make a circuit to the north, through NARAINPORE, BOLPARA, and PASCHUNPARA, in all of which there had been an increase of fever, but to a slight extent only. The number of sufferers had been small, but the cases were bad, and several persons had died in each village.

182. The road now began to leave the More, and in following it I passed through the following villages successively :—

PATAREE, a small jungly place of about 200 inhabitants, among whom fever had appeared this year causing 20 deaths ; there was no sickness then present.

SHERAI, a little village, with about 400 people, of whom 30 had died in 1872. The tanks here were terribly polluted.

JOLLAREE, 200 people and 12 deaths.

TALCONNA, 300 people and 50 deaths.

CHAIDA and BAGoola, 500 people and 45 deaths. In all these the fever had been present one year.

RAMNUGGER, a large place on the left of the road, was just the locality where I should, from the experience I had gathered, expect to find the fever severe and fatal. It is an old village, with decaying buildings, very foul tanks, and closely packed population. I estimated the number of houses at 300, and the inhabitants at 1,200. It contains much jungle, many foul tanks, manure and refuse heaps, often on the tank margins, and foul drains connected with some of the pucca houses. The people seemed sickly ; the fever had been a year among them, and was very fatal. I was assured that 100 persons had died since the commencement of the past rains. Spleen was very prevalent.

183. I halted for a day at GONATEEA silk-factory, and obtained from the manager, Mr. Jones, much useful information regarding the prevalence of the fever in his neighbourhood. I also inspected his work-people, and was enabled from their aspect to judge of the extent to which the disease existed.

184. From Gonateea I rode westward through OOLKHOOND, another effete old village of 800 inhabitants ; the fever had been there one year, and had caused 100 deaths.

CHAND-PALSA and SATHI-PALSA, two small poor jungly villages, had lost 55 out of 500 ;

OONCHIKOOND, 20 out of 250 ; and in this as well as GORGUNA, HATIM, BALOOTEE, and KOTASORE, fever had prevailed during one year.

185. The road passed over low land on the bank of a branch of the More River, which now contains only stagnant water in the hot weather, and is in many places dry. Along its bed I noticed from time to time the old charpoys, pillows, earthen pots, &c., which marked the spot where a corpse had been burned, and at least 100 skulls were passed within a distance of three miles.

186. It was evident that these villages, on a low ill-drained site, in proximity to this drying old nullah bed, could never be healthy ; and now that this fever had appeared among them, instead of taking two or three years to attain its greatest intensity, the year of incidence among a people already predisposed to its influence, had been extremely destructive.

187. I stayed a night at KOTASORE, and next morning returned to examine the villages of NEEMA and HATUNUGGER, which had been cited by the Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom as specially afflicted, as well as BUTHASPORE, GOORSUNDA, BHAGRA, and CHAKBARA. Neema I found to be a very insignificant little village of only 9 houses, containing at the time of my visit 65 people ; but during the preceding year, 1872, there had been 21 deaths. The people's account of the visitation was this. In May 1872 some men belonging to the village, who had been employed in the country south of the More, where fever was prevalent, returned sick with fever to the village. The other inmates of their houses then began to suffer, and in a little while all the inhabitants were attacked. Some of them had friends in Kotasore (two miles west), and asked them to come and nurse them ; but these who came were also attacked, returned with the fever on them to Kotasore, hitherto free from the disease, and it began to spread there in the same manner. This was a volunteered statement, and the people evidently believed that the disease had been imported into Neema, and thence carried to Kotasore. In Kotasore, which contains about 60 houses and 300 inhabitants, the people assured me that the disease first appeared in the houses of some persons who, having gone to Neema to see sick friends, had returned with fever, and introduced the disease among them. There had been 30 deaths, and both here and at Neema many people were ill at the time of my visit. Hatunugger is also a very small village, but had not suffered nearly so much. Out of 85 persons inhabiting 25 houses, 4 had died in 1872. Bhaora, a village of 19 houses and 80 people, lost 13 in 1872.

Buthaspore, a larger village of 200 houses and 900 inhabitants, lost 60 from fever, which first appeared among them in 1872. They did not conceive it to be the same fever which prevails annually during the close of the rains. This they themselves called "bikar," and described as very fatal ; people dying in three or four days, or recovering for a week and dying during a relapse. The cases had not been so very numerous, but fully half had terminated fatally. Here also importation was the alleged cause of its prevalence. The village site is very uneven, and traversed by a narrow winding stagnant nullah, which separates two of the *paras*. The water was bad, all the tanks being shallow and marshy. I heard that a village called Bhara, a mile to the eastward, was still worse affected. Chakbara, a small village, through which I passed on my way back to Kotasore, had not suffered at all. In point of cleanliness, wretchedness, and water-supply, it was just like the others.

188. On the way from Kotasore to Synthia I passed through AKULPORA (100 houses, 500 people), situated to the right of the road, a closely-built, *old*, and jungly village. The tanks were bad, but the people drink the More water, still however using that of the tanks for cooking. There was very little spleen; half the deaths had been due to *jor-bikar*. In 37 houses, containing 166 inmates, there had been 23 deaths, equal to 139 per 1,000. I had a talk here with an intelligent gomashtha, who was himself suffering from fever, and whose account of his ailment was this. He had an attack of continued fever, it was not preceded by a shivering attack; he had pains and weakness, then the fever came, lasted three days without remission, was less on the 4th and 5th days, and ceased on the 6th. He had no fever for five days, then it returned without any ague, fit, or rigor, lasted seven days, and again ceased. Since then he had been subject to quartan fever; the hour of invasion was variable. Sometimes it was in the day, at others in the night. He had no marked shivering; he was conscious of a feeling of heaviness and discomfort, then he became hot, after five or six hours it terminated in diaphoresis. He had no spleen or hepatic enlargements, and felt pretty well in the intervals.

189. From Synthia I returned to Burdwan, where I arranged with Dr. French a redistribution of the dispensaries in the Royna and Khundghose thanas. And after a couple of days' rest to give time for my tents to reach NRGUN SERAI, rode out there, and travelling parallel to the Adjai, visited KORCHOR, an old, dirty, irregularly-built village of about 300 houses and 1,300 people, among whom 60 were said to have died in 1872 and 100 in 1871. Some of the houses were in bad repair, but none were entirely empty. The fever had been so bad that it was found necessary at one time to open a dispensary here; still the people did not present a very unhealthy aspect. Only 2 out of 50 children examined had spleen. It seemed as if the fever was dying out and the people recovering.

190. Revisiting SRIKHAND, I crossed a nullah flowing into the Boroheel, south of the village. The place was exceedingly dirty, as in my former visit, and the tanks, except the new one, constructed partly by Government and partly by Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, were very foul. There was no fever, which surprised me, as I had heard from the proprietor that the disease had been reported to prevail here. The deaths, according to the gomashtha, were 95 during the year, which (the population being 3,161) is only 30 per 1,000. The gomashtha was inclined to be obstructive, and prevented the chowkidars from giving me information. I found, however, that his information as to the mortality was probably correct; the deaths in 58 houses visited being 6 only out of a population of 240, which is just 25 per 1,000.

191. I revisited CUTWA, BIRAH, EKAIHAT, PATAIHAT, and DAINHAT, and found them wonderfully improved, as the following figures will show:—

	Houses	People	Sick '71.	Died '71.	Sick '72	Died '72	Sick at visit
Pataihat	32	165	13	21	40	11	14
Birah	52	163	140	39	29	4	17
Ekaihat	33	167	44	7	38	3	6

Dainhat was busy and flourishing. None of the children had spleen, but very few were vaccinated; and it is desirable that efforts should be made to obviate this state of things, as the place is very populous, and small-pox would probably cause enormous mortality if it appeared here. I saw a tank here, newly dry, with a bottom of foul, black mud littered with refuse of all kinds, decomposing vegetables, defecation, &c., and smelling horribly. I pointed it out to some members of the Municipal Committee. It is surrounded by houses, and cannot fail to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the inmates. It should be reduced to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and refilled with water.

192. From Dainhat I went *via* BHOWSING to KALIKAPORA, one of the most jungly, neglected, filthy villages I had seen in Burdwan—one of those old *effete* places, the whole soil of which is contaminated and unhealthy. There was a dispensary here, but as it was doing no work, I closed it and sent the Native Doctor to Burdwan.

193. Revisiting MAJDA, POORBUSHULLEE, EKDALA, PARULIA, and the group of villages already described (para 65), I was delighted to find everywhere evidence that the indications of returning health and energy, which I had noted the year before, were not transitory, but real and permanent. Jungle had been cleared, new houses were under construction on new and well-chosen sites, the people were more cheerful and active, and it is to be hoped that in a few years this locality will have regained its former condition of prosperity.

194. From SOMOODAGURH I rode through BOHAR and SATGATCHIA to MYMAREE, thence to SKLIMABAD, and across into ROYNA thana, where the same indications of improvement were manifest.

Characteristics of inspected Areas—No. 1.

195. The first tract I visited was that which lies directly south of the town of Burdwan. It consists of the thanas KHUNDGHOSE and ROYNA, and has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the river Damoodur, which here has an eastward course, but at the north-east angle of the area I am describing, makes a sudden bend to the south, and thus forms its eastern boundary also. To the north-west it is continuous with thana Indas, and on the south-east joins thana Jehanabad. Between these, however, for about 4 miles,

it is limited by the Dalkisser river, which separates it from thana Goghat. Fully two-thirds of its boundary is formed by the Damoodur and Dalkisser rivers.

196. I selected this particular area on several grounds:—

- (1.) Its comparative isolation, and the consequent ease with which an examination of its drainage could be made.
- (2.) The fact that the fever here was reported as severe and of recent origin.
- (3.) Because fully two-thirds of the medical and other relief establishments were concentrated on it, and I could, while occupying myself with the cause of the fever, also aid the local authorities as I had been directed to do, by inspecting and reporting on their efficiency.
- (4.) The circumstance of its freedom from rail-roads or bunds, which I therefore considered might, as regards this tract, be dismissed from consideration as a possible cause of deficient drainage. Subsequent experience, however, has taught me that I was mistaken in this conclusion.

197. To the eye the tract appears a perfectly level plain, honey-combed by the elevated margins of the rice-fields. There is, however, a double slope to the eastward and southward; the former predominating in the north, and the latter in the east and south-east.

198. The soil is alluvium, a variable mixture of clay, sand, and organic matter, for about 10 feet in depth. It contains a considerable proportion of clay, causing it, during the drying period, to cake in large masses, which, contracting as they dry, leave wide gaping fissures, through which, when the surface has become hard and compact, evaporation still goes on from the soil below. Underlying this is a thick bed of tenacious, dark-bluish clay, quite impervious to moisture, and so comparatively dry in all of the many localities where I have seen it exposed, as to be with difficulty moulded by the fingers. There exists therefore no subsoil drainage whatever. The rainfall sinks into the upper soil, saturates it completely, and then, being prevented from further descent by the clay below, accumulates on the surface, where it is retained, as long as possible, as a necessary element of rice cultivation, and is eventually removed, partly by surface drainage, and partly by evaporation. On the northern and eastern margin of this area the soil is more sandy, and sometimes has an upper layer of pure sand and silt deposited during the annual inundation from the Damoodur. In these localities the land remains longer moist, and sugar-cane is successfully cultivated.

199. The *drainage* is effected by small streams or khals, which eventually join the Damoodur and Dalkisser.

200. In the northern and central portions of the tract their course, like that of the Damoodur, is first easterly, and then southerly; they run in fact parallel to that river. In the south and west the khals run a shorter and more direct southerly course into the Dalkisser. These khals have their source in the rice-fields, and are in the early part of their course the merest shallow surface drains, most of them drying entirely during four or five months of the year.

201. The western, south-western, and southern portions of the tract, are drained by the Ghyee and Mendesree khals; the former runs sluggishly all the year round and joins the Dalkisser near Eklokee. The portion of the Mendesree within this tract dries in the hot weather, and in the rains has a long course of more than twenty miles to the south, and receiving the water of several other nullahs ere it finally meets with the Damoodur.

202. The khals in the northerly and central parts of the tract run to the eastward, as if they would directly join the Damoodur; but when within a couple of miles of its waters, they suddenly bend to the south, form a sort of net-work, and finally pass in two or three main channels to the southward to the Damoodur.

203. The Damoodur therefore, though forming fully three-fifths of its boundary *directly*, drains scarcely any portion of the tract. On the contrary it inundates a considerable portion of the land to the extreme eastward every year, depositing sand, ploughing the land in places into deep holes, and keeping villages flooded for some months at a time.

204. This state of things appears to be less the result of natural causes or conditions than of the measures adopted for the preservation of the East Indian Railway line on the other side of the river.

205. The left bank of the Damoodur is low, and formerly the land on that side was annually inundated, the water readily flowing back as the river subsided. At Selimabad the Damoodur branched, and a certain portion of its water flowing down the Kana Nuddee in a south-easterly direction.

206. For the preservation of the railway a high bund was erected along this left bank, and at Selimabad was continued across the Kana Nuddee, which was thus closed. The river being confined within narrower limits, had its flood level considerably raised, and when at its height, began to spill over the right bank. Here the water could not run back again when the river subsided, but had to take a long and southerly tortuous course; villages remained for long periods under water, and the people were compelled by necessity to erect bunds on *this side also* for their protection.

207. These bunds on the right bank, just west of the angle made by the Damoodur at its bend to the south, were destroyed some years ago by the Public Works Department in order to allow the surplus water of the river to find a channel on the right side, and so protect the left bank and the railway embankment at the expense of the villages on the right. That is to say, since the old channels no longer sufficed during high floods to contain all the water of the river, an outlet for the surplus had to be provided somewhere, and it was considered preferable to sacrifice the land on the right bank, because only the villages suffered, whereas any overflow on the left bank might endanger the railway.

208. During my travels in this district, I found myself in several localities where the inhabitants had not yet learnt to consider railways as an unmixed good, and I need hardly say that this was one of them.

209. The current of the Damoodur is very rapid in the rains and liable to sudden rushes; it is at such times that this eastern portion of the tract suffers. The flooded villages are mostly situated on the inward sloping high land which forms the Damoodur right bank, and the current sweeping by, and sometimes through, them, deposits a great deal of sand, and, where it meets with the least opposition, scoops the surface into deep holes, or ploughs it into channels which retain water long after the rest of the district is quite dry.

210. I saw no surface collection of water in this area worth dignifying with the name of *jeel*. In the north of the tract near Bellasur there was a patch of sandy soil full of moisture and a number of shallow pools. There were also a few trifling pools on both sides of the main road north of Babrakpore, which, on my second visit, six weeks later, had quite disappeared.

211. On the whole, then, the western, central, and southern portions seemed to be fairly drained; while in the north-east, and east, and south-east, over a tract annually inundated, and through which the drainage of the northern and central parts of this area has to flow, the land was longer moist, and in eastern villages this was especially the case.

212. But it is to be remembered that whatever variations there may be in the drainage, and however desirable it may seem to us to improve it, the people, except in the inundated locality, have no fault to find with it. It is much too rapid and thorough for them. They view the disappearance of the water with the greatest anxiety and regret, and allow no more to drain away than they can prevent. Every drop of water is valued and treasured, and as soon as the flow of water in the khals moderates a little, bunds or dams are constructed by the inhabitants of every village along their margin, partly for the sake of the fish, but more especially in order to retain the water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The chief demand for water is for irrigation. The surface of the soil cakes into such hard, dense masses, that until thoroughly moistened it is unworkable, and the land cannot be prepared for sowing.

213. The *chief roads* in this tract are—

- (1) A main and almost central road between Sudderghat (Burdwan) and Midnapore. This branches at Oochalun, south-eastward to Jehanabad. It crosses the line of drainage for 10 miles from Burdwan, but is very slightly raised, is bridged in the centre and south, and, so far as I could see after careful examination, does not in any way impede the drainage. For the first five miles it is not bridged, but freely supplied with water-way, so as to allow the freest possible passage to the inundation water which just skirts it.
- (2) The remains of an old road between Pangatchee, 12 miles east of Sudderghat and Jehanabad. It is used a good deal by foot passengers, and runs through the centre of the tract.
- (3) A main road running from Sudderghat westward through thana *Khundghose* to Bankoora. This is a good cart-road. There is a parallel northerly road along the bank of the Damoodur leading into and through a dense cluster of villages, and which was the old Bankoora road.
- (4) A cross road a mere cart tract from Indus to the Damoodur opposite Selimabad.
- (5) A southern cross road from Paeta through Shupore and Mohunpore to Gotan.
- (6) A cross road from Oochalun by Shupoor and Mohunpore to Gotan.

214. On road No. 1 there is an enormous amount of traffic. It is the channel for road communication between western Hooghly and Burdwan, and between Midnapore and Burdwan.

215. On road No. 2 there is a fair amount of foot-traffic.

216. None of these roads, and I have traversed them all, seemed to me to interfere in the least with the drainage.

217. The *population*, according to the census taken in January 1872, when fever had already prevailed over the whole tract for one year and over portions of it for two years, was 550 to the square mile. At the time of the invasion by the fever, it must have been somewhat higher, not less than 570 per square mile. This is pretty nearly the same as that of Burdwan as a whole. It is, however, little more than half that of the adjoining southern

thanas Jehanabad and Goghat, and but two-thirds of that of thana Selimabad, forming its eastern boundary. Compared with the district, the people in this tract while, occupying nearly the same number of villages to the square mile, are lodged in one-third the number of houses, and every house contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ occupants in excess of the district average. In the district the number of persons per house is 4.7; in this area it is 6.5. The villages are not very uniformly distributed, so that certain portions of the tract are more populous than the rest. Thus, in the east and north-west, on the slightly elevated land which forms the right bank of the Damoodur River, the villages are large, extended along the bank, and have little, sometimes no interval, between them. In the south-west also, near the Dalkissen, the villages are in clusters. They also lie closer together along the margins of the principal khals. In every instance where any such crowding of villages was to be observed, the main determining cause seems to have been the presence of running water. The total number of villages is 419. Of these about 20 contain more than 1,000 inhabitants, 60, or thereabouts, contain more than 500. The average number of persons per village is 377.

218. The people are of the agricultural and labouring class. I saw no sign of manufactures of any kind except a little pottery, and this on a very small scale.

219. The following table, extracted from the census report, exhibits the relation of this tract as regards population and crowding to the district of Burdwan and to all Bengal:—

	Persons, per square mile	Villages, per square mile	Persons, per village	Houses, per square mile	Persons, per house
Bengal	430			75	5.7
Burdwan.	578	1.47	392	124	4.7
The two thanas	550	1.45	377	82	6.5

220. I did not find that the difference of population materially influenced the prevalence or the mortality of the fever in this tract. Comparing an equal number of clustered and detached villages, I found the mortality generally higher in the former case; but, on the other hand, it sometimes happened that the mortality in a single small village far exceeded that of any portion of a populous tract. A comparison of this kind is here given, which indicates a higher mortality in 1871 for the closely-placed villages of 22 per 1,000, and a diminished mortality for 1872 of 5 per 1,000.

	Paras	Houses	Population	Died 1871	Died 1872	Ratio	
						1871	1872
Villages in clusters	12	409	2,253	279	143	127	73
Detached villages	10	390	1,889	199	133	105	78

221. The villages are irregular in construction, and are not built on any definite plan. There are one or more roadways wide enough to allow the passage of a cart, and more or less winding and uneven. From these narrow lanes or gullies pass right and left.

222. The houses of the better class, of those having land or cattle, are enclosed in a small mud-walled compound, which contains also the cattle-shed, if there be one; if not, the cattle are housed in the verandah of the house. The houses are all of mud, and in the little compound of each, or in close proximity, is the little hole out of which its materials had been dug, and which now, while nearly dry, becomes the receptacle for any filth or refuse to be got rid of; and when refilled by the rain and drainage, once more supplies water (a deep brown or green organic solution) for ablution, the washing of clothes and utensils, and for cooking purposes. The compounds of the small farmers were generally completely filled with paddy stacks, which interfered materially with any perfilation of air, and the air within was rendered as foul as possible by the accumulation of dirt, dung, cattle-filth, &c. The main difference between the houses of the well-to-do people and those of the labourers is in elevation and the size of the compound. The richer the occupant, the higher the floor of his house, the bigger the hole—and the larger the compound, the greater the number of paddy stacks. As to the houses, they are very much alike, small rooms with a single low door and one small window. A room 18 × 12 is large, 15 × 10 is a common size, but in many houses which I entered and measured the sleeping room was only 12 × 10. The height is generally about 8 feet of the side and 11 or 12 in the centre. The only ventilation at night is through the space between the sloping sides of the roof and the walls on which they rest. The door is always shut at night, and both door and window closed with

matting or cloth *whenever there is sickness in the house*. Sometimes the compounds of several houses open one into the other; occasionally the mud for a little cluster of houses has been taken from one hole, which receives the drainage and washings of them all. This condition of things during the prevalence of epidemic disease is a potent auxiliary to its spread, and I have seen many instances in which the whole of the occupants of as many as a dozen houses thus related to each other have died in the same year, and every dwelling left tenantless.*

223. The villages are generally slightly higher than the surrounding land, and, as a rule, very fairly drained. Within the village the water runs into the tanks and numerous holes, and on the outside drains into the rice-fields. Any fault in surface drainage is readily discoverable, for if water remain any time, the soil becomes worked by the passage of people and animals into thick mud, which retains the impressions long into the dry season. I made no note of every instance in which either in the village or at its entrance, or in the cart tracks connecting it with the main-road, any such indications of water lodgement were perceptible.

224. I made very careful inquiries in every village concerning recent changes in their drainage, increased dampness of the soil, or of the houses, necessitating a change in the habits of the people, whether as regards sleeping or storing things on the floor, but in no single instance did I get an affirmative reply. Whether I put the question directly, or led up to it gradually, whether I asked the poor or the better class of farmers or the village gomasta, the result was the same—the people were conscious of no altered drainage, no increase of dampness, and denied that they had changed their habits of late years. I entered and examined their houses with the same general result, and when I found perceptible difference of level. I could trace no corresponding difference of mortality in favor of the better drained locality; on the contrary, it often happened that the mortality had been greater in the drier neighbourhood.

225. The villages, as a rule, were very free from jungle, especially in the centre of the tract. In many of them bamboo-clumps exist on one side or other; and when this is the case, they are almost always very offensive, being used as the village latrine. Here and there the houses would be clustered into separate closely built *paras*, among bamboo jungle, around a central open space—(Tacta is a good instance of the kind), but on the whole the villages were comparatively free from vegetation. In none of the villages I visited was there any considerable overgrowth of underwood, and their freedom in this respect contrasts greatly with that of the villages in many other parts of Bengal, even of those which one sees in the course of a ride in the Calcutta suburbs.

226. The whole area is one vast level expanse of rice-fields; there are scarcely any trees, except in and around a village. From a distance villages are recognizable only as green clumps of vegetation dotting the landscape here and there.

227. One thing that struck me greatly in these thanas was the *absence of vegetable gardens or cultivation*. Except on the eastward, on some low land annually inundated by the Damoodur, I saw none whatever, and was puzzled to know where the people obtained their vegetables. Occasionally I saw women gathering for consumption plants which were growing on the edge of the tanks, and these and the pumpkins, which some of them grow over the cottage roofs, and, more rarely, a coarse kind of radish, eaten raw, seem to be the only vegetables they have. Yet in many villages there were houses standing on a plot of uncultivated land amply sufficient for a little garden, and capable of supplying ten times as many vegetables as the occupants would need; but I saw no attempt to cultivate them, although the people have plenty of leisure. I believe that the people of this tract are very insufficiently supplied with this necessary element of diet.

228. The chief article of *food* of course is rice, to which a little dāl, or fish, or goor, or some form of sugar, is sometimes added; but I very frequently saw rice being eaten alone. The children's morning meal consists often of parched rice, and I frequently watched them carrying a little wooden bowl of it to eat in company with other children. The dāl used is generally kulai, a poor kind of pulse, and eaten in such small quantities as to be rather a relish than nutriment. The fish eaten is generally far from fresh, often, in fact, decomposing. On the river-bank fresh fish is procurable, but during the dry season the people in the centre of the tract can only get fish which is many days old, and though an attempt is made to dry and preserve it, the smell it evolves is to those unaccustomed to it quite intolerable. It disgusted me to see them selling it in the bazars, and I was inclined to wonder how they could eat it at all till I remembered how very high game is eaten at home, and the relish with which Bombay-ducks are discussed out here, and felt inclined to be more tolerant. The fact is that it is taken in such small quantities, that it can scarcely be considered as food, and rather takes the place of a condiment. Occasionally I saw the people buying either goor, or some sweet preparation consisting of sugar or treacle, which they told me they eat with their rice. Milk as an article of diet is very little used, its price having risen enormously, purely in consequence of the diminished number of cattle, and still more because it pays better to make it into ghee and export it. Ghee is not consumed at all by the people generally; it has become too expensive, and commands at least two and

half times its price of 15 years ago. Rice, too, is half as dear again, and in fact every article of food has risen in price during the past 10 years.

229. It was useless to attempt to judge of the *physical condition* of the people; the fever prevailed so universally over the tract, that no village was free from it, and the people met with were not in their normal state.

230. The *water-supply* is derived from the Damoodur and Dalkissur Rivers, from the khals which traverse the tract and from the numerous tanks which exist in every village. The inhabitants of the villages which border the right bank of the Damoodur and Dalkissur have during the rainy season excellent water at their very doors, and the majority of them doubtless take advantage of it. As the dry weather approaches, the stream rapidly diminishing, recedes further and further from the village, leaving an intervening bank of sand, sometimes half or three-quarters of a mile in width and the number of people resorting to the river steadily decreases, as the expanse of sand widens till at last few or none continue to go. Those who hold out the longest are the better class of women who resort daily to the river to bathe, and whose attendants bring back a *gurrah* full for drinking and religious purposes. It is not only on account of the distance and the fatigue which walking over loose sand entails, which is in itself a sufficiently good reason that the river comes to be neglected, but because after a few hours' exposure to the sun the sand becomes so hot that it is excessively disagreeable to traverse any long distance of it with bare feet. I have seen travellers rushing eagerly about for a little spot covered with grass or herbage to cool their feet, and have seen my own syce display unusual speed in his haste to pass the sand and get his feet in the cool stream. I have myself ascertained in many instances, even when the water was within a quarter of a mile of the village, not a single inhabitant continued to resort to it for water. The tanks in these localities are, however, exceptionally good; the water they contain being annually renewed during the period of inundation. In those villages which line the banks of khals, the khal water is drunk by most of the people so long as it continues to run. When the stream slackens, it is dammed, so as to retain the water as long as possible for ablution, cooking, &c, and thus diminish the drain on the tanks. *Near the source* this khal water is almost everywhere practically marsh water, the drainage of the surface of the rice fields, to which is added that of the village itself. As the distance from the source increases, the water becomes more and more contaminated by the drainage of villages, cremation, burial, and defecation along its banks;—necessarily also the localities in which its pollution reaches the maximum are precisely those where it is the last to dry up and is *consumed* for the longest period. The tanks are pretty numerous; every village has several, and over this area they are generally within the village. They contain no wells, receive no supply from a spring, but derive all their water from the rainfall and the drainage from the surface and soil immediately around them. I met with very few instances of a tank being set apart for drinking; they are used indiscriminately for drinking purposes, personal ablution, the washing of clothes, and utensils, and in some villages the bad practice obtains of burying the dead or of defecating round their margins. The tanks at the borders of villages, on the edge of the rice-fields, are often very shallow from the silt drained into them, and become filled with grasses, reeds, and other rank vegetation, till they are practically mere shallow marshes in miniature. From these also the inhabitants of the nearest houses draw their water-supply, and around them may sometimes be seen the products of defecation of half the village. As the dry season sets in, the water in the tanks is much diminished by the withdrawal of a portion of their contents for irrigation, and it sometimes happens that all the marginal tanks are entirely drained in this way, and a surface of black, moist, foul-smelling mud thus exposed to dry slowly and evolve noxious miasmata under a tropical sun. At this period, just before the tank is quite dry, nearly all the women, girls, and boys in the village, may be seen groping in the mud and among the roots of the water-plants for the fish. I have seen the fever patients, just back from a neighbouring dispensary, groping along with the others—their medicine bottles standing on the bank the while! In the centre and southern portion of this tract, and by the side of the road leading to Midnapore, are the remains of some very fine old tanks, which are fast deteriorating, which it would be a really good work to re-dig and restore. They were, I imagine, originally built for the use of pilgrims and travellers, as they are close to the road and comparatively distant from villages. They are very large and surrounded by earth-work embankments, which were originally 20 or 30 feet high, but have now become weather-worn, and partially destroyed, most of their material having been washed back into the tank. One such tank is on the left of the main road, half way between Babarakpore and Mogulingree, and another at Oochalun.

231. In addition to the regular tanks, every village contains also a number of holes, which during part of the year are full of stagnant water. In some villages there are nearly as many such holes as houses; in others there is one to every half-dozen houses. They are the irregular pits from which the mud of the village houses and compound walls was originally taken. Every cultivator's little compound contains its heaps of cattle dung and other refuse, the washings of which drain into these pools; refuse is thrown in; the children make a latrine of its banks, but the water is used for ablution, the washing of cooking utensils, and other domestic purposes.

232. Over the whole tract the water-supply may be fairly described as insufficient and polluted. In the central portion, away from the rivers, the people can obtain good water at no season of the year. I inquired for wells, but could hear of none, and doubt the existence of such a thing in the entire tract.

The impression I derived from what I saw of the water-supply of this tract was, *that in ordinary times the water was bad as it could be; that during the prevalence of disease, especially of contagious disease, the habits of the people rendered it most certain to increase the spread of the malady, and that of all the gifts that could be conferred on them, that of a free supply of good water for drinking and irrigation would be the most beneficial and salutary.* It would improve the health of the people, diminish their labor in the preparation of the land, increase the productiveness of the soil, and render it at all events independent, to a great extent, of climatic influences, and of the occasional complete or partial scarcity consequent on deficient or ill-timed rainfall.

233. In no portion of this tract would the people admit the existence of *destitution*. In every village there were people who were called "*gharib*"—badly off—what English-speaking zemindars and gomashas call "*poor fellows*;" but on inquiry it turned out that they meant labourers, men who having no land, work as coolies or as hired cultivators. In no locality could I gather evidence that this or any other class had during recent periods been compelled by distress or lack of labour to make any *recent* change in their habits as regards food or clothing.

234. It was readily admitted everywhere that it was upon this the poorest class that the fever had pressed most heavily. It could not be otherwise, living as they do from hand to mouth: able to rub along but not to lay by: dependent for their bread solely on their daily labour, every attack of fever deprived them of their day's earnings, and by the induced debility, diminished their gains in the intervals of the attacks.

235. When the head of such a family died, the widow and children were limited to their own scanty earnings, with such assistance as relatives, almost as poor as themselves, could offer, and perhaps compelled to stint themselves somewhat of their usual allowance. Still they would not acknowledge that they were destitute, and held out, with an amount of pride that astonished me, against the imputation that they were destitute, or paupers needing public help. Numbers of poor women with whom I talked, with the object of persuading them to apply at the relief depôt for the milk and extra nourishment necessitated by their weakly condition, refused positively to do so, declaring that the open profession of pauperism involved in such a proceeding would be attended with shame, which would always cling and be a reproach to them.

236. Here and there in villages were to be found orphan children, whom the fever had deprived of their parents, and who were utterly destitute, but never starving or in danger of starving, even when too young to make any return in the way of labour. Every neighbour would contribute a little towards their sustenance, and it was impossible not to be greatly moved and touched by the evident kindness and sympathy invariably accorded to them, and the endeavours made that they should feel their loss as little as possible.

237. Doubtless one of the great curses of this country is the unalterable tendency of the people to cling together on the one little spot where they were born, in spite of all the change that may be going on around them. No amount of suffering or pinching will send them forth to seek the means of existence elsewhere; they multiply rapidly, grow to the one spot, exhaust its powers of production, effect no improvement, see their daily nourishment slowly deprived of its most necessary elements by a prohibitory enhancement of prices, but are too apathetic and too much under the influence of old habits to dream of making an effort either to combat fly from the growing evil that surrounds them.

238. *The history of the fever in this tract is as follows*—There was no fever in any part of it in 1868. In the season 1869-70 the villages along the eastern margin, on the right bank of the Damoodur, began to suffer in July and August. The villages along the southern boundary from the Damoodur to Eklokee, and up westward as high as Bamoonnah, began to suffer at the same time. The villages along the northern boundary, from Hjulnah to Nareeha, also began to suffer early in the rainy-season of 1869. By the close of 1869 the fever had appeared everywhere in the tract between Royna thana and the Damoodur in the east, between the southern boundary and Koire on the west, and Oochalun and Gotan to the eastward, between the Damoodur and Khundghose, Sakareo and Belsore on the north, and as low as Jooblah. In an irregular patch in the centre of the tract, it did not break out till the season 1870-71, a year later. By the end of 1870-71 it was general over the whole tract, and the villages westward towards Indas were beginning to suffer. In January 1872 I began to explore the tract, and at that time the fever was in every village; most intense in the portions of the tract first attacked and in some of the central villages, less severe as one travelled westward. The villagers' account of the fever was, that those places which were attacked early in the season had it severely by the end of that year; in those villages where the disease commenced late, there was little mortality during that year. As a rule the first year was the mildest; the second year was very severe in those places where it broke out early in the preceding year; less so in those where its appearance had been late. In these last, the third year was that of greatest intensity and mortality.

239. As regards the disease itself, 'it must be remembered that I first visited this area in January, when the fever was dying out, when nearly all the cases were "chronic" and new seizures were comparatively rare.

240. There were two places where I could see cases, viz. at the dispensaries and in the villages themselves. At all the dispensaries were to be seen daily, between 7 A.M. and noon, a crowd of from 100 to 300 people, among whom women and children preponderated, and who had come for relief from villages within a two or three miles radius. All these were "chronic" cases (as they were called) of fever, which was of intermittent type, or cases of anæmia, jaundice, splenitis, anasarca, dropsy, diarrhoea, enlarged parotid or cervical glands, and among young children occasionally cancerum oris, all resulting from repeated attacks of a fever, which, whatever it may have been at first, had eventually an intermittent type. Some of these people were attenuated to the merest skin and bone; others with emaciated limbs and pinched, worn features, had œdematous hands and feet and swollen bellies; most of them were very weakly. A considerable proportion were jaundiced and had enlargement of the liver, and the majority, the children especially, had enlarged spleens.

241. One of the saddest reflections forced on the mind in surveying a crowd of this kind was that a large proportion of them must die under any circumstances, and that most of them would probably die in spite of all the medical skill in the world. The first essential of all, a change of air, it was impossible to give them. The next, a sufficiency of good, nourishing, and easily digestible food, was equally unattainable; nor could adequate and suitable clothing be found for the enormous number that needed it. When it is borne in mind that some of these wretched creatures had to walk two or three miles for their daily supply of medicine, it may be readily doubted whether the few grains of quinine or steel supplied to them could possibly compensate for the nervous and muscular waste or fatigue which the journey involved. The predominant feeling in the mind was one of utter helplessness to cope with a calamity of such magnitude, and with it came the necessary deduction that the right thing to do was to *prevent* these things: once in existence they are utterly beyond control.

242. In the villages, one saw worse cases than at the dispensaries—the poor dying creatures who could not possibly attend them;—and here, though most of the cases were "chronic" intermittent fever and its sequelæ, there were others of somewhat different character. In many of the villages, although at the period of my visit new cases were comparatively rare, I occasionally saw a dying person, the history of whose case would be something like the following:—A son would tell me that his father had been out of sorts and oppressed for two or three days, and that while they were out in the fields together he had suddenly declared that he was unable to work any more and returned home. He had fever, no attack of shivering succeeded it, but he became hot, ached all over; was apathetic and sullen, could not eat, did not like people to talk to him; only spoke to ask for water, and was heavy and apathetic. He was never very hot, but the fever never went away; sometimes he would groan, but was generally quiet. The bowels were confined. He still would not eat and became angry when pressed, or if spoken to; then he seemed stupid and could not understand what was said to him. Sometimes had to be called many times before he could be roused; then he became insensible and could not breathe—well, afterwards he became like this. He had been ill three or four days, sometimes a week. There was no enlargement of the liver or spleen. I could find no eruption, the man was comatose, had hypostatic pneumonia, and was dying. I never saw a single case all through. I came across cases of this kind in various stages; in none of them did I see jaundice or hepatic or splenic disease. I never saw any eruption nor the ferret eye of typhus; still something about these cases brought typhus very broadly to my memory, and sent my mind wandering back to twenty years ago, when I saw much typhus fever among the crowded alleys of a large manufacturing town. The chief characteristics of these cases were—

- (1.) The time of attack, nearly always in the day-time.
- (2.) The *apparently* slight rise of temperature or very perceptible burning heat about them.
- (3.) The fever was continued, they would not admit that any remission occurred.
- (4.) The *early* appearance of brain mischief, stupor and drowsiness marking the cases from the first.
- (5.) The almost invariable existence of constipation till shortly before death, when the bowels were frequently and loosely moved. This happened where the man lay and his dhootie would be saturated in this way and left on.
- (6.) Vomiting in the early stages was sometimes present, but generally absent.
- (7.) Their very rapid course. Intense prostration from the first, followed by death in from three or four days to a week.

- (8.) The presence of a sickly, almost unendurable, effluvia from the bodies of the dying. On several occasions this odour or its memory clung to me for hours, and I had more than once great difficulty in overcoming the tendency to vomit resulting from it.

243. I never saw a single case that suggested enteric fever, nor any symptoms which are at all compatible with my experience of that disease. The cases rather suggested typhus, but I could never decide to the satisfaction of my own reason that it was actually typhus.

244. I saw cases of recovery from the disease, but almost always, (in fact always, I cannot call to mind an instance of the contrary.) There was a relapse five or six or seven days after recovery from the first attack, and after the second attack had passed away, pronounced intermittent fever appeared with the usual succession of cold, hot, and sweating stages, and now the spleen (chiefly in young people and children) began to be affected. Some of these cases of intermittent fever were somewhat remarkable. A man would present himself as suffering then and there with fever. He was not perceptibly hot or very slightly so; the pulse small and quickened, but not very much. The people round would say "Yes; he has fever, don't you see saheb he has it now;" but I could not see it for a time, the only sign of variation from ordinary health being a glassy, stupid or drowsy eye and a slightly drunken aspect. Some three or four hours afterwards, when the fever had gone, I could detect the change in turn; the drunken appearance giving place to one of fatigue only, and these were the only symptoms detectable. Such attacks, like nearly all the prevalent ague, would come on every third or fourth day. Quartan or quintan types were by far the most common. Another peculiarity was the uncertainty of the period of attack. In the same individual the accession would be sometimes in the morning, at others at night, or noon, or in the night; people going to bed well, and waking up at some variable hour with fever on them.

245. I endeavoured to ascertain the *population* and *mortality* in every village I visited. The plan I first adopted was to ride through the village and examine it, endeavouring to form an estimate, which I noted in a memorandum book, of the number of houses and inmates, at the assumed rate of five per house. I then, while talking with the villagers, inquired from them as to the houses and people and mortality; and when their answers tallied pretty nearly with my own guess, accepted them as approximately correct. In most villages the people were very willing to give the information as correctly as they could, and would discuss it among themselves very earnestly before replying. At first I found the population estimate was always absurdly low, and would point out that it scarcely exceeded the houses in number, whereupon one by-stander would suggest that "perhaps I wanted to include the women also," and on my answering in the affirmative, the original estimate would be doubled. The next question would be "are there no children?" "Oh! do you want to include the children too, but not infants, not all of them, oh then." After some further discussion "there are probably so many," and I found that as a rule they allowed five persons to each house, whereas it is shewn by the census that there were six and half persons per house.

246. The mortality they generally exaggerated, while the police returns placed at my disposal by the Magistrate invariably underestimated it. At length I found this contrariety so perplexing that I determined to get reliable information by going from house-to-house, taking the whole of small villages and one or more *paras* of the larger villages, and noting down the original number of inmates, the deaths during the season, the number attacked and the remaining sick. The neighbours stood round and discussed the question with the occupants, and I never saw any indication of unwillingness to afford information, or of carelessness about its correctness. On the contrary, I generally found the people civil and anxious to communicate. The results from the three sources are given below:—

	Villages or paras	Population	Mortality in 1872.	Ratio per 1,000.
From villagers	42	39,200	6,710	171
„ Police	335	102,010	2,943	29
„ Houses	40	8,800	880	100

Taking the ordinary mortality at 35 per 1,000, which is pretty near the truth, the excess 64 per 1,000 may be set down to the credit of the fever. It was said in almost every village I visited that 1871 was the year of greatest mortality, and from the data obtained in the same houses regarding the mortality in 1872, it became clear in almost every case that the deaths had fallen off from 40 to 50 per 1,000. Thus in 1,214 houses containing 6,097 people in the beginning of 1871, 786, or 128 per mille, died in 1871, and 337, or 63 per 1,000 of the remainder in 1872.

247. I found the following dispensaries established at the time of my visit:—

Eklokee	...	8th August 1871
Meral	..	9th December 1871.
Digulgram	..	15th " "
Gotan	..	16th " "
Sreerampore.	..	16th " "
Dharal	..	16th " "
Khundghose	...	21st " "
Sreekistopore	...	19th " "
Polason	..	28th " "
Royna	...	31st " "
Bamoonah	..	8th January 1872
Jooblay	..	10th " "
Gotanpore	..	11th " "
Hjalna	..	15th " "
Mirpore	...	20th " "
Akooria	..	9th " "
Tattipara	..	13th February "
Kindoor	..	26th January "

They were distributed under two circles of superintendence, confided to Sub-Assistant Surgeons Taraprosunno Rai and Preonath Bose, the former to Royna and the latter to Khundghose. Acting in concert with Dr. Elliott, the Civil Surgeon, who attended at once to any recommendation I made, and whose thorough geniality and heartiness made it a pleasure to work with him, I inspected all these dispensaries, making my remarks on the dispensary books and causing a copy to be sent to the Civil Surgeon. At my first visit they had been very recently established; the work was very heavy, and it was only just to make considerable allowance for shortcomings. At two of the dispensaries, those at Eklokee and Sreekistopore, there was no occasion for this; they were in excellent order and doing a great amount of good. At the former 450 out-patients per diem were assiduously treated, and at the latter 600 daily attended and were examined, prescribed for, and supplied with medicine in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The kind and sympathetic manner, attention, and skill of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Umrita Lall Mozumdar, of Sreekistopore, had spread far and wide. I met patients from 20 miles distance travelling to him for relief and passing other dispensaries on their way; and crowds of them pointed exultingly to their diminished spleens, lessened dropsy, or disappearing oedema, in testimony that he was a "bhala" doctor, and I saw that he was patient and kind as well as clever. At Digulgram, too, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kusba Chunder Bose was doing good work; his visiting was a matter of trouble to him, for he could not get a palkee. Fortunately Mr. Metcalfe was with me at my first visit, and managed very soon to settle the palkee difficulty. At Tattipara, within a mile of Eklokee, a dispensary had been opened with the view of drawing off some of the attendance from Eklokee, besides attending to the wants of its own locality; but the plan did not succeed, the people having soon discovered the advantage of being treated by a skilful Sub-Assistant Surgeon instead of a Native Doctor. As the Eklokee Sub-Assistant Surgeon really wanted help, I transferred the entire Tattipara establishment to him, and removed from two miles away the Kindoor Dispensary (which had a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of it) to Tattipara. I recommended new dispensaries at Koire, Aroce, Gopalberah, and Pata, which were promptly supplied by Dr. Elliott. I also closed Sreerampore and Dharal as unnecessary, being respectively within three-quarters of a mile of Mirpore and Polason, and because the Native Doctors were idling and otherwise misbehaving themselves. It is unnecessary that I should detail at length the result of my inspections at each dispensary. At my first visit I found the majority in a very bad condition, and at the second so little improvement or attention to orders, that my remarks on them were sent on to the Medical Department, and Dr. Saunders, Deputy Surgeon-General, went to Burdwan to inquire into the matter. The principal fault lay with the inspecting officers, neither of whom appeared to take the slightest interest in the efficient working of the dispensaries, or even attempted to assist or control the Native Doctors. One of them, who was subsequently punished, was inspecting institutions that he ought to visit weekly once in two months, and then only in the evening, after the work of the day was over and the places closed. He contrived in this way to visit and report on three dispensaries the same day between 4 and 8 P.M.

248. The chief defects in the dispensaries, which however became ameliorated, if not abolished as time passed, were—

- (1) *Bad dispensing.*—Medicines were carelessly prepared in filthy bottles; the stock medicines were of varying strength; the quinine prescribed and dispensed according to the out-patient book never agreed with the quantity actually expended. Of course there might be a trifling discrepancy due to accidental error in dispensing; but to quote an extreme instance, when 1,500 grains were prescribed and only 40 dispensed, it became quite clear that either many patients who were said to get quinine got none, or that instead of 3 grains and 1 grain doses, they were receiving only a 120th or 350th of a grain, a quantity insufficient to benefit them.

to Bishoromba occupy a narrow neck of land three miles in breadth between these two bheels, and the connecting neck itself is broken up by two nullahs and smaller collections of water. There is no road—only a track from village to village.

279. The second time I visited Poorbusthullee, I travelled along the river-bank from Cutwa by Dainhat to Bhowsing, to which point there is an excellent road; thence by a track skirting an old channel of the Bhagiruthee to Patoolee across and by the western edge of another beel to Majda; thence almost directly south over a deep surface depression to Poorbusthullee. This depression is about a mile broad and three miles long, and is continuous with the eastern edge of the Bishoromba bheel, from which it serves to drain away surplus water towards the Bhagiruthee. This bheel, with the depressed land, completely cuts off Poorbusthullee in the rains from the country to the north. As regards this tract, therefore, it is separated from Cutwa and Bhowsing by nullahs, bheels, and moist country. The northern area of the tract is separated from the southern during the rains by the bheels and depressed land above described. The southern area is separated from the country to the westward by a number of smaller bheels, and by a deep nullah, which runs south and to the eastward to join the Banka, and eventually flows into the Bhagiruthee.

280. The land in the north and north-west is broken and irregular. From Poorbusthullee southward it is high, exceptionally well-drained, and it is so crowded with villages that it is quite impossible for one unacquainted with the locality to say when he is out of one and in another: they seem absolutely continuous. Thus Coxiallee, Choopee, Poorbusthullee, Belgatchee, Polaspoolee, Kamarpookur, Paroolia, Bandartikree, Ekdala, Tanteepara, Sree-kistopoor, Jehanuggur, Soloonto, Polarhaut, Maigachee, Belpookurreah, Majunpoor, are all practically one, but present at the present time a most lamentable spectacle of desolation from the fact that they have been almost depopulated. Large areas formerly covered with village huts and a crowded population, being now covered with dense jungle, among which are to be found numerous low mounds, which mark the site of former houses, and the half obliterated pathways leading from one village or *pura* to another. All that I had seen hitherto seemed trifling in comparison with such thorough and complete devastation as this condition of things betokened. In a group of villages which in 1863 were said to contain 26,269 inhabitants, there were in 1872, according to the recent census, only 11,501 people, although for the five years preceding the census there had been little or no excessive sickness or mortality. The deficiency indicates a loss of 57 per cent.

281. I found no excessive sickness among the people, nor was there much chronic spleen. In this respect the neighbourhood contrasted strongly with that in the south of the Selmabad thana (paragraph 100), where, in a damp low site, the fever which had died out had left behind it an enormous amount of chronic disease, and especially of hypertrophied spleen. In 1871 the rainfall had been excessive, and the annual outbreak of fever had been more severe than usual. In 1872 there had been less than the average sickness and mortality. Thus, the comparative mortality of 1871 and 1872 in the villages named below, and forming part of the group above named, was as follows:—

Village.	1871 Mortality per 1,000.	1872 Mortality per 1,000.
Bhandartikree	80	28
Paroolia	42	42
Poorbusthullee	60	26
Ekdala	30	20

282. One peculiarity of this southern and densely populated area was the *great depth of the water from the surface and the early date at which the tanks dried up*. Thus at Poorbusthullee there were several large tanks, the banks of which had been washed back so as to considerably diminish their depth, and all these were quite dry in January: I rode through one of them. At Paroolia I saw another tank fully 20 feet deep, but almost dry. At Ekdala I met another nearly dry tank, which I plumbed and found to be 30 feet deep from the road level to the bottom. It contained but a small pool of water, the surface of which was 2 or 3 feet below the bottom of the steps of its pucca ghâts, and this in the month of January. I photographed both these tanks. All the village tanks were very foul.

283. The people in this area seemed depressed, and complained much of their inability to keep down the jungle. They seemed poor, too, and hopelessly apathetic.

284. At my second visit there was a noticeable improvement; the people seemed taking heart, and both at Ekdala and Poorbusthullee were constructing new houses on fresh sites outside the former village. The new huts at Ekdala were better built, had some decoration about them, and each had a little bit of enclosed ground for a garden. This was formerly a great trading and manufacturing locality, but all that seemed extinct, or nearly so. Although situated in Burdwan, its traffic was almost entirely with Nuddea. Cloths, tusser, iron and brass work, pottery and rice, were exported, and salt and dâl imported.

285. The chief trade was with Goaree Kishnagurh, Nobodeep, Santipore, Chagda, Hanskali, and Culha. With Burdwan town, or with the country to the west, or Cutt'a to the north, there was no commerce whatever. In fact the only road to the west was a mere track, and north of Poorbusthullee there was no road at all. The northern broad bheel-dotted portion of this tract is continuous with Cutwa and Dainhat, but being separated from them by low land and bheels, traffics with Poorbusthullee, which is the chief town and great mart of the tract. There is, however, another considerable mart on the north-east—Patoolee—close to the Bhagiruthee, and which also has considerable traffic both with Augurdeep and the Nuddea side, and with the villages which lie nearer to it than to Poorbusthullee. I saw Patoolee on a market-day; it was free from sickness and full of life and activity, but had lost nearly half its population from fever ten years ago. Some of the people there declared that the disease had been imported from Augurdeep.

286. The western portion of this northern area is lower in site and worse drained than the eastern, which, except at one point, where some of the bheel water drains into the Bhagiruthee, is well raised and dry. *How dry*, I had no conception till I encamped at and explored the village of Majda on my second visit to Poorbusthullee. Majda is an old, straggling, jungly village of 1,500 inhabitants. There was an outbreak of fever in 1864, which had caused great mortality. There was one excessively bad year, then the disease slowly died out.

287. When first questioned about the fever, the people denied all knowledge of it, till I used the words "*jor-bikar*," when they all remembered it immediately, and spoke with great awe of its ravages in 1863 or 1864. The people were healthy and cheerful at the time of my visit, save a few who had suffered from dengue in 1872. A very intelligent Native Doctor who was practising here described a very fatal form of it under the name of "black fever," characterised (he said) by an eruption of deep mulberry colour, changing to black, by diarrhoea, hemorrhage from the nose and bowels, and terminating in delirium or convulsions in 24 hours.

288. I had been in the habit of inquiring for wells, in order to ascertain the water level, but almost always with a negative result, for wells are exceedingly scarce in Burdwan. Here, however, there were numerous wells, and I found to my astonishment that the surface of the water in one of them was 40 *haths* from the surface. The people assured me that there had been no noticeable change in the water level within their experience. One old man was very indignant at my doubting his word, and asked me whether the man who had to pay for a long rope to reach the water was not more likely to know than I. There were a great many wells, but no one drank the water; it was used for washing utensils and personal ablution, but for drinking purposes river-water was brought from the Bhagiruthee. Well-water was declared to be too cold, to interfere with digestion, and to cause diarrhoea. There were no tanks in the village.

289. I found all the northern and eastern villages free from fever; but at Madhopore and Memdoho, on the west, there was still much spleen. They were old and more pretentious villages, with many pucca houses and deep tanks.

290. It was impossible to gather any trustworthy account of a fever which broke out twelve years ago, and I did not attempt it; but I endeavoured to find the fever limit at the extremest western and north-western point of prevalence in 1863 and since, and had no difficulty in the matter.

291. In the northern area the most westerly village attacked in 1864 was HORPANEH. The extremest western point to which the fever reached at all was MOOITTEE, where it prevailed in 1867. The farthest northern point was PATOOLEE and a few villages to its north on the river margin, whence down to SOOMODAGURH the whole tract was affected; but on the west of the narrow portion of the tract the fever was limited to the tract itself, and did not appear in the country west of the nullah which bounds it. At SOOMODAGURH, the southern extremity of the tract, the population had diminished enormously—the place seemed quite deserted; but I was informed that this was greatly due to emigration brought about by incessant litigation, to which the tenants were subjected in consequence of attempts on the part of three joint landlords to collect the rents independently of each other.

292. On the whole, my experience of this tract led me to believe that the fever had been more fatal here than anywhere I had yet been; *that it was most fatal where the population was densest, and where the manufacturing element was present; that it was less fatal in purely agricultural localities; that it was more fatal in the higher and better drained than in the low lands; that the localities in which the mortality was greatest were those in which the subsoil water level was lowest, and that, as regards this area at least, any theory of deficient drainage or subsoil water-logging as causes of the fever were utterly untenable.*

293. In illustration of the different degrees in which detached agricultural villages in low bheel-covered lands, and the clustering closely-packed villages on the higher portions of the tract, suffered from the fever, I give a list of places from both localities,

with the former and present population, extent of mortality, and ratio of mortality, for comparison :—

		POPULATION.		Loss.	Ratio per 1,000.
		Former.	Present.		
LOW LANDS AND SCATTERED VIL- LAGES	Neemdoho	812	620	...	...
	Bishoromba	1,000	627	...	...
	Mookampara	1,000	486	...	...
	Kok-Sumlah	253	193	...	...
	Hogachoaah	103	65	...	...
	Mooragachee	100	88	...	...
	Hreesoo	555	281	...	...
	Saruliah	527	473	...	...
	Kothoonah	421	148	...	...
		4,771	2,959	1,811	384
HIGHER AND CROWDED SITES.	Soloonto	2,013	370	...	...
	Jehanuggur	1,011	344	...	...
	Bhandatikree	1,014	371	...	...
	Maigachee	515	309	...	...
	Poranpoor	703	323	...	...
	Paroolia	3,003	446	...	...
	Polaspootee	616	250	...	...
	Ekdala	1,522	1,000	...	...
	Poorbusthullee	5,055	1,870	...	...
	Patoolee Narrainporo	7,775	3,911	...	...
	Meentollah	2,124	1,420	...	...
	Chapahattoo	1,000	657	...	...
		26,551	11,331	15,320	574

294. The villages first affected on this tract were those on the high land, on the bank of the river—PATOOLEE, NARAINPORE, and neighbouring villages being the first to suffer in the northern area, and POORBUSTHULLEE and the villages to its south on the southern area; then the villages in the central portion of both areas, and either one, or sometimes two years later, the villages to the extreme west of each area.

295. The course of the fever was generally in a western direction, *but it never spread across the nullahs which form the western limit of the tract.* In the north, where the width of the tract from the Bhagiruthee to the western beels and nullahs is eight miles, *the fever extended eight miles also.* In the south, as the eastward curving of the nullahs contracted the space to a mile, *the area of fever prevalence contracted to a mile also.*

296. Some villages on or near the nullah on the south-west margin, viz. KOOSOGURRAH, MAIGURRAH, NOWPARA, MASGURRAH, MARVEDANGAH, which buy and sell at Nundunghat across the nullah, never had the fever at all. Villages only a mile to their north in the neighbourhood of and trading with Bhatooria, which is their market-town, were visited by fever in 1864 or 1865.

297. The districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom lie between the rock country of Sonthalia on the west and the low alluvial plains of the Gangetic delta on the east and south, and in physical conformation partake of the characters of both these. In the extreme north-west of Burdwan the formation is rock, the land but partially cleared and cultivated, and very unfertile. East of this are patches of less elevated laterite and tracts of old alluvial deposit, while the centre extreme east and south, about eight-tenths of the whole, consists almost entirely of the low modern alluvium. Portions of the old alluvial formation are also found here and there through the north and south of the district, *e.g.* at Munglecote in thana Muntessur, and a little north of Burdwan town. North of the Damoodur river the land crosses from north to east; south of that river the chief incline is eastward at first, and then changes to the southward.

298. **Rivers.**—Between Beerbhoom and Burdwan flows the Adjai, a stream which rises on the Sonthal hills, and, after a tortuous south-east and east course of about 200 miles, joins the Bhagiruthee at Cutwa, on the north-east angle of Burdwan. Through Burdwan, a little below its centre, runs the Damoodur, a much more considerable stream, which, rising in Chota-Nagpore, crosses Burdwan in a south-easterly direction till within 12 miles of its boundary, where it suddenly turns to the south and eventually joins the Bhagiruthee (or as it is now termed the Hooghly). Still further to the south, the Dalkessur, a much smaller stream than the Damoodur, also flows to the eastward at first, but subsequently bends gradually southwards parallel to the Damoodur, changes its name to the Roopnarain, and pours its waters into the Hooghly a little below the point of junction of the Damoodur. Till recently the Dalkessur formed the south-western limit of the Burdwan district, but since the transfers of Kotulpore thana from Bankoora and Goghat thana from Hooghly, it is so no longer. The Damoodur and Adjai are both subject to sudden rises. Those of the Damoodur are especially dangerous; and its floods have been accompanied at times by so terrible a destruction of life and property, that it has been found necessary to protect the left and lower bank by bunds, and in certain situations both banks are thus protected. The Damoodur, while within the district, receives but little of its surface drainage; none in fact from the country to the south. It does not even drain the villages on its northern and eastern margin, its banks being provided with high bunds, which are so insufficiently sluiced, that the villages situated near and within the bund have no drainage at all.

299. **Khals and Nuddees.**—The chief khals and nuddees in the district are enumerated under the head of *Drainage*.

300. **Soil.**—The soil consists of sand, clay, and humus in varying proportions. In some localities the quantity of clay is higher than others, and the land retains its moisture for a longer period, drying on the surface into large hard masses, separated by wide fissures, through which, long after the surface is parched, evaporation from below still goes on. The rice stubble blackens and rots. In those in which there is but an average amount of clay, the fissures are smaller, narrower, and more numerous, and the stubble is of its natural colour and dry. Where the land is annually inundated the surface contains much sand and silt, and long after it is *apparently* dry the soil a foot below will be found quite moist. From 10 to 12 feet below the surface there is a bed of dense blue clay, through which no water penetrates. Tanks dug into this clay retain their water perfectly, no preliminary preparation or puddling being requisite. I have sunk pits six feet *into the clay*, and found them as dry 24 hours afterwards as when freshly dug. I have also frequently examined recent excavations into it, but have not been able to detect any oozing from its exposed surface. Where in the process of excavation any such oozing has been apparent, it has been traced to an accidental and limited stratum of sand deposited during former floods or inundations, and more generally in situations near the margin of the Damoodur than on the lower sites, though the former are better drained. I attribute this circumstance to the fact that such high sites are often more closely built over, and the population there is more crowded. The chief influence which the higher level of the laterite and old alluvium may be said to have depends on the generally undulating character of the surface, the greater porosity of the laterite subsoil, and the very much better drainage resulting. In some sites on the old alluvium, though the general level of the country is higher than that of the low lands, it is comparatively flat, the soil contains a larger proportion of clay, the site is damp, and the clay beds may be seen exposed here and there without any superficial covering.

301. **Elevation.**—There is no very considerable difference of elevation in the tracts visited by the fever. The highest land in Burdwan and Beerbhoom is the rock country to the west. Patches of laterite in Burdwan and the central portion of Beerbhoom, which consists either of laterite or old alluvium, come next; the modern alluvial lands on the east and south-east of Beerbhoom, and the south and south-east of Burdwan, being lowest of all. In no locality is the elevation sufficient to protect the people from malaria, but both the rock and laterite country have such a slope as to necessitate rapid drainage; and both of these tracts are far less damp, and consequently less malarious, than the low alluvium.

302. **Roads and Traffic lines.**—North of the Damoodur, these are:—

(1) Roads from Burdwan town to the eastward, connecting it with Culna, and through Culna with Western Nuddea. These are two in number:—

a. The main road passing through Satgatcheea and Bohar to join the road from Poorbusthullee to Culna, and the chief channel for traffic.

b. An older and less used road, branching from the former at Oolunnuggur and curving to the southward and westward into Culna.

These roads pass through the thanas Gangooria and South Culna, which, at the time of the appearance of the fever in Burdwan, were the most populous and most closely crowded with villages, and it was along their track that the fever in 1864–1868 steadily advanced westward. The direction of the roads is parallel to, and not across, the line of drainage.

(2) The Grand Trunk Road, also passing eastward and then crossing south-east to Hooghly. The railway accompanies the road, and has much diminished the traffic on it.

(3) A road, 40 miles long, from Burdwan town to the north, terminating at Cutwa, the third important town in the district. This road crosses, but does not interfere with, the drainage of the district.

(4) A road leaving No. 3 at Kenjunna, eight miles north of Burdwan town, and passing through Munglecote, through part of Beerbhoom into Moorshedabad. This also crosses the drainage line, but is very little raised, and does not intercept drainage.

(5) A road from Burdwan town north-west, along the loop line of rail to the Adjai, in connection with the Beerbhoom road through Sheopore and Mungledye to Sooree.

(6) A road (Grand Trunk) from Burdwan town west, through Bood-bood to Ramgunge.

(7) A road on the extreme east of the district, running north and south, parallel to the Bhagiruthee and connecting Poorbusthullee with Culna.

(8) A road running east and west, connecting the Cutwa road with Gooshkhara station on No. 5.

(9) A road from Gooshkhara south-west to Denragur.

(10) A road from Satgatcheea on No. 1 to Mymaree station.

(11) A road from Selimabad north-east to Mymaree.

The last four roads are railway feeders.

Besides the above there are some small secondary roads, the principal being a north-eastern road from Burdwan across thana Muntessur to Bhatooria, and which is a fair road for 10 or 12 miles, as far as Koormun, but there degenerates into a mere track. I have travelled on every one of these roads, but in no locality have I been able to discover

that there was any impediment to surface drainage. The fever, moreover, has prevailed with equal intensity on *both* sides of these roads, and in localities where there are no roads at all. South of the Damoodur is an almost isolated area between that river and the Dalkessur. There are two north and south roads, connecting Sudder ghât with Jehanabad and with Midnapore, the chief cart traffic being on the latter. Both are old roads; both cross the drainage line on the north, but are parallel to it in the south of the tract; both were in existence for many years anterior to the appearance of the fever, and neither of them interferes with drainage. A third main road, south of the Damoodur, connects Sudder ghât with Khundghose, and Soonamooke with Bankoora. The other southern roads are mere tracks.

303. On these roads the traffic is greatest on Nos. 1, 3, and 4 in the north, and on the Midnapore and Bankoora roads in the south. Many of these roads had been in existence for many years before the Burdwan fever was heard of; and though the whole course of the fever in Burdwan is such as to closely connect it in some way with both the lines of traffic, I am convinced after careful examination that it is not in the way of faulty drainage. I have found no villages where the inhabitants would admit that the villages or the houses had become more damp prior to the appearance of the fever. I have never heard them complain of the road as interfering with drainage. I have invariably found that even when the road did cross the drainage line, the villages on each side were equally bad; and, lastly, I have found the fever just as virulent in places where no roads existed, in both wet and dry localities, in places where the subsoil was porous, and in others where it was dry and impermeable. The same experience attended my examination of Beerbhoom. Some of the roads that have been most strongly relied on as evidence, and the completion of which has been cited specially as having been followed immediately by an outbreak of epidemic fever, have, it has been found on inquiry, never been constructed at all;—merely estimated for, but never made!

304. **Railway Bunds.**—The railway embankment has been charged with causing the epidemic, but I have seen no foundation for the theory. I regard the supposition that a line of railway embankment could under any circumstances originate a travelling epidemic like that in Burdwan as ridiculous and unworthy of serious consideration.

305. The bunds on the Damoodur have also been made the scapegoat for the fever; and there is no doubt on my mind that they are insufficiently sluiced, and do not in consequence allow the drainage of the villages beside them to escape, and that they do prejudice the salubrity of these villages by keeping them longer damp, and by depriving them of the annual flood which cleansed them and scoured and resupplied the village tanks. But the fever did not originate in villages near the bund any more than in villages near the railway but travelled towards them from an eastern area, where there are neither bunds nor railways, and where, notwithstanding, nearly half the population has perished.

306. While on the subject of traffic and traffic lines, it must be borne in mind that there is a kind of intercourse between infected and uninfected villages which is the necessary consequence of the prevalence of the fever. Sickness and death during the fever outbreak put so many of the labouring class *hors de combat*, that much of the annual crop would be lost unless extraneous assistance were procured. For this work the neighbouring uninfected villages are resorted to; a few labourers are obtained from each of the places around, and it is a common history that people so employed return to their own houses with the fever and introduce it among their own people.

307. **Drainage.**—This is effected by small nullahs, a few of which run all the year round, while many others are dry during the hot weather but flow during the cold weather and rains. In the north the principal slope is from west to east, and the principal nullahs are the following:—

- (1) The Goonoer, or Kandur nuddee, which, rising in the north-western thana of Raneegunge, flows tortuously through the centre of Kaksa and Aousgram thanas, passes beneath the railway north of Gooshkhara into Sahebgunge, and then, bending northward, joins the Adjai by Nohurhaut, north of Munglecote.
- (2) A smaller nuddee which flows from Mamatpore through Raneegunge into Kaksa, and enters the Adjai west of Shambazar.
- These are the only considerable streams which pour into the Adjai, and they drain the greater portion of the Mamatpore, Raneegunge, Kaksa, and Aousgram thanas.
- (3) The Khuneah, which, rising in the north-west near Bood-bood, flows eastward through Aousgram, Burdwan; turns northward to Muntessur, and, after joining the Brahmoney nuddee and curving south-east through Balore and Culna, unites with the Banka.
- (4) The Fareah and Brahmoney khals, which rise in the Munglecote and Cutwa thanas, connect several large bheels, and join the Khuneah in thana Muntessur.
- (5) The Banka, the most considerable of these minor streams, which originates in thana Bood-bood, runs parallel and in proximity to the Damoodur, passes through Burdwan town, receives some small tributaries from Burdwan and Gangooria thanas, and, having joined Nos. 3 and 4, finally empties itself into the Bhagiruthee near Culna.

These streams and these little tributaries drain all the eastern and central portions of the district. Southern Burdwan, the portion lying south of the Damoodur, is chiefly drained by that river through unnamed streams, which, rising in Khundghose, pass through Royna thana and then turn suddenly south, often parallel to the Damoodur for thirty miles ere they join its channel. Indas and south-west Khundghose are drained into the Dalkessur by the Gheea and Mindessurge nuddees. The east, north-east, and centre of Burdwan, are ultimately drained by the Bhagiruthee; the south and south-east by the Damoodur, and the south-west by the Dalkessur. Both the Damoodur and Dalkessur eventually join the Bhagiruthee, here called the Hooghly.

308. A great deal has been written about the drainage of Burdwan, tending to the conclusion that it is a marshy, fenny, unhealthy district, which only requires the application of a little engineering skill to transform it into a terrestrial paradise. From my own experience of the district, I am of opinion that its thorough drainage is impossible, and that if it were possible, it is very doubtful whether such a result is desirable. To treat the subject in minute detail would require considerable engineering knowledge and the application of carefully ascertained data, which are not at my command; but this minute consideration of the subject is not essential, and the conditions under which the drainage is at present effected are easily stated and understood without it. If the only question for consideration were the desirability of providing a dry soil for village sites and obviating the prevalence of those diseases which only co-exist with a damp condition of the soil and atmosphere, it would be narrowed to very simple limits; but if malarious disease can only be prevented by means which would utterly destroy fertility and deprive the inhabitants of their food supply, it is very doubtful if they would appreciate the sanitary advantages so dearly purchased, and would not rather run the chance of fever than incur the certainty of starvation. If the problem requiring solution was merely the getting rid of the annual rainfall of the district, it would occupy very little time, for the slope and present drainage channels (with certain exceptions) would amply suffice for the purpose: but the matter is complicated by the fact that the water condensing on the Himalayas, and that which falls over an extensive area of other country, has to be got rid of, and that a certain considerable portion of it must pass through the main drainage channel of Burdwan, and, by raising its flood-level above that of the district, not only incapacitate it from performing its proper function, but compel it to flood the very lands it is supposed to drain. During the early months of rainfall, the water runs off rapidly enough, too rapidly for the people, who require stagnant water for their rice cultivation, and who consequently bund it up in every possible way. As the rainy season advances, the main streams swell, then the water-level becomes higher than the beds of these tributaries, and these, ceasing to perform the function of drains, become practically irrigation channels, pouring water into the districts instead of removing it. The khals become full and overflow, the water finding its way into every inequality of the surface and forming bheels. By and bye, when the flood on the main stream subsides, the little streams give ready exit to the water, and the people, who watch its disappearance with regret, begin to dam these channels and use every means that their ingenuity can devise to retain it as long as possible; for they know that the more rapidly it runs off, the sooner will the surface of the land under a tropical sun be dried, cracked, and hardened into such dense masses as to be quite unworkable with any implements in their possession, and the greater will be the amount of irrigation needed ere they can prepare their fields for the next crop.

309. **Subsoil and Subsoil Drainage.**—There is no subsoil in this or the neighbouring districts in the sense in which the term is commonly used in England. Ten feet below the surface soil lies a bed of impermeable clay, which retains the water on its surface, and, except in casual hollows, precludes accumulation as well as drainage below. When the soil above the clay is saturated, the water accumulates on the surface, and there it must remain till removed partly by drainage and partly by evaporation. If the drainage be rapid, the people obstruct it—as far as they can, and that which does drain away is replenished by the frequently recurring rainfall. So long as the surface remains under water, there is no very excessive prevalence of malaria; but later on, when the main channels subside, when the rain comes in slighter showers and at longer intervals, when the surface water begins to disappear, exposing the moist land to the hot sun, something, whatever it may be, to which we give the name of malaria, appears to be added to the vapour which escapes into the air, and one of the earliest manifestations of its presence and effect is the greatly enhanced prevalence of intermittent and remittent fevers and increase in the virulence of their type. If this drying period could be shortened, it would, no doubt, greatly increase the salubrity of the district. If there were such a thing in existence as subsoil drainage, it would dry rapidly enough; but on that impermeable clay bed which will not absorb and carry off the water, as McLelland truly remarks, the whole fertility of the district depends. “It is,” he says, “the ten feet of surface soil spread over the deep beds of clay that renders Bengal habitable. Without the surface soil it would be a swamp, and without the clay it would be a desert.” If, therefore, any drainage plan were introduced, it would be wholly inoperative until the close of the rains, when the main channels were clear, and it would need to be accompanied by irrigation—first, on account of the rice crop, which would die in a dry soil, and secondly on account of the land, which rapid drying would render unworkable.

This condition of things is not peculiar to Burdwan, but applies equally to almost all the other districts in Bengal. Is Burdwan drainage worse than that of other neighbouring districts? Is the water-level higher, and does it remain longer at a higher level?

310. **Water-logging Wells.**—This brings us to the question of water-logging, concerning which so much has been written and said with reference to the fever. And in the first place it is desirable to ascertain clearly, and define accurately, what is meant by water-logging. It is a nautical term commonly applied to ships which float like a log on the water from having water in their hold. As applied to land, I am not certain as to the meaning which it is intended to bear. At no period of the year can the *clay be said to be water-logged*. It contains very little water indeed. The upper soil is saturated and covered during the greater part of the rains. When the surface is exposed, the water in the upper layer of soil is dissipated by the sun's heat, and the moisture from the layers below slowly rises by capillary attraction to be evaporated also, till the surface cakes, dries, and cracks, when the evaporating process still goes on through the widely gaping fissures. As regards the rapidity of the drying process, Burdwan is not worse off than many other districts, and is better off than a great many. In a well in Burdwan, most favorably situated in the vicinity of large enclosed tanks and low undrained rice land which remains moist long after the rest of the country is dry, the surface level of the water in May stood at 13 feet to 13 feet 7 in Hooghly at the same period it was at 9'1" to 10'11"; in Howrah, 6'4" to 6'8"; and in Alipore, 2'7" to 3'7".

The following table shows the level of subsoil water in the stations of Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, and Alipore, from May to February. It will be seen that the water is further from the surface in the case of Burdwan than in any of the others:—

	Burdwan				Hooghly				Howrah				21-Pegunnahs				Midnapore			
	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In	Ft	In
January	13	0	13	7	7	5	8	7	1	11	5	11	2	0	3	3	7	8	9	1
February	13	1	13	11	8	8	9	6	0	0	6	6	3	1	3	6	3	9	6	8
March					9	6	10	2	6	3	6	8	2	9	3	7	1	1	3	6
April					10	2	10	9	6	4	6	7	2	10	3	7				
May	13	0	13	7	9	1	10	11	6	4	6	8	2	7	3	7				
June	13	1	13	11	2	8	9	1	2	7	6	1	Zero	3	7		7	8	9	1
July	7	8	12	10	0	3	2	11	0	2	5	6	2	10	5	1	3	9	6	8
August	3	7	7	4	0	6	2	1	3	2	5	10	3	9	6	0	1	1	3	6
September	3	1	3	0	1	5	2	10	3	2	1	8	4	1	5	9	0	2	1	3
October	3	9	4	5	2	7	4	6	2	2	3	10	1	7	4	1	1	1	3	7
November	4	6	5	4	3	0	5	1	0	1	2	9	0	1	2	6	2	0	4	8
December	5	4	6	5	5	2	6	5	0	5	2	11	0	9	2	2½	4	8	6	7

311 But wells in the town of Burdwan show a far higher water-level than wells in the district; for 1st, this town is situated close to the Damoodur, and the soil contains here and there layers of porous sand, the result of old inundations from that river. I have seen little limited areas of sandy deposit pouring out water during tank excavation, while the soil above them and the clay below them were perfectly dry. Wells sunk through such sandy deposits would drain them and have a higher water-level. 2ndly, the town contains 917 tanks and water-holes, some of enormous area, several acres in extent, and in their vicinity, and that of the Banka river, any well sunk below their levels would derive water from them. In the month of January the water in the well at Mohunpore Engineer's bungalow stood at 16 feet from the surface, but here again the soil is sandy and the well within 100 yards of the Damoodur bed. In the district generally during January, February, and March no water will be found within 20 feet of the surface. I have myself caused holes to be sunk to the depth of 15 feet without meeting with a drop of water, and have found such holes as free from moisture 24 hours after completion as at the time when they were dug.

312. I have examined the state of the clay at various depths in January, February, and March in two successive years, 1872 and 1873; in the former case after an unusually heavy rainy season, in the latter after a comparatively light rainfall. I never found it wet; it contained some moisture of course—all clay does—but not sufficient to render it plastic or to allow of oozing from its cut surface. In certain portions of the district (north-east) where the fever prevailed with great intensity, the water-level in February was 42 hāths, about 60 feet from the surface, and the tanks, from silting up in some cases and from the thorough drainage generally, contained very little water indeed. In tanks of 25 to 30 feet, the water was not more than knee-deep.

313. I took the greatest pains to ascertain the existence of any condition to which, with the greatest stretch of imagination, the term water-logging could apply, but with no success. The district is better drained, is less plentifully supplied with bheels, and has a much lower subsoil water-level, than many of its neighbours. If during the rains a hole be dug in Burdwan or any other Bengal rice district, it will fill to within a foot of the surface; and the soil between the clay and the surface being saturated, will drain into it. As time passes and the soil dries, the surface of the water in the hole will sink lower and lower;

and if the excavation does not penetrate the clay, will eventually dry up: but the water it contains is the result of drainage from the upper soil, which has been prevented from evaporating by the existence of the excavation. If the hole be dug into the clay for six or eight feet, it will never dry entirely. The water-level will gradually sink to that of the clay, and as nothing is lost by percolation, and the only drain is that caused by evaporation from the limited surface which is protected both from the sun's rays and currents of air, the water will remain all the year round. But the source of the water here is still the same; it is the drainage from the upper soil collected in a hole in the clay, and is practically a little tank and not a well. No spring supplies it, nor does the clay contribute to its liquid contents. If, instead of sinking this excavation in the moist season, it be deferred till January or February, when evaporation has rendered the soil nearly dry, it may be continued through the soil and into the clay for 20 to 30 feet without meeting with any water whatever. The clay will be found tough and tenacious, and as nearly dry as possible—too dry, at all events, to yield any water; it cuts like, and is much drier than, an ordinary cheese. If the term subsoil be applied to the clay in Burdwan, it is clear that *this* is not water-logged at *any* season of the year. There is no other layer to which the name of subsoil can be given. As to the supersoil, the alluvial layer, if by water-logging is meant temporary saturation, that is no doubt thus water-logged during the rainy season; but so is all the upper soil in every Lower Bengal district, and so it must be as long as the physical and climatic conditions remain the same—as long, in fact, as the rainfall of the year is compressed within a period of four months, as a bed of impermeable clay prevents the exit of the water below, and as the higher level of the water in the main river channels precludes its running off above. During this period the drainage of the country is, to my mind, an impossibility; the water could not be carried into the rivers for the same reason that prevents the smaller streams from discharging themselves, and any long systems of drains to the lower country southwards would result in accumulation and inundation there. During a certain later period, the drying of the soil might doubtless be hastened by some comprehensive and expensive system of drainage; but this would impair fertility, damage the rice crop, and necessitate irrigation. It would also necessitate the organization of a department for the supervision and protection of the drains from destruction by damming. The people would never submissively regard the disappearance of water on which their lives depend unless they were sure of a full equivalent from irrigation; and it would be a little difficult to persuade them of the justice of making them pay for the new supply.

314. On the whole I am of opinion, from careful examination, that the district of Burdwan is not badly drained; that, on the contrary, it is better drained than many of its neighbours where no such prevalence of fever obtains; and that the origin of this terrible fever is quite independent of, and unassociated with, faulty drainage.

315. **Population.**—Burdwan till recently consisted of 18 thanas, but during the year they have been increased to 22 by the transfer of Goghat and Jehanabad from Hooghly and Kotulpore, and Soonamookhee from Bankoora. In January 1872 the population was 2,034,745, and its incidence to the square mile 578. This is 13 per cent. higher than the average of Bengal proper, and more than twice that of the province. The names of the thanas and details of population for each are given in the table below, which is extracted from the census report of 1872. The order of the thanas has, however, been changed, and they are here enumerated, as they lie, from east to west, much in the order of their invasion by the fever:—

THANAS.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS				
					Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
Culina	144	200	32,452	121,480	843	2.05	410	225	3.7
Bhatooria	118	237	19,124	81,077	692	2.01	345	162	4.2
Cutwa	142	157	19,303	83,089	586	1.10	529	136	4.8
Gangooria	181	304	34,591	181,200	725	2.01	380	191	3.8
Sellinabul	113	240	20,080	84,702	756	2.14	353	184	4.1
Burdwan	185	83	15,447	54,410	294	.44	656	94	8.5
Jehanabad	148	259	27,488	128,930	902	1.81	498	192	4.6
Goghat	143	282	28,707	136,246	958	1.84	520	198	4.6
Boynah	194	269	15,048	102,005	528	1.38	379	78	6.7
Khandghose	115	180	10,070	67,605	588	1.56	376	93	6.3
Sahibgunge	124	181	17,954	81,496	660	1.46	452	145	4.5
Mungleeole	120	171	17,072	77,655	647	1.42	454	142	4.5
Kaimgram	145	249	18,608	62,904	566	1.71	329	128	4.4
Manteesur	169	248	18,382	86,181	492	1.46	335	109	4.4
Indas	124	231	14,284	77,084	622	1.86	334	115	5.4
Bood-bood	161	224	13,638	91,301	567	1.39	408	85	6.7
Aousgram	174	255	25,778	118,893	683	1.44	453	145	4.5
Soonamookhee	197	270	16,432	79,437	403	1.37	294	83	4.8
Raonegunge	218	289	27,080	132,282	607	1.38	458	124	4.8
Kakra	181	111	8,042	41,882	228	.61	372	46	4.8
Nyamtpore	272	278	12,858	71,453	262	1.02	267	45	5.7
Kotulpore	161	337	22,622	110,255	685	2.09	327	141	4.8
Total	3,523	5,191	433,416	2,034,745	578	1.47	392	124	4.7

16. It will be seen that there is considerable variation in the density of population of the different thanas. Thus while in three it is under 300, in two under 500, and in 5 under 600 per square mile, and altogether beneath the district average in 8, there are 14 in which this average is exceeded, and among them 7 in which there exist more than 600, two more than 700, one more than 800, and two more than 900 to the square mile. This inequality is chiefly due to the varying fertility, consequent on differences in the physical geography, and especially of level, in the district. The most populous areas are the fertile low alluvial tracts; the least inhabited are the high, sandy, and rocky lands in the north-west, rich in mineral wealth, but poor agriculturally; and between these are areas of medium population, varying with the nature of the soil, the amount of water-supply, and the facilities which exist for retaining it on the land. In the neighbourhood of bheels along the banks of khals the population is densest; and in soils of similar physical constitution the lower the level and the worse the drainage short of actual submergence, the greater is the number of dwellers to the square mile. The figures in the table, however, do not exhibit the normal condition of the district as regards population, but merely its state in January 1872. At that time portions of several thanas had been almost depopulated by a five or six years' prevalence of fever. Some were then suffering a similar diminution under its influence, while others again had as yet escaped its ravages. The census report, moreover, conveys no notion of the gradational density of population in the various thanas, but only states the average; whereas it may, and often does, happen that the distribution in the same thana is very unequal, half its area being sparsely, and the remainder very densely populous. Thanas Poorbusthullee or Bhatgoria and Gangooria offer examples of this kind. The northern portion of Poorbusthullee consists mostly of low bheel land, which is submerged and uninhabitable in the rains; on patches of higher ground here and there villages are to be found, but there are probably not more than 350 people to the square mile, while in the central and eastern portions of the same thana there are areas which must have contained more than 2,000 to the square mile. In Gangooria the northern three-fifths of the thana is somewhat higher, less fertile, and scantily populated than the rest, resembling in this respect thana Muntessur, which adjoins it, and which has only 92 residents to the mile, while the southern two-fifths is comparatively crowded with villages, contains at the present time fully 850, and prior to its visitation by fever must have held more than 1,000 per square mile.

17. Another matter which influences the distribution of the inhabitants and determines local massing of the people is facility for trade and carriage. Till the introduction of railways, water was the most convenient and cheapest mode of traffic, and the chief commercial centres were found on the banks of the great rivers. This was the case in Burdwan as in Hooghly; so that along the margin of the Bhagiruthee, from Cutwa to Culna, there stretched an almost continuous line of little towns and villages, broken only by some intervening drainage channel or submerged area, with a density varying from 6,000 to 2,000 per square mile. A similar clustering of population is to be found on one or other bank of the Damoodur and Dalkessur, according to the elevation of the site above flood-level and its aptitude for commerce. Of the eight Burdwan towns which, at the date of the census, contained more than 5,000 inhabitants, two (Burdwan and Raneegunge) are on the Damoodur; three (Cutwa, Culna, and Dainhaut,) are on the Bhagiruthee; one (Shambazar) on the Adjai, and two (Jehanabad and Bally) on the Dalkessur.

18. I was anxious to ascertain the influence, if any, which density of population might have had on the development, propagation, or intensification of the fever poison; but the fever had already visited and disappeared from the most crowded portions of the district, and at too distant a date to allow of the collection of accurate data. I wished also to gain some approximate notion of the real mortality occasioned by the fever; and partly on this account, and partly to enable me to judge of the degree to which different localities suffered, and also to ascertain whether the fever had actually disappeared or still lingered about the place, I commenced a system of house-to-house visiting, noting the number of deaths during the rainy and cold season, the number that had been sick, and those sick at the time. Many villages were twice, and even thrice, visited, and the statistics of two succeeding years compared. In the larger villages, it being manifestly impossible to spare time to visit every house, two or more *paras* were selected, one notoriously the most, and one supposed to be the least affected, and the combined data were taken to represent those of the village as a whole. These data, however, are only applicable to the tracts in which they were collected, and will be considered subsequently. There are no mortality data in existence sufficiently reliable to serve as a basis for an accurate determination of the number of lives which have been sacrificed in Burdwan during the 12 years' prevalence of fever; but I am of opinion that they amount to at least half a million—rather more than a fifth of the whole population. The following considerations have led me to this conclusion, which I feel assured understates the mortality.

According to the census report, the average number of persons in every house in Bengal in January 1872 was 5·7. In the Presidency town there were 6·0; in Rajshahye, 5·6; in Cooch Behar, 6·1; Dacca, 6·8; and Chittagong, 5·2, and in Burdwan, notwithstanding the prevalence of fever in four of its districts, there were still five persons per house. Having regard to the fertility and prosperous state of Burdwan and its well-known comparative

salubrity prior to 1861, I should not hesitate to assign to it a higher population per house than the average; but assuming only the average rate of 5·7 persons per house, the population of the area included in the present district of Burdwan could not in 1861 have been less than 2½ millions.

The following table gives the population, thana by thana, in 1872, and that which at the average rate of 5·7 per house must, at least in those devastated by fever, have been the number of their inhabitants in 1861. The result indicates a mortality of 372,100, which is 154 per mille, or a seventh of the whole. Omitting the thanas recently affected, and considering only the first ten in which the fever appeared, the mortality, on the same basis of calculation must over the fever area have been something like one-fourth of the population :—

THANA	Number of houses.	Population, 1872	Population, 1860	Years of fever prevalence	Loss
Culina	32,452	121,480	184,976	5	63,496
Bhatooia	19,128	81,877	109,029	5	27,852
Cutwa	19,363	83,069	110,369	2	27,270
Gangooria	84,591	131,200	197,168	5	65,968
Salmabad	20,660	84,702	117,762	4	33,060
Burdwan	15,447	54,419	88,047	4	33,628
Jehanabad	27,488	128,969	156,681	4	27,712
Goghat	28,307	136,248	161,349	4	25,108
Hoynah	15,048	102,005	102,005	3	
Khumdghose	10,679	67,665	67,665	3	
Sahibgunge	17,954	81,896	102,337	3	20,441
Mungletote	17,072	77,655	97,110	3	19,655
Katugram	18,608	82,064	106,065	2	24,001
Muntessur	18,882	83,181	83,181		
Indas	14,298	77,084	81,498	2	4,414
Bood-bood	13,038	91,301	91,301	2	
Aousgram	25,178	115,393	115,393	2	
Sonamookhee	10,432	79,437	79,437	1	
Raneegunge	27,069	132,282	132,282		
Kaksa	8,642	41,282	41,282		
Nyamutpore	12,358	71,453	71,453		
Kotulpore	22,622	110,253	110,255		
Total	435,010	2,034,745	2,406,845		372,100

No account has been taken of probable desertion of the numbers who may have fled from the fever, but on the other hand the fact that the houses were much more numerous in 1861 than at present (I could point out acres of land formerly crowded with habitations which are now mere waste) has also been omitted from consideration.

319. **Cultivation.**—The *people* are essentially agricultural; there are few large towns in either district, and the manufactures, never very extensive, are now scarcely worth mentioning. The great staple of agriculture is rice. Sugar-cane is also cultivated in some of the moister lands, but it is on rice that the people depend almost entirely, and the low lands in both districts are very fertile, and yield excellent crops in ordinary seasons, but are still inferior in productiveness to the lower and worse drained soil of Hooghly. One necessary consequence of this rice cultivation at certain seasons is the production of malarious miasmata and the prevalence of malarious disease. In every country where rice is cultivated malarious fever prevails.

In Italy this fact is considered so thoroughly established, that rice cultivation is prohibited within a certain distance of the towns. In Portugal it has been found that the introduction of rice cultivation increased the mortality by one-third. From statistics collected in various parishes during the two years preceding and following the introduction of rice cultivation, its fatal influence appears to be conclusively established, as the following table, compiled from Mr. J. D. Andrall-Corvo's Essay on the subject (Irrigation Tract No. 1) will show :—

Parish	MORTALITY RATE	
	Two years preceding rice cultivation.	Two years subsequent to rice cultivation.
Powbal	1 in 31	1 in 17 5
Pebanga	1 " 43	1 " 30
Almagurra	1 " 29	1 " 24
	Years preceding rice cultivation.	Two years subsequent to rice cultivation.
Forra	1 in 50	1 in 38
Corbegaca	1 " 47	1 " 36
Maceda	1 " 50	1 " 37

In twenty-seven parishes where, according to the normal mortality rate which obtained during the ten years preceding the introduction of rice cultivation the deaths should have been 5,224, there occurred during the year 1857-58, those in which rice was first grown, 7,932 deaths—an excess of fully one-third.

In Java I have myself seen rice growing at an elevation of 2,700 feet in localities where the water, by the removal of a temporary bund, could be drained away, and the soil dried with the greatest rapidity; but during the time of the rice cultivation, and while the

water, still covered the surface, malarious disease was very prevalent and the locality exceptionally insalubrious.

In Lower Bengal the people are so habituated to the conditions consequent on rice cultivation, that it is not to be expected that they would suffer to the same degree as the inhabitants of a country where it was newly introduced, as in the above-cited case of Portugal; and where any excessive mortality, attributable to malarious disease, appears among them, it behoves those who maintain its purely malarious nature to show—

- (1) That conditions have come into existence which determine an increase in the quantity of the miasma; or
- (2) A heightened virulence or intensity; or
- (3) New and extraordinary conditions among the people especially predisposing them to the disease and diminishing their constitutional resistance to its attack.

Wherever rice is grown, the locality during, and for a short time subsequent to, the period of cultivation is necessarily a marsh in every sense of the word; but to describe the Burdwan or Beerbhoom districts as marshy would be utterly incorrect. They are marshy for a limited period every year, exactly to the same degree that all other Lower Bengal rice districts are so; but they are far drier, and drain much more rapidly than the generality of those districts.

320. Physical Condition.—The physical aspect of the people is not at all that of people living in marshy and fenny countries. In the villages seen by me before the fever had attacked them, no variation from the normal condition was observable among them. Men, women, and children, seemed healthy and well nourished; the children and women especially so, and little or no sickness was to be found among them. I looked in vain for cases of scurvy, malarious cachexia, or enlarged spleen, in villages where a year later these were only too common. The most prevalent ailments were itch and other parasitic skin diseases. In Beerbhoom, where the people are less cleanly in their habits than in Burdwan, this was universally the case.

Much has been written on this head with the object of proving that the Bengali has been deteriorating in stamina, constitution, and physique; but though I observed the people very carefully, and had ample opportunity for doing so, I cannot say that I saw anything of the kind. Great allowance must be made for exceptional and special circumstances. It is not fair to form conclusions on this head from the pallid, worn, sickly aspect of present or recent sufferers from epidemic fever, or of the condition of the district as regards prosperity from the sad, silent, desolate appearance of a few recently depopulated villages. Wherever the fever prevailed, a certain proportion of the population was pallid, anæmic, sometimes scorbutic, and terribly depressed and apathetic. Among these were to be seen healthy, well-nourished men, women, and children, who, if they lacked the element of cheerfulness and seemed sombre and gloomy, had ample grounds for it in the presence of the fever, the aspect of their suffering neighbours, whom they saw stricken down one by one, the daily mortality going on around them, and the dread consciousness not only that it might be their turn next, but that they could do nothing to avoid the danger, and that the disease was inevitable and remorseless. In places where the fever had prevailed and recently disappeared, the people were gloomy and depressed; cowed by the memory of what they had gone through, by the deserted look of the village, the ruined houses, and accumulation of rapidly growing jungle which they were not strong enough to keep down. But after a time, as houses were repaired or new ones built, patches of land re-cleared here and there, and the place began to lose its gloom and unsightliness, they soon began to take heart and regain both cheerfulness and energy. I saw so considerable a change of this kind in some localities after a single year's interval, that I could scarcely believe that the people were the same. I had, however, the opportunity of observing the people in villages that were either very lightly touched by the fever, or had, up to the time of my visit, escaped altogether. It was only to be expected that the inhabitants of such localities should contrast greatly in appearance with those residing in fever tracts, and it would be natural enough that the vividness of the contrast should re-act on my own mind and predispose me to over-estimate their condition. Still, after making every allowance of the kind, the impression left with me is that no deterioration whatever was apparent. The men seemed strong, healthy, and cheerful; the women and children bright-eyed, plump, and well-nourished; and considering the insanitary state of the villages generally, and the fact that they are situated in what is practically a marsh for four months of the year, I was simply surprised to see them looking so well. Any comparison between the aspects of the people in unattacked villages, or in those which have recovered from the visitation, and the dwellers among the fens of Lincolnshire, is unjustified by any experience of mine. I do not for a moment mean to imply that the Bengali is a model of physical strength, stamina, or healthfulness, or to compare him with an average Bohari or Punjabi. His gifts are not in the way of strength, or courage, or manliness; nor is he remarkable for stamina. I mean only that I sought for, and failed to find in his appearance and condition any sign of debility, unwholesomeness, deterioration, or taint, and that I have not often seen a set of healthier boys and girls than I saw running about the feverless villages in Burdwan. I have seen the same people after the fever had appeared among them looking so worn, cowed, and sorrow-stricken, as to be barely recognisable.

321. **Destitution.**—Out of fever villages I saw none, and even in the worst villages I could never get the people to admit it. They regard the public profession of destitution as attended with great shame and degradation, and are very reluctant to apply for relief. This is universal in country villages and among the Hindus; Mahomedans are less averse to seeking aid. In towns and suburban villages, where the people have undergone a certain amount of demoralisation and professional beggars exist, there is less unwillingness to acknowledge destitution and accept public relief. I was much struck with the kindness and good feeling exhibited by villagers towards each other: the poor help the poor. In many instances in which I endeavoured to ascertain the number of children whose parents had succumbed to the fever, and cited them as instances of destitution, the people would not admit the necessity for help; and I must acknowledge that they seemed very fairly provided for by the willing kindness of their neighbours. They seemed very helpful of, and tender to, each other in suffering; their greatest fault was that of ignorance, which they could not avoid, and if any great amount of vice existed among them it certainly was not apparent to me. They seemed to live tranquil, innocent, peaceable lives; they could not be called prosperous: they never were. They toil that others may enjoy; they have almost no property, no provision to enable them to battle successfully with unusual sickness or scarcity, and are so provokingly contented, or apathetic, or slavish—I do not know which to call it—that they are not likely ever to improve their status; on the contrary, they marry early, breed fast, continue to hang together, and over-populate the land to the very limit of its productive and life-supporting capacity, with no more knowledge of the world outside them, and no more thought of emigration or change, than an oyster or a Dorsetshire labourer. Indeed they are unable, in their ignorance and from the fact that all their associations are indissolubly linked to the one spot where they were born and brought up, to conceive of change as even tolerable, much less desirable. In Beerbhoom fever villages I noted the proportion of deserted houses, and was surprised to find how small it was, and in how many instances flight had been delayed till the very last moment, very often till only one inhabitant of the house survived.

322. **Clothing.**—The clothing of the people I found everywhere quite inadequate to protect them against the extremes of temperature to which they are subjected during the close of the rains and the cold weather. It consists entirely of cotton fabrics, and scarcely any difference is made in it throughout the year. The children wear none at all during the day. Much has been written about the smallness of the rooms in village houses, the absence of ventilation, and the crowding of many residents into one small chamber; but it seems to me that, with the insufficient clothing at their command, it could not well be otherwise; they cannot afford to part with their animal heat at the rate at which it would leave them, if, thus scantily clad, they allowed the damp, cold, night air of lower Bengal to permeate freely through their houses. Poverty, that limits their clothing and precludes their spending much on the means of warming their houses, drives them indoors early in the evening, and keeps them shut up in ill-ventilated rooms till day light, as the only way of protecting themselves from the raw, chill air. Unfortunately, this practice, which they can follow with comparative impunity in ordinary healthy seasons, becomes excessively dangerous when disease is introduced among them; and if the disease be contagious, is especially calculated to promote its development and spread.

Jungle and Undergrowth.—It is greatly to this want of adequate protection against the cold at night, as well as against the glare of the sun by day, that the predilection of the people for encouraging the growth of underwood and jungle around their houses is due. There is no doubt that it is a source of warmth, protecting the people at night from chill winds and currents of air; but when disease appears, it obstructs the very ventilation that is most needed for its dissipation. The great objection to jungle is that it is invariably used for purposes that pollute the air, such as defecation, the deposit of refuse, &c., and occupies ground that might be profitably devoted to garden cultivation. Bamboo jungle is absolutely needed for repairs and constructive purposes; but in the absence of all attempt at sanitary regulation, is invariably used as a village latrine. I know of no sanitary measure that excites the villager's indignation to such a pitch as the removal of jungle, and have frequently heard them attribute the outbreak of disease among them to this cause, alleging that the exposed soil gave off noxious emanations to the sun's rays, which, considering that such sites had been the receptacle for filth of all kinds for many years before till the soil was thoroughly saturated with organic material, was probably true enough.

323. **Food.**—The food of the people is chiefly rice, with occasionally a little fish, ordinarily a little kullai dāl, or some sugar compound mingled with it. No change in the diet of the people appears to have been made in recent years, but rice has been gradually getting dearer; milk, partly from the disappearance of pasture lands, the great mortality among the cattle; and the practice of making and exporting ghee, has become twice or thrice as dear as it was 15 years ago; so that in many villages where it formerly sold for 30 seers per rupee it now sells for 12 only, and I have been in some where it sold for 8. The fish consumed is often decomposing; it is only on river-banks or on the margins of khals during the rainy

season that fresh fish is procurable, and any measures that would increase the quantity of fresh fish in the neighbourhood of interior villages would contribute materially to the health of their inhabitants and be greatly appreciated by them. Vegetables are insufficiently cultivated and consumed. Village gardens are greatly needed both as a means of providing a very necessary ingredient of food and a little light labour for the villager, who, during a considerable portion of the year, appears to have very little to do and no procurable labour. I am quite sure that I have never before seen so much idleness, and waste of time as fell under my observation in almost every village I visited.

324. **Water-supply.**—In Burdwan the chief source of water-supply is the rainfall stored in village tanks. In villages on the banks of the Bhagiruthee, Damoodur, or Adjai, excellent water can be obtained during the rainy season and part of the cold weather, and the majority of the population resort to this source. In the cold weather, however, fewer and fewer resort to the receding stream; and it often happens that, to save trouble, the people content themselves with the water in stagnant pools in river-beds rather than go a little further to the running stream. The village tanks are practically the source from which the people get their water. They vary in size and character, some being protected with high embankments, others having none, while others again are planted round with trees and protected as much as possible from outside contamination. The tanks constructed now-a-days are mere holes in the ground from 16 to 20 feet deep, and unprotected either by embankment or plantation. They are filled partly directly by the rainfall, partly by the surface drainage of the land around them, and partly by the drainage of the upper soil percolating through their banks. It is to them that the villages owe their comparative dryness, for the site is little elevated above the rice-fields surrounding it; and but for these tanks, which drain a considerable area around them, the houses would be much damper than I have ever seen them. It is comparatively rare now to see a village tank constructed with a protecting embankment or with trees round it. The people seem now-a-days to care very little what they drink. The finest tanks, and those constructed with evident regard to preventing the pollution of their contents, are comparatively old, and often situated outside the village, as if to limit the use of them to the supply of drinking-water; at the present time, however, they are used for all purposes—ablution, clothes-washing, &c., as well as for drinking. These older tanks, too, are much larger than those constructed now, when any little hole containing a little liquid suffices. I feel quite certain, simply from the difference I observe between tanks of old and modern construction, that the habits of the people have changed in regard to care in water-supply, that they were formerly less careless in this matter and more particular as to the source and quality of the water they consumed.

325. If disease be communicable through the medium of water-supply, and there can be no doubt whatever of this fact, I feel quite certain, from my experience of the present system of water-supply in Burdwan and Beerbhoom, that it must be a most potent adjunct to the spread of such disease in these districts. There is no known means of polluting water that is not in daily operation in all the villages. It is rare to see a tank set aside for drinking purposes. One sees men, women, children, and cattle, healthy and sick, bathing and washing in the same tank from which the drinking-water is procured; manure heaps thrown on their margin, half in, half out, of the water; the village compounds, littered with cattle dung and other refuse, and often with the defecation products of the family, drain into them, and every shower washes the filth of the place into the tanks. The organic matter deposited is stirred up continually by the bathers, and at the beginning of the rains the solution is often further concentrated by the withdrawal of water for irrigation; a thick brown puddle being all that remains for consumption. I know of no sanitary provision which would be so thoroughly efficacious as a preventive of disease in these districts as that of a good and sufficient water-supply; the present supply is neither good nor sufficient. Besides the cleansing of the tanks now in existence, others should be dug, embanked, and protected from pollution; but the people are so utterly careless and filthy in their habits as regards water, that the mere provision of good water would be useless without legislative interference such as would compel obedience to sanitary laws. Even in localities where pure river-water is procurable, the people will not go a quarter of a mile to fetch it.

326. The only possible means of providing water in these districts is by tanks and irrigation channels. Wells are out of the question save near the rivers, and where they do exist the people will not drink the water. Even the river-water is less appreciated by them than that of the village tanks, which has become sweetish to the taste from its contamination with sewage matter. It is a great pity that the zemindars of this country do so very little for the villages from which they derive so large a revenue; they rarely, almost never, visit them: and out of 800 or 1,000 villages visited by me, I can only call to mind two instances of zemindars assisting to excavate or cleanse the village tanks, and in one of those instances the Government paid half the expense. Wherever I inquired when the proprietor last visited the village, the question was received as a sort of joke, sometimes with a roar of laughter; a similar result attended queries regarding assistance rendered by him in cleansing tanks. I saw tanks which had not been cleansed for 40 years.

327. The account of the water-supply of Roynah and Khundghose (para. 230) applies equally to all Burdwan and to Beerbhoom.

328. Colonel Haig, in his notes on the drainage and water-supply of the Hooghly district, writes :—"I recently visited the whole of the villages on the banks of the Damoodur for a distance of 30 miles, and was everywhere assured by the people that they drank the river-water, which is excellent; yet there is probably no part of the district in which the epidemic has been more prevalent or more deadly." My experience of Damoodur villages in Burdwan is exactly the reverse. The people will tell you that they drink the river-water, but on careful inquiry it turns out that they *also* drink, and use for cooking, the excessively filthy tank water; that the Damoodur water is partially drunk by some, is solely consumed by none, and that when the stream recedes from the bank the number of those who use it at all dwindles down day by day till only a few of the better classes ever go to the stream, and they bring back a quantity which is quite insufficient for the use of an entire family.

329. **Habits of the people.**—The habits of the people stand sadly in need of reform if they are to be healthy. The worst of all is their utter carelessness about what they drink. Some of them will walk a mile or two to fetch water for religious observances or for drinking, who are yet content to boil and wash their food in the same water as that which they and their neighbours use for personal ablution, the washing of cattle and domestic utensils. Coffee-coloured, or green foul liquid, stagnant for months in a small hole in the compound, which it also drains, is very commonly used for cooking purposes, for bathing, or to wash the mouth after bathing; the clothes, too, are washed in it. Next comes the practice of DEFECATING on the margins of the village tanks or on land which the tank drains. I have seen the inner slope of the embankment around some village tanks completely covered with the products of defecation, both of the people and the pigs. BURIAL on the margins of tanks which are used for drinking, and which are sometimes inside the village, is another habit which needs repression. INTRA-VILLAGE INTERMENT is another very objectionable custom, and by no means uncommon. CREMATION on the banks of khals the water of which is drunk is a custom which obtains everywhere. The body is often but partially consumed, the cost of fuel being high. If this be the case in ordinary times, how much more must it necessarily obtain during the prevalence of an epidemic which very commonly carried off within a period of six months more than half the members of a household. Hence bodies partially consumed, often scarcely touched by fire, were thrown on to the margin of the khal to decompose, or put in the stream itself often to lodge on the bank near a neighbouring ghât, from which half the population drew their supply for drinking. BURIAL within the compound of the house in which the death occurred came at times under my notice. The custom of throwing the BEDDING, PILLOWS, &c. of the dead, in some spot within the village was most pernicious. Sometimes the poorer people carried away the pillows, &c., for their own use—I saw this in a Beerbhoom village; often the cotton stuffing of the pillows was blown about the village. I have seen children playing with it. In the case of contagious disease, this practice is eminently calculated to cause its spread. The CLOSING OF EVERY WINDOW and DOOR of the sick-room, concentrating within a small chamber the poisonous exhalations from the sick; the neglect to wash or bathe the sick, till at length in protracted cases the skin became thickly coated with patches of filth that could be scraped off; the allowing the clothes of the sick to become saturated with their evacuations, the ground to become saturated with them; the withholding of water from the parched patient, and the envelopment of his heated head in fold upon fold of cloth, were all common practices, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the simplest sanitary laws, and only too well calculated to increase mortality and develop contagion. The obstruction of LOCAL DRAINAGE by damming up the streams and their tributaries, and the destruction and flooding of village roads by cutting irrigation channels along or across them, are also common practices needing restraint. The close PROXIMITY to HUMAN BEINGS in which cattle, goats, &c., are housed, often in the verandah of the dwelling-house—the very filthy state in which the cattle are kept, are also dangerous conditions, the ill-effects of which it is difficult to over-estimate, especially when, as is now the case, there is so much contagious cattle-disease prevalent. The CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGES is most irregular; no definite plan is discoverable. The streets are tortuous, unlevel, irregular, and have no system of drainage. In Burdwan the rice-fields extend to the very houses, and the little belt of jungle by which they are surrounded is their only protection from the malaria evolved immediately around them.

330. **History of the fever in Burdwan.**—The eastern thanas of Burdwan are on the Bhagiruthee river, which separates them from the district of Nuddea. The thanas having this boundary are three:—Cutwa to the north, Poorbusthullee in the centre, and Quina in the south.

It was in the central and southern of these thanas that the fever first appeared in Burdwan in 1863. Up to that time the Burdwan district bore a high character for salubrity, and had never been remarkable for the undue prevalence of either malarious or any other form of fever. In the Nuddea district this fever had been raging for some years, travelling towards the westward, and in 1861 had invaded villages within a mile or two of the left bank of the Bhagiruthee. In 1862 the fever was in the Nuddea villages situated on the bank of the river; and in the same year the two villages of Gopinathpore and Poopdul, both of which are on the Burdwan side of the Bhagiruthee, are said to have been attacked.

They are in thana Culna, and Gopinathpore is close to a ghât or ferry. If a line be drawn east and west through Nuddea, at a point corresponding to the northern extremity of thana Poorbusthullee in Burdwan, it will mark the northern limit of the fever in Nuddea in proximity to the river-bank. It will also mark the northern limit of prevalence in Burdwan for the first seven years after the fever appeared in the district. Of these three eastern thanas, then, the most northern thana, Cutwa, was unaffected by the fever; while in 1863 the villages situated on the river-bank in thanas Poorbusthullee and Culna began first to suffer. The outbreak in these villages was preceded by an extension of the fever in Nuddea from the east towards the west into the villages on the Bhagiruthee left bank. On the Nuddea bank the land is low and protected from inundation by bunds; the Burdwan bank, on the contrary, is high above the level of inundation, and therefore needs no bunds. Between the northern thana of Culna, which at the time I speak of escaped the fever, and the opposite portion of the Nuddea district, there is little or no traffic; nor did the fever prevail in the villages on the Nuddea bank in that locality. From the north of Poorbusthullee, however, to the southern extremity of Culna, to which limit the fever of 1863 was restricted, there is considerable traffic with Nuddea—much more, in fact, so far as Poorbusthullee thana is concerned than with Burdwan, and there are numerous ghâts along the river between the infected villages of Nuddea and the villages subsequently attacked in Burdwan.

331. The villages first attacked in Burdwan were on the river-bank, the fever then spread inland, and by the end of 1863 it prevailed in villages dotted over the area which is coloured yellow in the accompanying map, in which, however, there is a slight error,—the yellow line should have been continued for a breadth of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch along the Bhagiruthee margin to the north, as far as the extremity of the purple coloured tract. Round Poorbusthullee, which is the great mart of the northern part of this yellow area, are grouped a number of contagious villages, with a crowded agricultural, manufacturing, and trading population. Round Culna, in the south of this yellow area, there was also a very crowded population, Culna being practically the port of Burdwan, a busier place than Burdwan itself, and little, if at all, inferior to it in the number of its inhabitants. Culna and Poorbusthullee were connected by an excellent road, lined the whole way with villages, some of them of very considerable size; it was undoubtedly the most closely populated area in Burdwan. In 1864 and 1865 the fever had extended to villages within the limit of the purple coloured portion of the map, and had reached the western extremity of north Poorbusthullee and of southern Culna, but had not invaded, and never did invade, a little tract in the south of Poorbusthullee and the north-west of Culna, which is cut off from the rest of these thanas by a nullah which in, and for some time after the rain, is both deep and rapid. The upper portion of the purple area above the narrow central constriction, and the eastern half of that below it, were attacked in 1864; the remainder, comprising the southern and eastern fourth of thana Gangooria, in 1865.

332. The chief characteristics of this part of Burdwan are that it is the lowest level north of the Damoodur, being that towards which all the drainage khals of the north-east, centre, and south-west of the district above the Damoodur, eventually tend. It is also very fertile and very populous, more uniformly populous than any other portion of the Burdwan district of that day. It is also an area of considerable traffic, being traversed by the two roads which connect Burdwan and Culna.

333. In 1866 and 1867 the tract coloured orange began to suffer from fever. The upper half consists of the south-western fourth of Gangooria; while the lower, south of the line of rail, belongs to thana Selimabad, which, dipping down to the south of the Culna and Gangooria thanas, has to its eastward Hooghly district, where the fever had been extending westward with greater rapidity even than in Burdwan. In 1868 the blue area was invaded (the northern horizontal portion of this blue patch corresponds to the southern and eastern fourth of Burdwan thana and Burdwan town). It was not uniformly affected. Almost all the villages at its eastern extremity had the fever, and the town of Burdwan also had it; but there were many villages east of the town, and on the Damoodur bank, which remained unaffected for a year, or even two years later.

334. The vertical portion of the blue patch corresponds to the remaining third of Selimabad thana; it is bounded westward by the Damoodur, which appears to have checked the further advance of the fever that year. There were a few cases of the fever in 1868 in some villages near the Damoodur bank, but it did not prevail generally.

335. Hitherto the fever had travelled year by year to the westward, the area newly invaded being always to the west of, and continuous with, that attacked during the year preceding; but now it commenced to extend in other directions, viz. to the north in the direction of Munglecote, to the north-west in Sahebgunge, to the south into Khundghose, as well as towards Bood-bood, west of Burdwan town and thana Roynah, west of the Damoodur and Selimabad. The northern country into which it extended is, for the first six miles north of west Burdwan, drier, less fertile, and more sparsely populated, containing only 44 villages per square mile, or one-fourth of the district average; while the number of persons per square mile was certainly not more than 150: also about a fourth of the density of population in the district as a whole. The southern extension into the Khundghose thana affected a well populated line of villages along the Damoodur bank, and an agricultural area of about 600 to

the square mile, somewhat moister than that north of Burdwan. The western extension from Selimabad, again, was into an area which is annually inundated, a considerable portion remaining under water for some months every year. The population being agricultural, about 600 per square mile, but somewhat more crowded in the vicinity of the Damoodur bank. As regards soil, fertility, dryness, and population, therefore, there is considerable diversity in the newly invaded tracts. The uniform spread of the fever in new directions cannot be ascribed to any of these. One other condition exists, common to all of them, viz. the existence of roads and traffic lines, and it is in the direction of them that the fever has extended.

336. From Culna thana to Burdwan there are two roads, the direction of which are east and west, exactly that of the fever. There are no north and south roads which extend anywhere beyond the fever limit. From Selimabad the line of traffic is westward across the Damoodur by numerous ferries, and by kutchra roads along the Damoodur bank, and across Roynah towards Indas. The extension of the fever is westward too. From the town of Burdwan to the southward across the Damoodur passes the road leading to Midnapore, another road branching from it at a right-angle towards Bankoora. The extension of the fever in 1869 is exactly in the direction of these roads. To the north and north-west from Burdwan town are roads leading through Munglecoote northwards to Moorsheadabad, through Gooshkhara to Bheerbhoom, corresponding to the extension in these directions, while the Grand Trunk Road to the west goes through the centre of the newly invaded fever tract westward towards Bood-bood. Meanwhile, the fever extending westward through Hooghly, also in correspondence with the lines of traffic, had reached portions of thana Jehanabad in 1868, and had affected the whole of it by 1869. Here, again, the fever changing its direction turns northwards, and, exactly in accordance with the lines of road, overlaps the southern part of thana Roynah and a small tract in Indas.

337. A glance at the map will suffice to render evident another remarkable circumstance, viz. that while the fever which appeared in the Poorbusthullee and Culna thanas in 1863 has been year by year steadily extending westward, from the latter, there has been no such extension whatever from the former thana. What are the distinguishing features of the unaffected country westward corresponding to the uncoloured portion of the map, and what light do they shed on the matter? (1) The land is somewhat higher; (2) it is sparsely populated as compared with the country to the eastward, having but 492 to the square mile; (3) it is drier land, and less fertile. Now all these are just as characteristic of the country north of Burdwan town. It is higher, drier, thence more sparsely populated, having but 150 to the square mile; it is also more unfertile, yet the fever was not checked in its advance there. But in this locality there is yet another peculiarity. There are no traffic lines, and the area is isolated by beels to the north and a nullah to the eastward and southward. Only one road, a mere track, crosses the southern portion of this uncoloured area. The nullah in the rains is deep and rapid, and has but one ferry. Between Burdwan and Poorbusthullee, across this area there is no traffic whatever. This agreement between the course of the fever and the traffic lines, the track of the one invariably corresponding to, and changing with, the other, together with the absence of any extension of the disease where there is little or no traffic, appear to me very remarkable and significant.

338. Up to this time the spread of the fever had been slow but steady, each year adding a length of about 4 to 6 miles to the infected area. In 1869 it spread fully 24 miles to the north, 20 miles to the north-west, and 15 miles to the west. In all these directions there is no river to cross, nothing to limit traffic to particular points; but to the southward from Burdwan, and westward from Selimabad, there is the Damoodur, a terribly impetuous river at times, and a considerable obstacle to traffic in the rains. Accordingly in these directions 6 miles is about the longest distance to which the disease spread. In 1870 the area newly involved was enormous. From the extensive boundary line of 1869 it spread west into Indas and Bood-bood, north-west and north into Aousgram and Beerbhoom, and for the first time north-eastward to Cutwa. All these directions are essentially those of traffic lines, and a glance at the map will suffice to show that the line of greatest extension is also that of greatest traffic. One of these lines is especially interesting, and deserves separate special consideration. On referring to the map it will be seen that a road going northward from Burdwan branches to the north-eastward to Cutwa. In 1869 the fever had extended along this road to the limit of the brown area, the advance of the fever in 1870 being coloured pink. The fever clings very much to the neighbourhood of this road, and is limited near Cutwa to a breadth of a mile and a half. In Cutwa town and neighbourhood, however, among a dense trading and manufacturing population of 3,000 per square mile, and through the villages around, it spreads out till it reaches within a mile of the outer limit of the Poorbusthullee fever tract of 1865.

339. It is quite clear that there is nothing in the soil, site, drainage, or other physical condition of Cutwa and Dainhaut to render them less obnoxious to fever than Poorbusthullee. Their conditions in this respect are identical; on the same bank of the same river, with the same soil and a crowded population of similar occupations and habits, there is absolutely no difference whatever between them in this respect. Both of them were commercial places of considerable importance, but the chief intercourse of Poorbusthullee in 1864 was with Nudda, an infected district, while that of Cutwa was with Burdwan town and Beerbhoom, then

uninfected. With Nuddea it had little or no traffic, and that portion of Nuddea nearest to it never suffered from the fever. Between Cutwa and Poorbusthullee, again, there is no traffic, and in the rains they are completely separated by bheel lands and nullahs. The immunity of Cutwa and Dainhaut, then, in 1864 would appear to be due, not to any difference of physical conditions, but to the fact that they had no communication with infected neighbourhoods; and the presence of a little low land, water-covered in the rains and for a time afterwards, suffices to preserve it from fever that is only 5 miles from its municipal limits; but no sooner is the town of Burdwan, 40 miles distant, attacked, than Cutwa gets the fever too. Appearing in Burdwan in 1868, and only assuming an intense form in 1869, it, one year later, traversed the 40 miles and attacked Cutwa with great virulence. Just as the only conceivable reason for the fever's failure to advance six miles in 1864 was the absence of roads and traffic, so the only conceivable reason for this rapid spread of the disease over 40 miles is the existence now of the traffic and free communication with our infected locality, which was absent before, and which, the more closely one examines the matter, appears the more conclusively to be absolutely essential to the propagation of the disease.

340. I am of opinion, moreover, that the very rapid advance of the disease after Burdwan town had become subject to it, as compared with its slower progress before, seems to point to some increased elaboration and intensification of the poison, whatever it may be—some renewal among the crowded, filthy, and vicious population of Burdwan of its most malignant characters. If the fever be, as I am constrained by the facts which have come before me to believe, a highly contagious as well as malignant fever, such a supposition is only too probable; and the more the fever is studied, the more I feel certain will it appear that every *effete, old expuded town* and village forms a nidus for the elaboration, and a focus for the diffusion of a fever poison of heightened intensity and malignancy. Looking to the north of the map, the green-coloured area corresponds to the spread of the fever in 1871; and here again is to be observed the same coincidence between the area of disease and the traffic lines. Eastward of the road leading from Munglecote to Moorshedabad district, it never extends more than a mile and a half, the uncoloured tract between this point and the Ganges being entirely free. The country enjoying this immunity belongs to Moorshedabad, is low, moist alluvial land, devoid of roads, and has no commercial relations with Burdwan or Beerbhoom.

341. The brown colour in the extreme north indicates the area of invasion in 1872. Here the extension, like the traffic, is rather east and west than north and south. There is a high road leading from this and through Jamoakandi to Berhampore; and dreading the advance of the fever in that direction, I addressed a warning on the subject to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, suggesting frequent inquiry regarding the condition of the villages along that tract. It appeared, however, that the traffic on that road is inconsiderable, and the result of the inquiries which the Commissioner has been good enough to direct to be made has been to show that the fever is not advancing towards Moorshedabad.

342. North-west from Burdwan, about 24 miles, there is a small blue-coloured area which needs some explanation. It appears that in 1868, after Burdwan town had begun to suffer, an outbreak of fever suddenly occurred at the village of Gopalberah, close to Chanut, and situated within this limited blue tract. I made some inquiry regarding the outbreak while visiting this locality in 1872 and 1873, but could find no special reason why Gopalberah should originate a fever of this kind. One significant fact bearing on the outbreak is this: at Byageetollah, adjoining Gopalberah, there is an annual fair which lasts some time, and to which Burdwan shop-keepers resort, and the circumstance is rather suggestive of importation.

343. As regards the green area to the west of the map, it is intended to indicate roughly, and without pretension to extreme accuracy, the new fever area of 1871.

344. It is to be remembered that in all these areas successively attacked the year of invasion is never the year of intensity. The fever is generally present for a year without attracting much notice. As a rule the year of greatest intensity in villages is the third year; in towns the second year is not unfrequently the worst.

345. So far this history has dealt with the entrance and spread only of fever, but it is important to remember that the fever also ceases or dies out, and very much in the order of invasion. Except in large towns like Burdwan, or in groups of closely crowded villages, it rarely lasts more than five years, and sometimes ceases in three or four. The last of the small maps at page , will show that it had entirely ceased in the Poorbusthullee, Culna, and the eastern portions of thanas Gangooria and Selimabad. In 1873 it has diminished considerably in thanas Roynah, Khundghose, Culna, and part of Munglecote. The state in which it leaves the tracts where it has prevailed depends much on their physical conditions, and has been discussed elsewhere.

346. Description of Beerbhoom.—The district of Beerbhoom lies to the north of Burdwan, separated from it along three-fourths of the southern boundary by the river Adjai, the remaining portion being continuous with thanas Munglecote and Katugram. On its north and west are Moorshedabad and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and on the east Moorshedabad. It is a small district, with an area of 1,344 square miles, little more than

a third of that of Burdwan, which is 3,523 square miles. It is sub-divided into eight thanas, the separate areas and population of which have not been ascertained.

347. In physical conformation the district consists of—

(a) An eastern portion of modern alluvium, which is low, flat, well watered, fertile, and completely cultivated.

(b) A central portion of laterite and old alluvium, which is more elevated, undulating, less fertile, and has patches of waste land here and there.

(c) A western area, which is still higher, rocky, jungly, and only partially cultivated.

The low alluvium consists of about a sixth; the laterite and old alluvium three-fifths, and the rock country the remainder of the district.

348. **Rivers.**—There are two principal rivers, the More in the north and the Adjai in the south of the district. The More, coming from the Sonthal Hills, enters Beerbhoom on the north-west, and flows tortuously eastward for about 40 miles, when it divides, both the branches bending to the north, running a somewhat parallel course in Moorshedabad for another 20 miles, and joining another stream which flows southward into the Bhagirathoe. In the first part of its course in the district, over a length of about 25 miles, the More is a broad, sandy bed, which, after its division, is much contracted. During the hot months the principal stream almost disappears; the bed is covered with patches of high jungle grass, but the sand is only dry on the surface, and a shallow hole dug in it fills directly with water. The smaller division of the river dries in the hot weather; even in January it was not flowing, but the bed was marshy and contained shallow pools of stagnant water here and there. It leaves the laterite at the point of division about six miles east of Synthesa station, and the rest of its course is through the low alluvial land. The Adjai has already been described in connection with Burdwan.

349. **Drainage.**—The district is drained by small streams, which wind between the undulations of the laterite country and join the More. Two of these streams, the Bowkessen and Sal, have a long course of 35 to 40 miles from the western rocky tract through the laterite, and, uniting just before they emerge on to the low alluvium, form quite a river, and eventually join the southern branch of the More. The Adjai only drains a small portion of the south-western angle of the rocky tract west of Sheersha. The district is well drained on the whole, the comparative infertility of the laterite tract being mainly due to its thorough drainage, porous subsoil, and the difficulty of retaining water on the surface or in the soil.

350. **Population**—The population of Beerbhoom is 518 to the square mile—70 less than Burdwan. The number of villages per square mile is greater; but they are smaller, have fewer houses, and a smaller population per house than obtains in Burdwan. The relation of the two districts in these respects is shown below:—

	Beerbhoom	Burdwan.
Area	1,341	3,523
Persons per square mile	518	578
Villages ditto	184	147
Persons per village	282	392
Houses per square mile	119	124
Persons per house	43	47

The smallness of the Beerbhoom villages, and the rarity of large villages as compared with neighbouring districts, is exhibited in the following table:—

	PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OF—							
	Under 200	From 200 to 500	From 500 to 1,000	From 1,000 to 2,000	From 2,000 to 3,000	From 3,000 to 5,000	From 5,000 to 10,000	From 10,000 to 15,000
Beerbhoom ..	53.3	31	12	2.3	2	2	.07	Nil.
Burdwan ..	44.7	33	17	6	7	26	...	...
Hooghly ..	38.1	37	16	6.6	1	5	...	...
Nuddea ..	26.3	41	23	7	11	28	1	6

351. **Agriculture—manufactures.**—The people are purely agricultural. I saw no manufactures except that of ornaments and imitation fruits at Ilam bazar. Pottery is made here and there, and in the west there is some weaving of cotton and tusser.

352. **Habits of the people.**—The villages on the alluvium compare favourably in cleanliness with those on the laterite, and have a more prosperous look. Those on the laterite are full of manure and refuse-pits and heaps, and the people seem poorer and less cleanly in their persons and habits.

353. **Dwellings.**—As regards the construction of dwellings and presence of jungle in villages, Burdwan and Beerbhoom are much on a par.

354. **Water-supply.**—The water-supply is derived from tanks, except in the case of villages on the More and Adjai. There is very little good water obtainable; the best tanks are on the low alluvial tract, but the water is polluted in every possible way. On

the laterite the tanks were exceedingly foul ; and what with manure heaps on their margin, defecation on their banks, their use for ablution and the washing of cattle, the filthy state of the village which they drain, and the universal neglect to cleanse them from time to time, anything worse than their condition can hardly be conceived.

355. **History of the Fever in Beerbhoom.**—The fever first appeared in 1870-71 in the south east, in that portion of the district bordering on Burdwan, and spread over an area of about 14 miles from east to west, and 3 miles from north to south. In 1871-72 it advanced to the north and west, but did not extend eastward. The westward advance was about 9 miles, while that to the north was at one point as much as 16 miles. The area newly attacked in 1871 is that coloured green in the northern portion of the fever-map. In 1872-73 it continued to spread northward and westward, the latter direction preponderating,—*vide* brown area, north of green in the map. In 1874 it made no northern progress, but began to extend westward into the rocky and elevated country round Doobrajpoor.

356. Here again, as in Burdwan, the fever is seen to avoid a certain tract of country lying east of Beerbhoom,—coloured portion of the map. This tract belongs to the Moorsheadabad district, and its distinguishing features are (1) low site; (2) slow and imperfect drainage—that of the whole district tends to this point, and the land remains moist after those portions west of the road have dried; (3) absence of roads and traffic with infected localities. There are no roads, as I found to my cost, and all the traffic and communication is with the river-margin, with Jummoakandi, the sub-divisional station, and with Moorsheadabad. With the western country it is almost *nil*.

357. The spread of the fever in Beerbhoom, as in Burdwan, has been in the direction of the lines of communication. Roads are much more numerous in Beerbhoom; there are a greater number of village and cross-roads. There is a regular net-work of such roads over the green coloured portion of the map.

358. In order to judge of the intensity of the fever, I noted carefully in every village I visited the condition of the people, the extent of prevalence of spleen disease, the general aspect of the place, the number of empty and deserted houses, the evidence gained from examining cremation and burial sites, &c., and in many villages I ascertained by house-to-house visiting and inquiry the actual mortality of the preceding season. I never inquired in fever villages regarding the *year's* mortality, but only with reference to deaths which had happened *between the beginning of the rains and the close of the year*. As a rule 1872 was the year of greatest mortality; in a few instances 1871 was equally bad, and in many others, where the mortality in 1871 had but little exceeded the average, it transpired that a few cases, sometimes two or three only, of the *jor-bikar* had occurred towards the close of the rains or in the cold season, and that the disease had been really present, though not in a sufficient degree to materially swell the average death-rate. It sometimes happened that the disease commenced in one portion of the village only, and did not extend to the other *paras* till very late in the year; so that while in one mohulla the people were dying at the rate of 140 per 1,000, in another the highest ratio would be but 50 or 60. In the succeeding year there would be a lull in the former, but a considerably increased mortality in the latter *para*. In the comparatively flat and level Burdwan thanas of Roynah and Khundghose I had found the fever uniformly present, and with little variation of intensity. Here in Beerbhoom, over a tract also purely agricultural, and with frequent alternations of level, I found the incidence of the disease varied enormously, as the following tables will show. The gross mortality in 48 *paras* in 1871 and 1872 was as follows:—

Houses	3,260	Ratio per mille { 1871	...	53
Population	15,336	1872	...	144
Deaths in 1871	821	Ratio of actual sick when visited	...	158
Deaths in 1872	2,995			

Some of these villages were on the low alluvial lands; others, again, on the higher level of the laterite and old alluvium. The mortality with reference to these sites was—

	Laterite.	Alluvium		Laterite.	Alluvium.
<i>Paras</i>	27	21	Ratio per mille { 1871	85	80
Houses	1,97	1,273	1872	152	130
Population	9,307	6,029	Number sick when visited	1,307	660
Mortality { 1871	334	487	Ratio per mille sick at time	...	172
1872	1,371	724	of visit	...	134

From these figures it would appear that the mortality in 1871 was greater on the low alluvium, and in 1872 on the laterite; but in 1871 the fever had scarcely extended to the laterite, while it had obtained a footing on the alluvium: in fact, the direction in which the disease extended was through the alluvium, and towards the laterite. I met with only four laterite villages in which the fever was sufficiently severe in 1871 to materially affect the mortality. These were Beloesie, where in two *paras* 114 per 1,000; Pahonpore, 67 per 1,000; Kandorugul, 61 per 1,000; and Shajapore, 61 per 1,000, died. The worst alluvial villages in 1871 were Ooperkhera, where in Tantipara 479 per 1,000—nearly half—died; Paltea, 241 per 1,000; Tildanga, 142 per 1,000; Gopdihi, 133 per 1,000; Pakorhaus, 111 per 1,000; and Balkoonie, 80 per 1,000. In all these places the fever appeared in 1870. Paltea is really a Burdwan village, north of the Adjai and close to the Beerbhoom border. Ooperkhera is on the north of a small branch of the Adjai, just east of the railway; the

others are close to the road leading from Mongleecote towards Moorshedabad, just where it gives a branch westward through south-eastern Beerbhoom. In 1872 the mortality was higher among the laterite villages by 22 per 1,000; but here again the comparison is hardly fair, because in many of the earlier attacked alluvial villages the disease was beginning to diminish, and the mortality to decrease in still greater proportion, the cases being not only less numerous, but less severe. The fairest method of comparison seems to be that adopted in the following list, where the mortality of each year is exhibited separately, both in the laterite and alluvial villages:—

et. 11

VILLAGE.	Paras.	Site.	House.	Population.	Mortality, 1871-72.		Ratio, 1871-72.		Ratio sick at time of visit.	
Ooperkhera	Tantipara	Alluvium	28	148	71	30	479	468	880	20
Shajapore	Had	Laterite	140	688	44	263	61	408	680	61
Etundah	Had	Alluvium	98	465	19	122	40	273	390	
Sheopore	Beddipore	Laterite	76	333	9	86	26	261	563	
Ditto	Rothola	Ditto	40	167	2	44	12	206	800	
Ditto	Rosulgrunj	Ditto	76	345	8	161	23	296	500	
Bindureh	Goraspura	Ditto	65	323	37	77	114	260	358	
Mungledye	Pachunpara	Ditto	35	130	5	31	38	214	250	
Palleah	Pachunpara	Alluvium	60	311	75	46	243	194	240	
Namokhera	Pachunpara	Ditto	68	298	20	70	67	237	...	
Modhokhera	Pachunpara	Ditto	70	320	20	70	62	233	...	
Shirshita	Namopara	Laterite	20	67	4	22	41	226	31	
Tildanga	Berepara	Alluvium	29	110	17	23	142	225	253	
Gopdhi	Hurdupara	Ditto	65	375	50	68	133	200	190	
Etundah	Goolapara	Ditto	49	271	8	50	29	206	340	
Kamidangal	Namopara	Ditto	30	261	16	59	61	200	135	
Bhowanibera	Mussulmanpara	Laterite	25	126	1	25	...	200	330	
Chowhatta	Pachunpara	Alluvium	99	518	0	86	17	168	130	
Ahmedpore	Namopara	Laterite	63	776	18	113	23	110	147	
Roopore	Chasapara	Ditto	41	222	7	31	31	143	168	
Sherehita	Bunpara	Ditto	20	82	4	11	40	111	204	
Akulpore	Mochesparas, &c.	Ditto	37	168	2	23	12	137	21	
Bansoolka	Ryatpara	Ditto	38	191	11	24	57	133	155	
Puharpore	Majpara	Ditto	60	311	21	36	67	137	17	
Bullutpore	Hupdoopara	Ditto	93	351	7	48	20	121	151	
Pakoorhaus	Namopara	Ditto	91	411	46	41	111	112	68	
Pocheera	Dukkipara	Alluvium	127	521	30	54	87	110	233	
Deepara	Harepara	Laterite	81	370	17	38	46	107	83	
Moolook	Mundelpara	Laterite	108	523	21	50	10	90	205	
Ilam Bazar	Maharajpara	Ditto	82	420	11	35	26	96	210	
Ditto	Mochespara	Ditto	100	484	11	46	29	95	115	
Baleomre	Tantipara	Ditto	41	223	18	19	80	92	75	
Holpore	Sooreepara	Alluvium	76	366	1	25	...	74	132	
Kalikapore	Goolapara	Laterite	104	401	10	26	25	66	118	
Chitra	Tantipara	Ditto	11	68	2	5	23	64	278	
Nandoor ... ..	...	Alluvium	87	425	28	16	66	39	50	
Oochkaran	Poorepara	Ditto	107	514	33	25	61	52	81	
Byroe	Deegupara	Alluvium	120	578	16	35	27	62	62	
Sorool	Hamonpara	Laterite	98	374	1	21	...	61	256	
Lahpore	Poobhpara	Ditto	157	733	27	38	36	54	84	
Roopore ... ..	...	Ditto	58	291	11	15	37	53	86	
Kalgaon	Bamonpara	Alluvium	162	733	39	35	53	50	50	
Serundee	Mochespara	Ditto	83	342	9	12	20	36	36	
	Goolapara	Alluvium								
	Paschunpara	Alluvium								

The highest mortality met with was at Ooperkhera, a little village on the low alluvium about a mile from Etenda, where, as in Tanteepara, confessedly the worst in the village, 479 per thousand,—nearly half the population—died in 1871, and 468 per 1,000 of the remainder in 1872. The next heaviest mortality was at Shajapore, a laterite village, close to the alluvium, where 408 per 1,000 of the entire village died in the last seven months of 1872. The very old, crowded, decaying, alluvial villages, and the laterite villages generally, seemed much on a par; in both the mortality was excessive, and the development and spread of the disease very rapid. In a group of houses, where not more than half a dozen people had died from *jor-bikar* during one year, the mortality in the succeeding year would spring up to 250 per 1,000. In this respect Beerbhoom differed from Burdwan, where, except in very large towns, the fever did not reach its maximum of intensity, so far as mortality may be taken as evidence, till the third year. Sometimes one *para* only in a village would be attacked late in the year, and the remaining *paras* continue healthy till the rainy season following, when the disease would re-appear with great intensity in the *para* first attacked and extend into the healthy *mohullas*, which remained a year behind as regards extent of prevalence and intensity. As instances of this I may mention the following:—

Village.	Paras.	Houses.	Population.	Mortality, 1871 1872.		Ratio, 1871 1872.		Houses empty, Death, Deserion.	
Roopoor ...	Koloopara and Majpara	...	26	134	...	21	...	156	2 2
	Kyalpara	...	14	88	7	10	80	124	...
	Paschunpara	...	68	291	11	15	37	53	...
Ahmedpore ...	Beranpara	...	46	213	4	42	11	200	...
	Chasapara	...	81	387	14	61	36	157	...
	Mochipara	...	29	144	...	9	...	62	...
	Bagdepara	...	9	32	...	1	...	31	...

In Etemda, in the Hâtpara, there were a few cases of rapid death from fever at the close of 1870; in 1871 the mortality was 40 per 1,000; in the following year it was 273 per 1,000. In Namopara, on a lower site, there was no *jor-bikar* in 1870, and the mortality was but 29 per 1,000 in 1871; in 1872 it reached 206 per 1,000. In Pakoorhaus the mortality in four *paras* was as follows:—

	1871.	1872.
Dukzinparah	136 per 1,000.	135 per 1,000.
Mundilparah	132	163
Mussulmanparah	94	46
Hariparah	47	65

359. **Sex.**—The sexes appeared to suffer equally; if there was any difference, it was in favour of the women.

360. **Class.**—All classes were equally obnoxious to the disease. The only apparent exceptions were low-caste people like domes, who sometimes seemed to have remarkable immunity. In several instances that came under my observation they altogether escaped attack, and in others, though the disease was among them, there was no mortality. In Ahmedpore, in nine wretched dwellings inhabited by 30 of these people, several of whom had spleen, no death occurred either in 1871 or 1872, while in the nine preceding houses 4 out of 30 died in 1872, and in the next nine houses 5 out of 38 in the same year. In Bolpore, among 125 such people living in 29 temporary huts, there was no mortality in 1872. Fishermen also often escaped attack. No difference was observable between Mussulmans and Hindus as regards mortality. For a time I was under the impression that the Mahomedans suffered less, but on testing it occasionally by figures, comparing data obtained in a Hindu *para* with that obtained in a Mahomedan *para* of the same village, I found that just as often they suffered more.

361. **Dwellings.**—People living in pucca two storied houses enjoyed no immunity. The disease spread among them just as in the low mud huts, and not unfrequently the mortality among the dwellers in such houses was relatively greater than among the poorer population around.

362. **Drainage.**—The fever seemed little influenced by the condition of the village in the matter of drainage. The villages on the laterite are better drained than those on the low flat alluvium, but the fever on the whole was more intense, and the mortality greater on the laterite. In the case of Shajapore, which is on a slope, and Dupara, which is on the alluvium at the base of the incline, the mortality in 1872 in the former was 408, and in the latter only 107 per mille; the former had two-thirds of its population down with fever, the latter only one-third at the time of my visit. In Shajapore, too, the mortality was greatest in the highest houses. In Etemdah also, the more elevated and better drained of two *paras* examined had the higher mortality, and the houses which were entirely emptied by the disease were generally the highest of all. In two localities in Beerbhoom, in the immediate neighbourhood of half-dry Lhals, the fever was very severe, viz. at Ooperkhora near the Adjai, and among some villages north of the More, but other villages equally near to the same khal scarcely suffered at all; and in many other cases proximity to similar marshy nuddee-beds, where stagnant pools, marsh, and dry bottom, alternated with each other, no such special prevalence was observable. In villages, moreover, which are annually inundated, and where the houses stand just above the water-level in the rains, and surrounded by land which remains moist long after the rains have ceased, no special or excessive prevalence of fever was observable, and in some instances such villages entirely escaped the disease, although it prevailed in their immediate neighbourhood.

363. **Crowding.**—Crowding has, in my opinion, had a more direct traceable influence in aggravating the intensity of the disease and increasing the mortality. In those towns and villages, or those portions of them where the houses are side by side, with no intervening compound, the mortality has been much higher, sometimes thrice as high as in other portions of the same town where the dwellings are scattered or isolated. Not unfrequently a little group of huts closely built and crowded, though standing apart on the very highest and best drained site in the village, has been entirely depopulated, while the mortality of the village as a whole has been below the average of attacked localities. I had hoped to be able to prove this by figures, for I have the population and mortality data of more than 4,000 houses, but unfortunately the word “house” is applied indiscriminately both to single buildings and to collections of three or four huts, so that a dwelling said to contain five persons only may really be more crowded than one inhabited by 25; the former consisting of two little rooms in one hut, and the latter of five or six separate huts within one common enclosure.

As instances of the effect of crowding, I may cite the *contiguous* villages of Shajapore and Delpara. I have already had occasion more than once to refer to them. Shajapore is old and closely built in streets and clusters. Delpara is new, the houses are wide apart and have compounds. In Shajapore the mortality was 408, and in Delpara but 107 per 1,000. Shajapore is the higher and better drained of the two. The water-supply of both places is bad, and the only perceptible difference between them is in age and crowding. In Delpara itself the mortality was not uniform throughout the village; where the houses were small and close, the deaths were more numerous than in other localities. Thus in ten

houses, containing, 53 people, there were only 4 deaths; while in the next ten, containing 42 people, there were nine deaths. In one group of seven houses there were seven deaths among 39 people, and in another six deaths among 38 people; while in three other clusters, of seven houses each, the deaths were only 2, 2, and 0, among 35, 30, and 29 inmates, respectively. In Shajapore, in twenty houses there were 57 deaths in seven months among 112 persons. In Roopore, again, in twelve consecutive houses, there were five deaths among 79 occupants; and in a neighbouring group of twelve houses, of which two were deserted, so that only 58 persons remained, the mortality in the same period was 19. In a little cluster of five houses, containing 37 people, sixteen died; in another group of five, with 28 inmates, twelve died; and in 4 other houses, containing 36 inhabitants, 19 died. In Sheopore, in 12 consecutive, but separate houses, only 3 out of 50 died; in the next group of 12 closely built houses, of which 2 were empty, 33 out of 55 died. In twelve other separate and following houses there were five deaths among 54, and in a neighbouring cluster of 11 huts, of which one was empty, there were 25 deaths among 66. In Chinda Hât, in ten houses, of which two were empty, 29 out of 71 died in seven months, and in the next ten houses the deaths were 11 out of 53; in the ten following and more scattered dwellings there were but 45 persons and 5 deaths. The following list illustrates the same fact of the extreme variability of mortality in the same village according as houses are scattered or crowded:—

Village	Houses.	Population	Deaths	
Paharpore	{ 10	47	1	2 houses empty
	{ 10	34	11	
Ahmedpore	{ 15	81	1	
	{ 15	87	21	
Pakoorhaus ..	{ 15	62	5	
	{ 15	74	21	
Tildangah	{ 10	21	4	2 houses deserted
	{ 10	51	25	
Paltea	{ 10	33	3	
	{ 10	51	26	
	{ 10	42	23	
Nandoor	{ 27	135	6	
	{ 9	43	9	

I could multiply examples of this kind from every village almost, but it seems scarcely worth while. It is to be understood that in all these cases the houses are consecutive. Occasionally it was noticeable that the mortality had been excessive in some little cluster of houses situated on the margin of a foul pond, of which they made common use for ablution, cooking-water, &c. In Pakoorhaus, in four houses thus situated, and containing 31 persons, 7 died in 1871 and 4 in 1872; 17 of those people were attacked in 1871 and 20 in 1872. The mortality in a single house, among one family, was sometimes enormous. I quote a few instances only—

	Family	Deaths in six months
Sheopore	{ 16	13
	{ 6	5
	{ 9	6
	{ 5	4
	{ 9	7
	{ 8	6
Shajapore	{ 5	4
	{ 9	5
	{ 15	8
	{ 6	4
	{ 7	4
	{ 8	6
Bindureh	{ 8	5
	{ 9	7

364 When it is remembered that these people are generally poor, that the cost of cremation is very great, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that where half or three-fourths of the members of a family die in six months, the burden of disposing of the bodies in the ordinary way, becomes impossible, and the survivors are compelled to throw them down on the nearest piece of waste ground outside the village and leave them. It is easy also to picture and account for the terrible dread, despair, and hopelessness with which the survivors are seized—the two remaining who have seen seven of their friends succumb, or the three who have watched the sufferings and closed the eyes of thirteen of their nearest relatives in the same period.

365. *The Fever.*—In every locality visited by me I found existing—

(1) A multitude of chronic cases, of which the type was almost always, intermittent, very rarely remittent. In very recent cases the intermission was quotidian; in the older cases quartan or quintan.

(2) A small number of acute cases of continued fever, with no well-marked remission whatever—no greater amount of remission, in fact, than accompanies all cases of acknowledged continued fever. In these cases there was no premonitory ague or cold stage; after two or three days of lassitude, loss of appetite and malaise, the fever appeared, the skin becoming hot, the head heavy, the tongue coated with grey fur, the urine scanty, and the bowels confined. Sometimes nausea was present, but oftener not. There was always distaste for

food, perverted taste and thirst. From the very first the patient had a stupid, drowsy, brain-poisoned aspect—was unwilling to talk or answer questions; the intellect gradually became more and more confused, and he lost the power of understanding what was said to him, and it was only by shouting that he could be roused at all. From the first also there was intense prostration and loss of muscular power. In the cases that proved fatal, the stupor passed rapidly into coma, and after 12 to 36 hours of utter insensibility, death occurred. Some of these cases proved fatal in three days; others lasted a week or ten days. In the more protracted cases which proved fatal, there was lung engorgement and pneumonia, the urine and feces were often passed involuntarily. The most striking symptom was the early stupor and the rapidity with which coma supervened. In such cases the conjunctiva often remained perfectly clear and uninjected to the last. Hepatic or splenic tenderness or enlargement were rare. Acute delirium was not very common, but I was told by villagers of cases in which all those which proved fatal were accompanied by delirium, the patients endeavoring to run out of the house to drown themselves. These acute cases are numerous enough; they constitute *the fever*: but my visits to the infected tracts were made in December, January, February, March, and April, when matters have begun to mend, and though such cases are met with up to March they are comparatively few in number after the end of December.

In the cases which recovered from the first seizure, there was, after the seventh to tenth day, a period of improvement, during which the patient seemed quite well, but weak. The skin became cool, the tongue moist and clean, the appetite returned, the intellect was once more clear, and only a sense of prostration remained; but invariably, so far as I could learn, at a period described to me at from five to eight or nine days afterwards, there occurred a relapse, the symptoms of which exactly resembled those of the original seizure. The relapse was generally milder, and a greater proportion of patients recovered from it than from the original seizure. The duration of the relapse was five to seven days. On recovery from the relapse, at a varying interval in different cases, generally more than a week, the patient was attacked with intermittent fever, quotidian at first, and subsequently becoming tertian or quartan. The cases then come under the head of chronic cases, the liver or spleen enlarges, the skin becomes sallow or pale, and the sufferer, who is now able to attend the local dispensary, is either cured by quinine or lapses into a dropsical condition, or is attacked by dysentery or diarrhoea, and dies.

It is from those chronic cases, the sequelæ of the ague, which alone are seen at the dispensaries, that the essentially malarious character of the disease has been assumed, and it is from the aspect which these poor creatures present that the inhabitants of the district generally have been incorrectly described as resembling the dwellers in the fens of Lancashire.

As regards *the fever*—the acute cases, which the natives call *gor-bihar* and *nootun-gor*—it reminded me very much of typhus. I sometimes looked for, but never succeeded in finding any eruption. I never saw any case which led me to connect it with enteric fever.

One very noticeable circumstance about the disease was the horrible sickening odour exhaled by the sick.

Quinine, which was very efficient in chronic intermittent cases, had no effect on the acute cases, and failed entirely in my hands to prevent the relapse.

I had no opportunity of making any careful clinical study of the disease. I never saw any one case from the beginning to the end. I have seen the same case half a dozen times during the course of the original attack, period of freedom, and relapse. I have seen cases during every stage of the disease, and been present at very many deaths.

The first indication of the presence of the fever in a village is the occurrence of a few cases of this *gor-bihar*, of which comparatively little is thought at the time; in the ensuing year, however, more of these cases occur earlier in the season than the ordinary malarious fever, and multiply with great rapidity as the year advances. I have noticed that where deaths from this cause occur during the year of invasion, there are deaths in the same houses during the following year in more than half the number of cases noted. Thus taking at random the *paras* of severely visited villages, such as Sheopore, Shajapore, Delpara, Roopore, Bindureh, Kandangal Gopdihi, Ahmedpore, Ooperkhera, Etendah, Chowhalla, Paltoa, &c, I find that out of 212 houses in which there were deaths during the year of invasion, there were more deaths the following year in 109.

366. **Summary.**—Till 1862 the fever was limited to the left bank of the Bhagiruthee. This left bank, within the district of Nuddea, faces on the opposite bank a portion of the Burdwan district. That portion of the Burdwan district which is thus opposed to Nuddea comprises the river margin of the four thanas Katugram and Cutwa to the north, Poorbusthullee in the centre, and Culna to the south.

In 1861 and 1862 the fever existed along the Nuddea bank of the Bhagiruthee, which is opposed to the Poorbusthullee and Culna thanas. In that portion of the Nuddea district which faces thana Cutwa and Katugram, there was no fever in 1861 or 1862, or at any later period. Between the Culna and Poorbusthullee thanas of Burdwan and the Nuddea

fever tract there is constant communication and much traffic by means of numerous ferries. Between the northern thanas of Katugram and Cutwa, and the opposed healthy portion of Nuddea district, the ghâts are few and the traffic almost nil.

In 1862 the fever appeared for the first time in two villages in thana Culna, which are situated near a ferry communicating with a fever village in Nuddea.

In 1863 a number of villages, on and near the river margin of thanas Culna and Poorbusthullee, began also to suffer from the fever.

367. *The fever in Burdwan was entirely limited to the thanas immediately westward of, and in active commercial relation with, the fever-stricken portion of Nuddea; it did not appear in the thanas Katugram or Cutwa, which are immediately westward of, and in very trifling communication with, a portion of Nuddea, which was free from fever.* There is nothing in the physical condition of the thanas which at that time escaped the fever to account for their immunity. In soil, elevation, drainage, and climate generally, there is no difference whatever; and the only conclusion consistent with the known facts capable of accounting for the absence of the fever in them in 1862 and 1863 is that it was because they were comparatively out of relation and communication with the fever-stricken area. Between the two northern thanas which escaped the fever, and the southern thanas which were attacked, there is also little or no communication, and no traffic. The northern thanas deal and trade with Burdwan town; the southern attacked thanas with both Nuddea and Burdwan town. Between the northern and southern thanas there is no road, and during the rains and part of the dry weather they are separated by bheels and submerged land.

From a consideration of the above facts, I conclude that the fever was imported into Burdwan; and that if there had been no connection and communication between the people of thanas Culna and Poorbusthullee and the fever-stricken villages of Nuddea, there would have been no fever. Appearing on high ground on the river margin, the fever spread to villages inland during 1863 and 1864. In thana Poorbusthullee which is isolated on the north and west, the fever was limited to villages trafficking with the area round Patoolee, Poorbusthullee and the villages first attacked. *The disease never advanced north or west of Poorbusthullee thana.* From Culna thana the disease spread westward through a thickly populated thana supplied with roads and on the path of the considerable traffic that exists between Burdwan and Culna, and through Culna with Nuddea district. During the eight years succeeding the introduction of the fever into Culna, the disease spread steadily westward so long as the roads and traffic lines were westerly. When these began to run north and south, the disease took the same course, and its whole history exhibits a remarkable and persistent association with the lines of communication. There has never been any such connection between the direction of its propagation and that of the lines of drainage.

368. Two areas have escaped the disease, of which the distinguishing features are as follows. One is low, moist, fertile, contains the average district population per square mile, is purely agricultural, belongs to the district of Moorshedabad, and has no road connecting it with the fever tracts of Burdwan or Beerbhoom, and no traffic with those districts. The other is somewhat higher and drier than the average, is unfertile and sparsely populated (492 per square mile) as compared with the average of the district, which is 578 per square mile, and has no road crossing it save a mere track. North and south of this area, where there are roads and traffic, there has been fever also. West of the former area, along the road line, there is fever also; in the areas themselves, which resemble each other closely in no particular, save their isolation from infected portions of Burdwan, there has been no fever whatever. The exemption of these areas, under the conditions mentioned, is corroborative of the conclusion that the disease spreads by importation and communication from and between attacked and healthy villages.

369. The fever, then, is a travelling fever. It appears, spreads, prevails a certain time, and disappears. The first sign of its appearance in any locality, in town or village, is the occurrence of a few cases of rapidly fatal fever, characterised by great prostration and stupor, soon increasing to coma, to which the natives apply the term *jor-bikâr*, and sometimes *nootun-jor*, the "new" fever. In isolated villages the second year is marked by an increase in the number of rapidly fatal cases of fever generally, and of hypertrophied spleen among the children. In such villages the maximum of intensity is reached the third year, during which there are more new cases and some deaths among the survivors of the previous two years. The majority of the children have spleen; the enlargement is preceded or accompanied in early stages by a peculiar mottled condition of the skin of the cheek or nose, which looks like a dirty surface, partially cleansed by the falling of rain-drops. In towns or very old effete villages the second year is one of intensity, the mortality suddenly changing from 50 per 1,000 the first year to 200 per 1,000 the second. The third year is also very fatal, chiefly from deaths among those suffering from sequelæ, the ratio being sometimes a little lower, at others a little higher, than that of the second year. In villages the disease begins to decline after the third year, the mortality falling to 70 per 1,000, and ceases entirely the fourth or fifth. In towns there is a decrease of sickness after the third or fourth year, but the disease declines more slowly, and lingers much longer, than in rural tracts. In very old, effete, decaying villages the intensity and mortality are extremely high the second and third year; then the disease declines with equal rapidity.

370. Period of invasion.—The period of invasion is the rainy season—in May and June. Ordinary malarious fever begins to prevail at the end of September and in October, and ceases with the close of the year. This fever appears two or three months earlier, and lasts two months longer, only subsiding and ceasing under the intense heat of March and April.

371. Mode of invasion.—I have forbore to put any leading questions regarding contagion or importation, because it is very difficult to obtain reliable evidence on the point. On several occasions the account volunteered by the people has been clearly conclusive of importation. In one village the first man attacked came from a neighbouring market in a fever-stricken town, and had the fever three days afterwards; it subsequently spread in his own and neighbouring houses. He was a gomashtha: his business took him to the infected village occasionally; the other people had no occasion to go. At Patoolee the people persisted in saying that the fever was imported from Aughindoe; but as seven or eight years had elapsed since the disease first appeared there, I attached little importance to the statement. In Neema, however (paragraph 187), and Kotasore, the evidence was recent, spontaneous, and had an air of reliability. In Kotulpore, a thana recently transferred from Bankoora to the Jehanabad (and fever) sub-division of Burdwan, a very rapid spread of fever occurred in 1873, which was attributed by the people to importation from the infected sub-divisional station, to which they were, in consequence of their recent transfer from Bankoora to Burdwan, really compelled to repair for the transaction of all official and legal business, and I am assured that this belief was so strong among them that numbers preferred losing their suits to incurring the risk of visiting Jehanabad.

372. Duration.—The duration of the disease varies with the locality:—

- a in small isolated villages it often lasts but two years;
- b. in ordinary villages of from 3 to 700 inhabitants it lasts 4 years;
- c. in very old villages and closely crowded clusters of villages, it may last 5 or 6 years;
- d in large towns it lingers 6 or 7 years;
- e. in comparatively dry localities the fever is more intense, more fatal, and ceases sooner, unless there are a number of large villages crowded together, in which case it lingers for 3 or 4 years;
- f. in low, moist, exceptionally badly drained localities, the disease is less intense; it takes a longer time to attain the maximum of intensity; the rapid cases are comparatively few; there is more chronic disease, and it lingers for 6 or 7 years.

373. The condition in which the fever leaves localities where it has prevailed also varies greatly. In dry and raised localities, it disappears completely, leaving an enormously reduced, but healthy population, free from malarious cachexia or organic mischief. In very low, ill-drained localities, malarious fever, chronic splenitis, and cachexia, remain in its wake: chronic indurated spleen is almost universal, and even newly-born children have enlargement of that organ. It is believed by mothers in such localities that their children are born with the enlargement.

374. The rate of travel.—In purely agricultural tracts the rate has been 4 or 5 miles annually; if a broad river intervenes in the path of the fever, its progress is checked for a time. In large towns the disease seems to acquire an accession of malignancy and strength, and to spread more rapidly. This was probably the case in the large towns in western Nuddea, such as Oollah, of unfortunate celebrity; in Culna, too, in Burdwan, and especially in Burdwan town, whence, after a few months, it spread with enhanced rapidity over the least populous and least fertile tracts in the district, and advanced more than 24 miles in one year, and more than 40 miles in two years, directly across the line of drainage. This is the first instance of the disease travelling to the eastward in Burdwan, and it is noteworthy that its direction is along a line of considerable traffic, and into a tract (Cutwa) which escaped its ravages in 1863-64, when the disease was within 6 miles of it, but out off from commercial relation.

375. The direction of travel.—Is that of the chief roads, where people and villages are most closely crowded.

376. Influence of various conditions.—**DRAINAGE.**—A. **OF VILLAGES.**—The fever prevails in both ill and well-drained villages, is more intense in the latter, but lingers longer in the former and leaves more chronic disease in its rear. This may be due to the fact that such localities are especially malarious, and that the action of influences, always at work, is heightened in its effect by the predisposition induced in the population by the long continued prevalence of the epidemic fever among them.

B. **OF TRACTS OF COUNTRY.**—The fever is more intense in dry than in moist areas.

C. **SOIL.**—This varies slightly in the proportion of sand and clay and in the character of the subsoil. The disease prevails in the low alluvium, the old alluvium, and the laterite, uninfluenced materially by the slight variations observable. Villages in all these sites can be cited in which the disease has prevailed with extreme intensity. As regards the subsoil, the same remark holds good; some of the localities most severely visited are on the porous laterite, others on the impermeable clay.

D. ELEVATION.—The laterite and old alluvium are above flood level, and many feet higher than the modern alluvium, but the amount of elevation is so inconsiderable that it can be no protection against malaria. Its influence is chiefly in the matter of drainage. The laterite mounds are rapidly and effectually drained, but the villages on their summit suffer to the same extent as the very worst villages or the more slowly drained low alluvium. Comparing two portions of the same village where there is any irregularity of site, it is a fact that the mortality is almost always greater in the higher and drier site.

E. CROWDING. (*a. Of villages.*)—Where several villages are situated in close proximity, or grouped together along a common watercourse, there is a slight increase of prevalence and mortality, and the disease lingers longer than in isolated villages.

(*b. Of houses in a village.*) Houses closely grouped in a village round a common tank, or enshrouded in a separate patch of jungle, suffer more than the rest of the village.

(*c. Of people in a house.*) The word "house" is unfortunately applied sometimes to several dwellings belonging to one family, but having a common compound or enclosure—hence I have some difficulty in using the data I have collected; but I have no doubt that crowding of this description has *greatly influenced the mortality*, as many as 7 out of 9, 13 out of 16, 5 out of 6, dying in a single season in one dwelling, where the rooms have been small, few, and badly ventilated.

F. CHARACTER OF THE VILLAGES.—The villages which are old and decaying, the soil of which, in the lapse of years and the absence of sanitation, has become saturated with organic filth; where old, time-worn, ruined temples and pukka houses abound, and old polluted pukka tanks are found, are the special localities where the disease makes rapid progress, becomes most intense, and kills the greatest number in the shortest time. Such places have once been of comparative consequence and of traffic, but have lost their trade and importance, and have a numerous and poor population. The villages which are small, 2, or 300 inhabitants, purely agricultural and isolated, are those which are most lightly touched. Clean villages, with open ground in them, and clean tanks, have been much less severely attacked than ill-kept villages, with closely built parahs and foul water-supply. This was especially noticeable in villages on the low lands in Beerbhoom.

G. FOOD.—There can be no doubt that the almost purely farinaceous character of the food, however capable of sustaining life under ordinary conditions, has during the fever-prevalence greatly affected the mortality. In the first place, a considerable bulk of such food is necessary, and the sick are quite unable to take it. In the second, the digestion of a Bengalee is greatly associated with distension of the stomach, and from long habit the organ requires to be so distended as to stimulate its cells to secrete an adequate amount of gastric fluid. The miserable modicum of rice which the sick are able to take does not nourish them. Milk, which is both concentrated and easily assimilated, is comparatively scarce, and animal soups are not procurable, and would not be consumed if provided. I believe that thousands of lives have been lost for want of proper nourishment, and that food, if it could have been provided on the enormous scale required, and if the people could have been induced to overcome the sense of shame which they attach to the receipt of food relief, would have saved far more lives than medicine has been able to do. The diet of the modern Bengalee, however adequate it may be to sustain him during his normal state of health, is lamentably unfit to enable him to successfully withstand the exhausting effects of the fever; and even in the case of children, whose vital power is so elastic, in the absence or prohibitory dearness of milk, and with caste-prejudices precluding animal diet, there was no available food sufficiently nutritious to restore their impoverished blood and build up their attenuated frames.

II. WATER-SUPPLY.—It is extremely difficult to gauge the amount of influence exercised by any one condition: so many others are in action at the same time, and are not dissociable. In villages on river-banks, where good water was procurable, there was generally much overcrowding. Villages with exceptionally faulty conservancy had generally particularly bad water. Where there was a good water-supply, there was often either elevation or isolation, or some other modifying circumstance—generally more than one. In *all* places where the fever prevailed with extreme intensity, the water-supply was exceptionally bad. In many places where the fever visitation was very light, the water-supply was exceptionally good. Sansust, Nainee, Sajmour, Sehala, in south Beerbhoom, and the villages on the moist land north and west of Munglecote, in Burdwan, were examples of this. Some of the villages north of Runjumma and east of the Cutwa road had good water, and were very lightly touched. In several villages—Jaigram is one—where the inhabitants of a group of houses used the same foul pool in common for ablution, general purposes, and drinking, the houses were sometimes *entirely emptied by the fever*. My own belief in the matter is that though foul water had probably nothing to do with the origin of the fever, it has played a very active part in disseminating it.

I. JUNGLE.—The villages in Beerbhoom where fever has been very virulent are not nearly so jungly as the villages immediately round Calcutta, such, for instance, as may be seen in the course of an hour's drive in the suburbs. The presence of jungle can have had nothing to do with originating the fever, but has probably aided in prolonging its ravages—(1) by preventing the free access and diffusion of air; (2) by supplying foul air, for

wherever there is a little jungle there the Bengalee family will defecate, and every little patch of underwood in a Bengalee village is a latrine. But for this circumstance, I would encourage the growth of a bed of vegetation in villages as a protection from the chief currents blowing in from the rice-land surrounding.

J. BHEELS.—Villages situated near bheels in Burdwan were not more unhealthy than others: on the contrary, such places, even when on sites which are annually submerged and where the water drains away very slowly, have compared favourably as regards the fever with drier and better drained localities. The people of these supposed fenny districts need water so badly, that rather than drain and cultivate the jheel lands as they exist in Burdwan, I should like to see them deepened, embanked, converted into large reservoirs for fish and irrigation, and multiplied in number. Beerbhoom would be very glad indeed of a few bheels. I have no sympathy whatever with bheel drainage and cultivation. Shallow marshes, if extensive, should be drained; if small, I would rather see them deepened and converted into reservoirs.

377. Cattle-disease—Has been terribly rife of late years; in some villages all the cows have died. No connection could be traced between it and the fever, which it sometimes preceded and at others followed.

378. Malaria.—Before considering the question of the nature of this very fatal fever, which has been unanimously declared by all who have made it the subject of inquiry to be of malarious origin, it is desirable to state briefly what is at present known of malaria and its properties. Of the intimate nature of "malaria," nothing is known. Chemistry has failed to detect it in marsh air, nor has the microscope been more successful. Those who believe in such an entity, are constrained to *infer* its existence to the present time: it has never been seen. Formerly it was supposed to be of gaseous nature; more recently the opinion that it consists of minute organisms, such as cryptogamic sporules or infusorial ova, has gained supporters. By some its existence is denied altogether, the phenomena hitherto attributed to it being accounted for by alternations of temperature and chill. Its existence is inferred wherever fevers of a distinctly paroxysmal or intermitting character prevail.

Its alleged characteristics are—

That it exhibits a preference for moist and low-lying situations.

That it is most pernicious at night, whether from concentration or the colder atmosphere, or because more copiously evolved from the soil, is not known.

That it is heavier than air, and collects near the ground or in the lower layers of the atmosphere.

That it is capable of being carried by currents of air to localities distant from where it is produced.

That it is absorbed or destroyed on passing over water.

That thus dissolved or contained in water, it is introducible into the system when such water is drunk.

That it is attracted by, and retained in, proximity to trees and foliage.

That it requires a temperature between 50° and 60° Fahrenheit as a minimum for its development.

That it is most abundant and virulent the nearer the equator and the sea-coast.

That it disappears under cultivation.

That it is dissipated or destroyed by fires.

379. Malarious diseases.—The diseases to which this noxious agent gives rise are—Fever of an intermittent or remittent type; enlargement of the spleen and liver, dysentery.

Malarious fevers are not infectious or contagious. They are produced, in the neighbourhood where they prevail, by the action of the sun on a moist soil. They are most virulent and deadly on ill-drained, moist localities, and low sites. If dampness of the soil or subsoil be assumed as the cause of the prevalence of malarious fever, a sudden increase of such dampness should be demonstrable in those localities where such fevers suddenly begin to prevail. If dampness of the soil be assumed as the origin of the outbreak of a fever, it should be demonstrable when the fever ceases that the dampness has ceased also, and that either by natural or artificial means the place has been rendered dry. If dampness of the subsoil be alleged as the cause of the fever, it should be shown that the subsoil is more damp than it was previous to the appearance of the disease, and that it became less damp prior to the disappearance of the fever. It should also be shown that the subsoil on the fever-attacked locality is damper than in unattacked localities. Malarious fevers cannot travel; they may be blown a certain distance, or may diffuse a certain distance, which is very limited. The direction of extension of such fevers, therefore, is either that of the prevailing wind, or equally by diffusion in all directions. Fever the product of malaria, thus caused or diffused, should cease when the disease dies out in the locality which originally produced it. If it continued to prevail in the locality to which it had been carried after the site of original production had become healthy, it would no longer conform to the known characters of malarious fever. If the silting up of a stream (khal) be the cause of the dampness which originates the fever, the disease should appear in the various villages dotting the country at some point above

the obstruction, not at the lower end or outlet of the stream, and should persist till the obstruction were removed. The fact is, however, that the people dam up, and themselves obstruct, the flow of water in the khals, and have done so from time immemorial without producing any outbreak of fever. If the silting up of a main channel, such as a large river, be the alleged cause, and the raising of the bed be permanent, the fever should continue to prevail in the locality first affected. If the raising of the bed be temporary, the fever should cease, and not continue to travel up the interior of the area, the drainage of which is no longer obstructed. A simple malarious fever prevailing in any tract should, according to all our accepted notions, be most severe and last longer in agricultural villages, and prevail in closely populated towns to a diminished extent, if at all. It should not be increased by crowding, whether of people or villages. If the alleged dampness which produces the fever be caused by a railway embankment crossing the line of drainage, the first appearance of the fever should be on that side of the line the drainage of which is obstructed. If the fever appear at a considerable distance on the unobstructed side and travel towards the embankment, clearly the latter cannot be in fault. If the alleged dampness be attributed to river bunds or embankments, the fever should first appear in villages either near the bund or on land drained by the particular river on which the bund is situated. If the fever appear on land which is *not* drained by that river, and travel over much intervening country, the drainage of which is in a totally different direction, till it eventually reach the bund, clearly the bund has had nothing to do with producing the fever. If the fever cross the bund and the river, appearing on the opposite bank and in the open country beyond, the bund is still more demonstrably absolved from blame. If the dampness be ascribed to the obstruction of drainage by a road, the latter must run across, not along the line of drainage; and either villages on the unobstructed side alone should suffer, or only villages within the area of diffusion should be affected. The appearance of fever on the unobstructed side first, or among villages so distant from the road as to be beyond the diffusion area, would be fatal to any such theory. This theory also requires for its substantiation that the soil on the side which is said to be obstructed should be perceptibly damper than on the other. Moreover, the construction of the road should immediately precede the outbreak of fever. If the district where the fever prevails be undergoing gradual conversion into the condition of Lincolnshire fens of many years ago, with a subsoil water-logged and exhaling marsh poisons for the population to absorb—

- (1) The fens should be discoverable
- (2) The water-logged subsoil should be demonstrable.
- (3) The fever should be limited to, or most intense on, the worst drained sites.
- (4) The outbreak of fever should be gradual, like the "conversion," not sudden.
- (5) It should, wherever it prevails, in the absence of drainage operations, continue, and not die out.
- (6) The inhabitants of these fenny tracts should present the well-known characteristics of persons living in marshy lands.

380. But not one of these propositions is true of Burdwan; there is no conversion into fen. The fever has carried off more people where the subsoil water is distant from the surface than where it is near; the outbreak of the fever is not gradual, but sudden; it does not persist, but dies out; and the inhabitants of villages a few months before the fever appears in them, are healthy, cheerful, and well-nourished, presenting none of the characteristics of dwellers in fens, but, on the contrary, a marked contrast to them.

381. This fever, then, differs from simple malarious fever in the following points:—

- (1)—It is not most intense in moist and low-lying localities. It is as bad on the top of a laterite mound or on a dry elevated ridge as anywhere. In many very low and moist localities on the margins of bheels, and on annually inundated slowly draining land, it is either absent or of mild intensity.
- (2)—The attacks are generally in the day-time.
- (3)—Persons in upper-storied houses are just as subject to the disease as those living near the ground.
- (4)—It travels, and not in the direction of the prevailing wind, but of the traffic lines. Its first march in Burdwan was westward; in the north its march was arrested by nullahs too narrow to stop malaria, so far as we know, by absence of intercourse and scanty population.

382. In the south it travelled steadily west along the only two roads which run parallel to the drainage channels, and are not recent nor obstructive of drainage, through the three most populous and village-crowded thanas in the district. Its course changed to the north only after it had entered Burdwan town, from which point alone the northern traffic begins and northern roads exist. It reached Burdwan town before it appeared in many of the intervening villages, which, however, were subsequently affected. It is assisted by a stream on which there are no ferries and no traffic, and delayed by one on which ferries exist. It appears earlier and lasts longer than simple malarious fever. It is most intense and fatal in towns and crowded villages in the highest and driest sites, and is far more fatal than ordinary malarious fever. It is entirely uninfluenced by quinine, which neither arrests the first attack nor prevents the relapse. It tends to cling to particular houses or groups of

houses in villages. It is independent of drainage; no history of dampness can be obtained; no trace of unusual dampness can be found; the sub-soil is dry, and the water level distant from 30 feet to as many fathoms in localities where it has been *most deadly*, while it has touched other places where the water is close to the surface very lightly indeed. It is intensified in old, effete, decaying, rotting places, saturated with organic debris. Its sequelæ resembles those which follow malarious disease; in fact, it is almost always followed by fever of an intermittent type, to which succeed very often enlarged spleen or anæmia, anasarca, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, and, among children, cancrum oris. It dies out irrespective of drainage measures, which simple malarious fever should *not* do, and in dry localities leaves no chronic disease behind it. It is only in low sites, notoriously malarious, that chronic splenitis, &c., is found in its wake.

383. In Beerbhoom the cessation of fever has been almost as sudden as the outbreak, the condition of the villages remaining exactly the same as regards drainage, climate, sanitary conservancy, water-supply, &c.

384. I believe that a fever originally malarious, acquired either in Jessore or Nuddea contagious properties; that in virtue of this contagion it travelled to western Nuddea; that in the large crowded towns of western Nuddea, Oollah for instance, a still further elaboration of poison and accession of intensity occurred, and that the disease was imported into Culna and Poobusthullee. The traffic between the two banks of the Bhagiruthee is considerable, the ferries are numerous, and the population, among whom it was introduced, admirably adapted for its further propagation and dissemination: Poobusthullee being very crowded, with a half manufacturing, half agricultural population, and Culna being the second important town in Burdwan.

From this time its history is that of a *travelling contagious fever, intensified by crowding, receiving an accession of strength and malignancy in every large town it visited, and proving most fatal wherever people and villages were most concentrated*. Wherever there has been active intercourse, the fever has travelled; where there has been little or none, it has died out. From Poobusthullee, northward and westward, it only extended six or eight miles, although the land there is low and ill-drained, but the villages are small and comparatively few. The intervening nullah cuts off intercourse, the people beyond having no need to traffic with Poobusthullee, those to the north-west having Cutwa, a much larger place and more accessible, and the western villages trading with grain marts on their own side of the stream, and exporting little, for the tract is unfertile.

385. The fever in the north, then, died out in a low moist tract that should have proved the most favorable of sites for the persistence of mere malarious disease. The kind of traffic most likely to disseminate a fever of this contagious nature is just that which exists in these districts. The fever appears in a large village where there is a hât, a small market town in fact; to this come people from every village round for their supplies; there is crowding of the place, the intercourse between friends, the going to nurse the sick, and when the laboring element in the village is prostrated or diminished by the fever, there is the importation of labor from neighbouring villages to replace it. The extensively insanitary state of these villages, moreover, would necessarily greatly increase the prevalence and fatality of a contagious disease, and the water alone would amply suffice to spread it rapidly among them.

386. Its rapid spread, after it appeared in Burdwan town, is, to my mind, very significant. Not many people from Burdwan visit the villages, but numbers of people from every part of the district visit Burdwan, which is the focus of trade. No sooner is the disease established in Burdwan than it begins to appear in every part of the district, north, south, east and west—north to Munglecote and Cutwa; west to Galshee, Ranoo, Chansik; south, overlapping the Damoodur into the Roynah and Khundghose thanas; and eastward among villages near the Damoodur left bank, lying between it and the source from which it was itself infected.

387. Between Northern Nuddea and Moorshedabad there is little traffic, and the fever died out. Between Northern Burdwan, Eastern Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad there is little traffic, and the fever either dies out or is delayed. Westward in Beerbhoom it is now dying out in the sparsely populated rock country beyond Doobrajapore. In Burdwan town it will probably linger long after it has left the rest of the district; and in closely populated crowded Hooghly and Jehanabad it will also probably loiter when the rest of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, fenny and undrained as imagination has pictured them, have entirely lost it.

388. That the water-supply has materially aided in disseminating the disease I cannot doubt, knowing how many and how noxious the various sources of contamination are. It is not a question of a few grains of organic matter per gallon, but of a thick solution of organic material from all possible pernicious sources.

389. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that while I believe the fever to be malarious in origin, and to have some malarious characteristics, I also believe it to be not a mere or simple, but a contagious malarious fever; that it is probably typho-malarial; and that it has not been produced in Burdwan, but imported, and again carried from Burdwan into Beerbhoom, and that its behaviour under the various conditions observed is quite incompatible with its being simply malarious, locally produced, or non-contagious.

390. **Relief measures.**—In the early days of the existence of the fever in Burdwan, little appears to have been done in the way of supplying medical relief. In 1872, however, when the northern and southern extension of the fever became evident, and when it was already general in thanas Roynah and Khundghose, in Sahibgunge, Munglecoote, and Cutwa, prompt measures were taken for providing the afflicted localities with medical aid, and where it was really wanted, with food-relief also. The district of Burdwan was provided at the close of 1871 with twenty-five dispensaries, grouped into three circles of superintendence; at first the medical staff consisting of one assistant-surgeon, five sub-assistant surgeons, and twenty-four native doctors, under the control of Dr. J. Elliott, Civil Surgeon. During 1872 as many as eighty dispensaries in Burdwan and seventeen in Beerbhoom were established, some for short, others for long periods, according to the necessities of the localities chosen.

391. The following statements by Drs. French and Barker, the civil surgeons of Burdwan and Beerbhoom, detail the nature and extent of the relief measures provided.

"The following officers were employed as inspecting medical officers during the year:—Assistant Surgeon L. Robinson, M.B.; K. P. Goopta, M.B.; F. C. Ghose, M.B.; G. C. Roy, M.D.; R. L. Dutt, M.D.; and B. B. Goopta, M.B.; and Sub-Assistant Surgeons Leno Bundhoo Dutt, Tara Prosunno Roy, Chunder Nath Biswas, Monoo Lall Dutt, Shama Churn Dey, and Preo Nath Bose

"On the 25th February, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kamikha Nath Acharjya was appointed medical store-keeper in Burdwan. This officer resigned the Government service in the previous year owing to some domestic arrangements which obliged him to do so.

"*Dispensaries.*—I append a long statement* which shows the name of each dispensary, with the date on which it was opened and closed. It will be seen from it that 80 new dispensaries were opened during the year

1872. On the 31st December 1871 there were 25 dispensaries at work, so that at different times during the year 105 villages had dispensaries located in them. The highest number open at one time was 56, in December 1872. When sickness abated in one place, the dispensary was removed to another, where it was more urgently required.

"It was found necessary in some localities to place dispensaries within a mile of each other, as both the Sanitary Commissioner and I found persons suffering from violent fever, and others recovering, residing half a mile from a dispensary, who had never sought or received medical aid of any kind. This was notoriously the case both at Itchalabazar and Kanchonagur, in the town of Burdwan, and at Gopalbara and the neighbouring villages in the Oochalun circle. In other places, again, such as at Aklokey, a neighbouring dispensary was found necessary in order to draw off the press of patients from Aklokey where the numbers were so large, that it was impossible for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon to treat them properly. As this paragraph accurately describes the state of affairs, I have given it in full. In addition to the dispensing of medicine at the dispensary, each native doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon received orders to visit daily the surrounding villages, and to treat in their houses those bed-ridden patients who were unable to present themselves at the dispensary. An allowance of Rs. 10 per month was given to those who did so. Each man, before his travelling allowance was passed, was obliged to submit a diary showing the names of the villages he visited, the distance from his dispensary, and the number of patients seen and prescribed for. In some cases this was properly carried out, but in the majority it was not carefully attended to. The system is now supervised closely by the inspecting medical officers, and a great improvement has taken place.

"In some places, as at Jamalpore and Aklokey, the attendance was very high. On some days over 600 patients were seen and prescribed for at each of these dispensaries.

"A popular Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or native doctor, drew patients from very long distances.

"*Medicines* were supplied without stint. Indent forms were supplied to each dispensary, and the native doctor in charge sent one in whenever he required medicine of any kind.

"The Civil Surgeon, after passing and signing the indent, sent it on to the Medical Store-keeper, who at once sent out the medicines.

"A regular system was adopted and carried out. I have repeatedly passed 8, 10, and 12 indents in one day. The average was about one per week for each dispensary.

"I append a statement* which shows the cost of quinine and other medicines which were issued from the Burdwan medical store during the year 1872. The total cost was Rs. 60,173-6, of which

Statement No 3, marked C

Rs. 43,524-2 was for quinine alone. The average expenditure of this drug was about 100 lbs per month. In December alone the charge for quinine amounted to Rs. 6,327. In addition to these large sums, about Rs. 70 per month, or Rs. 840 for the year, were spent in the medical store for contingencies and bazar medicines. A further large sum was spent for rum, which was also liberally supplied from the medical store.

"*Food relief measures* were extensively adopted during the year, in addition to the medical relief measures. The object was to give food and clothing to the destitute. On 31st December 1871 three food-depôts were giving relief, viz; Baldangah, Tickerhaut, and Kattrapotta. On 29th January the food relief measures commenced in a regular systematic style.

In January Baboo Bhugoban Chunder Bose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, was transferred to Burdwan to supervise the food and clothing relief. The following rules were put in force at each depôt in town:—

1st.—Identification of each pauper by the headmen of the village, and certification that he or she was a proper object for charity.

2nd.—Inspection by the supervising medical officer and the grant of a food ticket by him.

3rd.—The issue of food simultaneously with that from the Maharajah's golabaree.

"For mofussil depôts the system of food relief adopted was as follows: The headmen of the village drew up a list of those known to be in actual want of food, in other words, who lived by labor, and being unable to labor, were deprived of the means of existence. Such persons received depôt tickets, when sick, from the medical officer; and obtained rations.

Statement No 5, marked E

I append a statement (marked E) showing the names of the food-depôts which were opened, the dates of opening and closing, the total number relieved in each month, the daily average attendance, and the expenditure on account of food. It will be seen from it that 33 depôts were opened during the year, but 36 villages at different times had depôts existing in them, that the total number relieved amounted to 105,745, that the daily average attendance was 28017; and that the total expenditure was Rs 5,630-8-8. The following food depôts were in full working order at the end of the year —

Names	When opened	Names	When opened
Baldingah	13th Sept 1871	Kulcol	1st July 1872
Kittapotta	28th Nov "	Khmo	5th " "
Lickerhaut	27th " "	Dinomathpore	11th " "
Saraticken	1st Feb 1872	Khundghose	1st August "
Mahachanda	" "	Shongshur	8th " "
Aklokey	" "	Jchimbud	20th " "
Koornanon	" "	Ichibarpore	7th Sept "
Palashy	" "	Bally	18th November "
Digulgram	22nd March "	Ausgram	3rd October "
Jouguram	1st April "	Orcgram	26th "
Shor	29th June "	Tassodec	8th December

"I append another statement* which shows the advances made on account of the food and clothing relief measure. The total sum amounts to Rs 22,049-13"

Statement No 6 marked F

"The following is the diet scale now in use at the depôts —

DIET SCALE

Weight on Scale of 50 Tola

No 1, full diet	Cks	No 2, inter-mediate diet	Cks	No 3, half diet	Cks	No 4, milk diet	Cks	No 5, half milk diet	Cks
Rice	7	Rice	5	Rice	3	Sago or	3	Sago or	1 1/2
Dal	2	Dal	1	Dal	1	Sago or	3	Sago or	1 1/2
Vegetables	2	Vegetables	2	Vegetables	1	Sugar	1	Sugar	1
Oil	1/2	Oil	1/2	Oil	1/2	Milk	8	Milk	1
Salt	1/2	Salt	1/2	Salt	1/2				
Spices	1/2	Spices	1/2	Spices	1/2				

No. 2.—B.

Statement showing the names of Dispensaries on the 31st December 1871, and those that were opened in 1872, with the dates of opening and closing of each

No.	Dispensaries	When opened	When closed	REMARKS
<i>Dispensaries on the 31st December 1871</i>				
1	Aklokey	8th August 1871		
2	Baldangah	11th ditto		
3	Tickerhaut	Ditto		
4	Kanchunnagur	10th September 1871		
5	Saraitoker	3rd November 1871	3rd August 1872	
6	Mahatta	3rd ditto	10th December 1872	
7	Chanoke	9th ditto		
8	Ausgram	18th ditto		
9	Mahachanda	28th ditto		
10	Katrapotta	24th ditto		
11	Meral	9th December 1871	2nd May 1872	
12	Arore	11th ditto		
13	Mungulcote (1)	13th ditto	1st July 1872	
14	Digulgram	15th ditto		
15	Gotan	15th ditto		
16	Katnabherel (Sreerampore)	16th ditto	21st February 1872	
17	Dharan	16th ditto	20th ditto	
18	Jotrararam or Srekrishnapore	19th ditto	30th May 1872	
19	Dainhaut	20th ditto	20th ditto	
20	Khundghose	21st ditto	1st December 1872	
21	Gulshi	24th ditto		
22	Mungulcote (2)	27th ditto	13th January 1872	
23	Koormoon	27th ditto		
24	Polasun	28th ditto	19th June 1872	
25	Bayna	31st ditto		
<i>Dispensaries opened in 1872</i>				
1	Akloray	9th January 1872	14th February 1872	Removed to Narchah
2	Bamoonnah	9th ditto	13th June 1872	Ditto to Nundah
3	Joolay	10th ditto		
4	Kurshidudah	11th ditto	5th December 1872	Removed to Indas
5	Jamtara	Ditto		
6	Gantonpore	Ditto		
7	Korosh	11th ditto	21st May 1872	
8	Pamrah	15th ditto		
9	Karootla	Ditto	26th April 1872	
10	Bamneah (Hijulnah)	Ditto		
11	Bolipori, Belshur	16th ditto	24th July 1872	Removed to Dehbarpore
12	Paltia	17th ditto	20th February 1872	Ditto to Bhalka
13	Nondarpore	18th ditto	26th ditto	
14	Ichlabazar	Ditto		
15	Kanchunnagur (new)	19th ditto	3rd June 1872	
16	Micerpore	20th ditto		
17	Sankari	22nd ditto	17th February 1872	Removed to Shongshur
18	Gopalbara	Ditto	8th October 1872	
19	Kendoor	Ditto	3rd February 1872	Removed to Tatalpore
20	Katalgachi	26th ditto	13th ditto	Ditto to Amrah
21	Koyur	29th ditto		
22	Jugrutbear	30th ditto	3rd September 1872	
23	Jougram	Ditto		
24	Tatalpore	3rd February 1872	5th June 1872	Removed to Kendoor (re opened)
25	Amrah	1th ditto	9th April 1872	Ditto to Pantah
26	Narchah	15th ditto	3rd ditto	
27	Bolorampore	16th ditto	1th ditto	Removed to Shadipore
28	Arooi	10th ditto		
29	Katichur	17th ditto	10th June 1872	Removed to Bhedea
30	Shongshur	18th ditto		
31	Hijoor	20th ditto	8th April 1872	Removed to Adra
32	Atpara	20th ditto	1th ditto	Ditto to Jargram
33	Jabool	1st March 1872		
34	Koochool	1st ditto	26th May 1872	Removed to Gobindapore
35	Bhalka	1st ditto	2nd July 1872	Ditto to Boorhi
36	Bood Bood	1st ditto	11th ditto	
37	Dignagar	5th April 1872	5th November 1872	Removed to Nollah
38	Adia	9th ditto		
39	Borewoul	10th ditto		
40	Shondah	10th ditto	25th November 1872	Removed to Tasooli
41	Shadipore	13th ditto		
42	Jargram	15th ditto	1st June 1872	
43	Awensole	15th ditto	31st August 1872	
44	Baghar	18th ditto		
45	Paltah	16th ditto		
46	Chotogram	22nd ditto	22nd June 1872	
47	Oorgam	27th ditto		
48	Shar	2nd May 1872		
49	Gobindpore	26th ditto		
50	Ichhapore (Raneegunge)	28th ditto	31st August 1872	
51	Jamalpore	1st June		
52	Kendoor	5th ditto		
53	Bhoddeah	1th ditto	5th December 1872	Removed to Gourhatti
54	Nundah	14th ditto	27th June 1872	Ditto to Dinonathpore
55	Dinonathpore	14th ditto	28th ditto	Ditto to Chotobainai
56	Bamoonnah	29th ditto		
57	Chotobainai	1st July 1872	4th August 1872	Removed to Mungulcote (re opened)
58	Bhoorhi	2nd ditto		
59	Paltah	Ditto		
60	Khanoo	4th ditto		Re-opened
61	Dehbarpore	14th ditto		
62	Pogran	24th ditto		
63	Bally	29th ditto		
64	Moyapore	1st December 1871		
65	Chandoor	8th January 1872		
66	Keshubgunge	8th April 1872	5th October 1872, and removed to Kayapore	
67	Mungulcote	3rd August 1872	22nd October 1872	Removed to Kalicapore
68	Mondalghatti	6th ditto		
69	Amarpokur	16th September 1872		
70	Kajepore	27th ditto	6th October 1872	Removed to Bhadoor
71	Bhadoor	8th October 1872		
72	Narsinpore	6th ditto		
73	Kalicapore	28th ditto		
74	Nollah	29th ditto		
75	Tasoolie	27th November 1872		
76	Gollah	27th ditto		
77	Indas	2nd December 1872	23rd December 1872	Removed to Khundghose (re-opened.)
78	Bhoomti	6th ditto		
79	Gourhatti	14th ditto		
80	Khundghose	17th ditto		Re-opened
		23rd ditto		

No. 3.—C.

Price of quinine, other medicines, wines, hospital necessaries, &c, issued from the Burdwan Medical Store during the year 1872

	Quinine			Other medicines, wines, &c			Total		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
From 1st January to 31st May 1872	15,190	0	0	7,550	0	0	22,740	0	0
" 1st June to 31st August "	10,535	0	0	3,072	10	8	13,607	10	8
" 1st September to 30th November 1872	11,472	2	0	3,917	9	4	15,389	11	4
During December 1872	6,327	0	0	2,109	0	0	8,436	0	0
Total	43,524	2	0	16,648	4	0	60,172	6	0

No. 5—E.

Statement showing the names of Food Depôts, number relieved, and cost of Food

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Names of the Food Depôts	When opened	When closed	Name of the Depôt	Number relieved	Daily average of attendance	
					Expenditure on account of Food	
					Rs A P	
English	1st February 1872	11th Jun 1872	1st January	7,902	203	368 12 0
Sorickkur	1st		March	7,813	272	393 4 7
Mithachanda	1st		April	6,811	259	497 2 9
Chanak	1st	17th March	May	8,943	288	417 11 10
Munakulote	1st	12th May	June	6,811	227	411 6 0
Aklakcy	1st		July	10,078	326	510 10 5
Polashy	19th		August	11,019	355	519 8 5
Chormon	17th		September	9,872	321	473 1 3
Baidood	22nd	6th July	October	8,811	286	506 7 2
Valke	22nd	7th	November	12,510	417	702 10 1
Bannarah	22nd	3rd Jun	December	18,002	451	827 3 1
Gopalbura	22nd	14th				
Digulgram	22nd March		Total	105,748	280 17	7,630 8 5
Joygram	1st April	22nd September				
Suckristopoz	1st					
Shor	29th June	31st October				
Keshubgung	22nd					
Coleole	1st July					
Khanoo	5th					
Rhoohce	7th	11th November				
Dhonorathpore	11th					
Pogram	19th	16th September				
Khundghose	1st August					
Shondah	9th	23rd November				
Shongshur	9th					
Jhanabad	20th					
Dehibarpore	7th September					
Bally	18th November					
Ausgram	3rd October					
Orgram	26th					
Naranpore	8th December	18th December				
Fassoolke	8th					
Golla	15th	24th December				
BaManga	13th September 1871					
Kattrapotta	28th November					
Tickrhaat	27th September					

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of dieting and clothing the indigent sick in the District of Burdwan, shown as advances in the Treasury Account for 1872

ADVANCES MADE TO THE MUNICIPALITY		ADVANCES MADE TO THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE IN CHARGE ON ACCOUNT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING		ADVANCES MADE TO DIFFERENT PARTIES ON ACCOUNT OF FOOD AND CLOTHING		TOTAL		REMARKS
Date	Amount	Date of issue	Name of parties to whom advanced	Amount	Date of issue	Name of parties	Amount	
21st September 1871	Rs A. P. 200 0 0	27th January 1872	Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Treasury No 54, dated 27th January	R- A P 500 0 0	18th December 1871	Remitted to the Deputy Magistrate of Culna for food relief	Rs A P 100 0 0	(a) Out of Rs 11,050 advanced to the Municipality, they have spent Rs. 2,550 on account of salary of native doctors
14th October "	200 0 0	13th February "	Do do	1,000 0 0	"	Ditto to ditto	200 0 0	(b) Total expenditure Rs. A. P. 22,049 13 0
14th November "	300 0 0	28th March "	Do do	1,000 0 0	"	"	"	Deduct amount of charges crediting to Treasury as per statement
9th December "	300 0 0	13th April "	Do do	1,000 0 0	27th "	"	"	9,564 3 7
30th "	1,100 0 0	7th February "	Received by ditto from the Food Treasury by cheque	1,000 0 0	29th January 1872	Paid to the Collectorate Nazir for purchase of blankets	554 1 0	12,685 9 5
31st January 1872	600 0 0	19th "	Received by ditto from Sub Inspector Ramtaruck Mukherjee	100 0 0	"	Advance to the Deputy Magistrate of Ranseeraj for the purchase of blankets	150 0 0	Deducting on account of salary paid to medical staff by the Municipality
18th March "	1,350 0 0	11th May "	Total	4,000 0 0	"	Advance to Inspector Secram Ghose for removing the indigent sick	150 0 0	Balance outstanding
18th April "	1,000 0 0	27th "	Baboo Bogola Nundo Mukherjee, Charge	400 0 0	27th "	"	"	(A) Rs 505 were drawn from the Treasury, out of which five rupees service label stamp were taken.
8th June "	1,000 0 0	8th June "	Do do	300 0 0	"	"	"	(B) Two cheques were issued, one for Food-Blood and another Culwa. The Rs 1,000 each, Culwa cheque, has been refunded
24th "	1,000 0 0	24th "	Do do	500 0 0	"	"	"	
8th August "	1,000 0 0	22nd July "	Do do	500 0 0	"	"	"	
19th September "	1,000 0 0	8th August "	Do do	500 0 0	"	"	"	
28th October "	1,000 0 0	2nd September "	Do do	500 0 0	"	"	"	
21st November "	1,000 0 0	16th "	Do do	500 0 0	27th February 1872	Amount advanced to the Municipality for purchasing dhoo-ties, &c after deducting Rs. 28-4, which has been refunded to the Nazir, the Chellan No 357 dated 6th February 1872	95 12 0	
		30th "	Do do	400 0 0				
		23rd November "	Do do	700 0 0				
		5th December "	Do do	1,000 0 0				
			Do do	500 0 0				
			Do do	1,000 0 0				
			Total	6,000 0 0				
			Grand Total	11,000 0 0				
			Amount refunded by Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, in charge, on the 6th May 1872	1,250 0 0				
			Balance	9,750 0 0				
Total	(a) 11,050 0 0							(b) 22,049 13 0
							1,249 13 0	22,049 13 0

Statement showing the number of Patients treated in the Endemic Dispensaries in the District of Burdwan during the year 1872.

MONTHS	Old patients treated.	New patients treated	Total	Cured or relieved.	Died.	Remaining under treatment	Total.	REMARKS
January 1872 ...	5,811	43,066	48,877	29,362	3,098	16,417	48,877	
February „ ...	17,008	53,268	70,276	43,811	3,584	22,881	70,276	
March „ ...	56,191	52,170	108,661	52,767	243	55,651	108,661	
April „ ...	50,281	63,761	114,042	46,765	191	67,086	114,042	
May „ ...	69,296	42,700	111,996	55,311	125	56,530	111,996	
June „ ...	63,940	37,777	101,717	56,677	521	44,519	101,717	
July „ ...	54,547	40,532	95,079	41,903	131	53,045	95,079	
August „ ...	62,931	48,977	111,908	52,442	275	59,191	111,908	
September „ ...	53,402	51,502	104,904	52,212	216	52,446	104,904	
October „ ...	59,666	60,375	120,040	60,613	202	59,224	120,039	
November „ ...	77,816	72,766	150,582	70,342	306	79,934	150,582	
December „ ...	69,792	67,162	136,954	70,221	377	66,356	136,954	
Total	640,681	634,354	1,275,035	632,186	9,269	633,280	1,275,035	

BEERBHOOM

Measures adopted to afford relief

“As soon as I became aware of the prevalence of fever in the district, which was in August, I asked the Magistrate to be good enough to instruct the police to forward me a return every week showing the number of fever cases and deaths in each village. Some weeks elapsed before anything like proper reports were submitted; but in the meantime I forwarded quinine, fever, and tonic powders, purgative and spleen pills, to all the thanas and outposts with plain directions how to use them, and with instructions to distribute them through the *choukidars* to the persons suffering from fever in the different villages. Subsequently the *gomastahs*, or headmen of villages, were asked to co-operate, and later still, three intelligent constables were trained how to treat the fever, and sent to the most sickly localities, and directed to travel about from village to village and distribute medicines. In this way some good was done, but only one man, “Sabar Khan,” really did well, and evinced considerable interest in his work

“In August I sent the police native doctor into the interior, with instructions to travel about and treat the sick. I also applied for more medical subordinates, but only one could be spared; he was sent to Shajapore. Subsequently, I obtained another from Dinapore, two from Burdwan, and three local men from Hooghly, and posted them at Soopore, Labpore, Bajra, Pakoorhans, and Roypore. The fever, however, was steadily progressing, and more dispensaries were urgently demanded. I applied again for more native doctors, but was informed none were available. The Commissioner of the Division then directed that the local medical practitioners should be utilised. There were only two or three good men in the district, and these would not give up their practice or go to another locality for the few rupees I was authorised to offer. In this extremity I was driven to choose from the lowest who professed to be native doctors, but were men who had left the Medical College a year or two after entering it, students who had failed to pass their examination, or compounders of a few years’ standing.

“The difficulty of teaching such a lot of uneducated and untrained men at a time when every minute of my time was occupied was most troublesome, and need not be detailed. Suffice it to say, the native doctors appeared to try to do the best they could. Only three of the local men, and one of the three sent from Hooghly, proved to be above suspicion. Two were dismissed for negligence, and one for incompetence. Out of the three locally entertained native doctors sent from Hooghly, one, as above stated, did well; one was dismissed for incompetence, and one for negligence. Out of the sixteen government native doctors sent for duty in the fever-stricken villages up to end of March 1873, two absconded (and have been dismissed), three contracted fever and obtained leave, and five were reported for indifference and negligence. Notwithstanding all these difficulties much good was done; I need not say the relief would have been greater and more effectual if a proper staff was available. I did the best I could with the material at my disposal. The following table shows the localities of the different dispensaries established; the names of the native doctors originally placed in

charge of them; the establishment, the number of persons who received aid to the end of December 1872 and the first three months of 1873, and the dates each dispensary was opened and closed :—

Statement showing names of Epidemic Fever Dispensaries and Native Doctors and number of persons treated

Number.	Name of village or dispensary	Name of thana or outpost	Date dispensary was established	Rank and name of native doctor in charge of dispensary when first established	No. of persons who received aid to end of December 1872	No. treated from 1st January to 31st March 1873	Total	Date of closing dispensary	Remarks
1	Soorpoore	Soorool	7th Sept 1872	V I C N Doctor	2 831	2 054	4 885		
2	Boypore	Do	20th Nov	Do	2 465	4 705	7 010		
3	Shajapore	Kusba	7th Sept	3rd Class Hosp'l Asst	1 933	1 921	3 254		
4	Pakoorhans	Sacoolipore	5th Dec	L F N Dr	1 445	1 038	55 933		
5	Oorhkurani	Do	25th Nov	Do	1 238	8 235	10 617		
6	Bamoonkhan	Bhangchatra	24th Dec	Do	1	2 341	2 444		
7	Bayra	Do	5th	Do	1	178	4 174	4 352	
8	Ftanda	Do	25th Nov	Do	1	5 316	3 316		
9	Kusba	Kusba	20th	Do	1	479	942	1 421	9th Feby 1873
10	Bhangchatra	Bhangchatra	21st Oct	3rd Class Hosp'l Asst	1 1 048	970	1 458	27th Jany	
11	Elambazar	Elambazar	2th Nov	L F N Dr	1	773	782	1 555	
12	Ratkur	Shapere	11th	Do	1	909	140	1 049	17th Jany
13	Soorcha	Do	30th	A C N Dr	1	338	575	773	3rd Feb
14	Koondola	Meishur	14th	L F N Dr	1	915		915	20th Jany
15	Labpore	Labpore	9th Sept	3rd Class Hosp'l Asst	1	215		215	21st Oct
16	Chowra	Do	18th Dec	L F N Dr	1	100	172	272	17th Feb
17	Punchtofee	Burwa	26th Nov	V I C N Dr	1	372	154	496	23rd Jany
					16 301	33 262	49 563		

"The next table shows the diseases and result of treatment. Each native doctor received written instructions, was directed to visit the unhealthy villages within a radius of three miles of the dispensary to treat the sick found there, and was also furnished with a set of prescriptions for making mixtures, &c

Statement showing the Diseases treated at all the Epidemic Fever Dispensaries

NAMES OF DISEASES	IN 1872					FIRST THREE MONTHS, 1873						
	Admitted.	Cured	Unknown.	Died.	Remaining	Remained	Admitted	Total.	Cured	Unknown	Died	Remaining
Intermittent fever	12,238	9,850		16	2,372	2,372	19,105	21,477	16,224	4,637	38	578
Remittent fever	777	634	..	8	135	135	2,591	2,716	1,151	1,537	16	12
Disease of spleen	2,051	1,391			660	660	6,174	6,334	4,063	2,564	10	197
" " liver	12	10	..		2	2	47	49	13	34		2
General dropsy	44	20		..	24	24	735	759	485	243	13	18
Diarrhoea	180	150		2	28	28	644	672	473	179	10	10
Dysentery	255	205		3	47	47	902	949	660	262	12	15
Cholera	234	128		70	36	30	256	292	172	17	93	10
Constipation	109	105		..	4	4	466	470	359	110		1
Lung disease	47	27	..	1	19	19	236	255	157	83	1	14
Skin disease	25	23			2	2	690	692	489	176		27
General debility	22	10			12	12	187	199	117	79		3
Other cases	307	252		3	52	52	1,239	1,291	861	366	16	48
Total	16,301	12,805		103	3,393	3,393	33,262	36,655	25,224	10,287	209	935

"In addition to the above number of persons treated, about twelve thousand others received aid from the Police Gomashas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Magistrate, and Civil

Surgeon, making a grand total of 61,563 persons treated. The following table shows the names of native doctors in charge of the nine dispensaries working on the 31st March 1873 :—

Statement, showing the names of the native doctors in charge of the nine dispensaries open on the 1st April 1873.

Rank of Native Doctor	Name of Native Doctor	Name of Dispensary	Thanah or Outpost
3rd Class Hospl Asst	Boodh Sam	Titunda	Bhangchatra
A C N Doctor	Koylis Chunder Chuckerbutty	Shujapore	Kusba
Ditto	Gurun Chunder Sen	Imunukhand	Bhangchatra
V L C N Doctor	Chunder Comar Chatterjee	Roy pore	Soorool
A C N Doctor	Amunda Chunder Goop to	Soopore	Soorool
L E N Doctor	Kully Pudo Mookerjee	Oochkurun	Soooolipore
A C N Doctor	Gooroo Nath Roy	Pikoorhums	Soooolipore
V L C N Doctor	Pabutty Chunder Ghose	Litpra	Bhangchatra
3rd Class Hospl Asst	Shuk Delwar Ally	Elambazar	Elambazar

Statement showing the number of times each dispensary was inspected by Civil Surgeon.

Name of Dispensary	No of miles from Soor	DATE							REMARKS
		September 1872	October	November	December	January 1873	February	March	
Soopore	21	3	19	27			8 25	28	Nearly 1,300 miles travelled in seven months.
Koy pore	21	3	19	27			8 25	28	
Shujapore	25	3	19	4 27	10		8 26	12 29	
Pikoorhums	32			4	21	26		12	
Oochkurun	31			1	21	26		12	
Imunukhand	34				6	26		5	
Litpra	30		23		6	25		5	
Titunda	28		23		6	25		5	
Kusba	16	4	19	27	10		9		
Bhangchatra	28		23		6	25		5	
Elambazar	20	5		23		7	18		
Batkun	12			17		7			
Seerisha	21			22		7			
Koondola	16		28	12	14				
Labpore	20	4			20				
Soorool	20	3	19		10		9		
Chawta	17	4			20				

"In this crisis his being sick with fever I had no one to help me to inspect or control native doctors; the sickness in the station was also great, and as the police native doctor was in the interior, I had only one native doctor in the station to aid in attending to the jail, police, and dispensary hospitals and in packing up and forwarding medicines to the thanas and the different dispensaries. About the middle of December, and with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, I engaged Mr A J D'Cruz, who had been apothecary to the East India Railway Company at Jamalpore, to inspect the dispensaries in the south and east. He was active, and visited the dispensaries on an average three times a month, and did some good; but he was inexperienced and not overbright and frequently made stupid blunders. His services were dispensed with early in April, and about a week after Assistant Surgeon J. S. Zorab, M.B., was appointed inspecting medical officer, when the fever had subsided and half of the dispensaries had been closed.

"The people did not appear to suffer much from want of food, and consequently only two food depôts were opened by the magistrate, one at Oochkurun and one at Soopore. There are some forlorn persons in every village where the fever has been severe; these are chiefly widows or orphan children, whose husbands or fathers have died and left them destitute. They are fed by, or become the servants of, the richer natives. If this fever continues, there will be an increasing number of these persons who will require food and clothing, and who must be provided for."

392. **Remedial measures.**—There are practically no *remedial measures* capable of arresting the progress and devastation of a fever like this. It is *preventive* measures that are needed. If the large towns in eastern Nudda and the eastern towns of Burdwan had been properly sanitated 15 years ago, it is more than probable that neither Burdwan nor Hooghly would have been ravaged by the fever.

393. I do not advocate the introduction of any drainage system whatever. If in any locality there exists any local impediment to drainage, let it be reported, inquired into, and dealt with by all means; but with giant schemes for draining enormous tracts, whose chief want is adequate water-supply, and which are far better drained than most Lower Bengal districts, I have no sympathy whatever. If money had been spent on drainage works in Culna 10 years ago, simultaneously with their completion the fever would have died out, as it has already done without them; and then its disappearance would have been ascribed to drainage, and Government clamorously urged to further large expenditure, resulting in impairment of fertility and diminished crops, and necessitating either the destruction of the drains, or still further enormous expenditure for irrigation works.

394. The relief measures adopted by Government, notwithstanding shortcomings here and there, hardly to be avoided, considering the materials at command, have not only been the means of saving thousands of lives, but have tended to allay panic and to remind the people of what they were rather forgetting, viz. that there is a Sarkar as well as a Zemindar, and that it can and will do what the latter is by no means remarkable for, sympathize with and help them. Formerly, owing greatly to the discretionary power and comparative freedom of action vested in a Magistrate and Collector, the Government was associated in the minds of the people with numerous little beneficent acts, such as the digging or cleansing a tank or repairing a ghât, the more valued because of the promptitude and apparent spontaneity with which it was done. Now-a-days the chief association of the Sarkar in the minds of the people is with "taccus," a notion not unfrequently fomented by illegal exactions; and a Collector has only to show his face near a village to ensure the immediate hiding away of the women, and the flight and disappearance of the men. This state of things tends greatly to the advantage of, and enormously increases the local power of the landholder, which, as he rarely exercises it for the advantage of his tenants, is to be regretted.

395. The people have so greatly appreciated the dispensaries established during this epidemic, that it has been a matter of trouble to close and remove them when no longer required, the measure meeting everywhere with the most strenuous opposition; while from other localities, where no very special amount of disease prevailed, the most harrowing accounts of sickness and mortality have been invented and forwarded, in the hope that one of these much prized institutions would be promptly furnished.

396. The cases which have derived benefit have been the *chronic* cases, ague, dropsy, anæmia, dysentery, &c.

397. The measures which are necessary to prevent a recurrence of such epidemics as that under report are simply those which are collectively included under the head "general sanitation," comprising also—

- (1) A teaching of the young the principles of sanitation.
- (2) The introduction of a scheme of compulsory sanitation until the people are wise enough to voluntarily comply with its provisions.
- (3) The introduction of some efficient system of village police in substitution of the present useless, unintelligent, and irregularly paid chowkeedar.
- (4) Measures to improve and cheapen important articles of food—
 - a. Milk, by steps calculated to diminish cattle disease and mortality; to introduce new cattle, and to provide the necessary amount of pasture land.
 - b. Fish, by stimulating fish cultivation, deepening bheels, and constructing reservoirs to be used both for this purpose and for water-supply.
- (5) Measures to obviate the present condition of water-supply, and to provide for the periodical cleansing and deepening of tanks and their protection from contamination.
- (6) The introduction, through the landholders, of an efficient system in lieu of the present haphazard village drainage.
- (7) The encouragement of garden cultivation in villages.
- (8) The encouragement of emigration from over-populated tracts, such as portions of Hooghly, and from localities the population of which, from the decadence of the manufactures which formerly supported them, have sunk into poverty.
- (9) The education and multiplication of an inferior class of native doctors, by selecting apt boys from village schools to be taught in the civil station of the district, under the civil surgeon; a dispensary and jail native doctors. Such practitioners would be infinitely better than, and would supplant the present koberaj. One such man would suffice for a group of villages, and could be a vaccinator as well. Such boys, if the Government would find the teaching, would return to their village houses and become useful practitioners; no pay would be necessary beyond perhaps a capitation allowance for vaccination during the season.

398. Of all these matters, the improvement of the water-supply appears to me to be the most urgent; but it cannot be effected with any hope of permanence unless conservancy and drainage are simultaneously attended to.

399. Among the remedies suggested with the view of arresting the fever, there remain to be noticed—

- (1)—The cultivation of sunflower in and around malarious villages, on the ground that this measure had been followed in America by most satisfactory results—certain marshy localities, notoriously malarious, having become subsequent to the introduction of this kind of cultivation as remarkable for salubrity as they had formerly been for unhealthiness. It was stated that the seeds would be valuable on account of the excellent oil they yield. Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, in reply to an inquiry from me on the subject, expressed an opinion that the plant would not grow luxuriously in Lower Bengal, and that its cultivation would not, from an economic point of view, prove a success. I recommended that the experiment should be tried in villages sufficiently near Burdwan town to allow the Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, or other officials, to supervise it; and I believe that the cultivation was attempted. The results are unknown to me. I do not believe that any one was very sanguine about the matter.
- (2)—The introduction into the infected tracts of an Australian tree, the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, or blue gum-tree, which is said to possess the power of completely depriving marsh lands of their moisture. Instances have been cited where, in France, in Algiers, and at the Cape, its cultivation has been followed by the conversion of marsh into dry healthy soil, and the cessation of the intermittent fevers that were formerly present. All this may be very true, but it is by no means certain that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* could in any way affect the prevalence of the Burdwan fever. The district of Burdwan is not a marsh; the presence of water in and on the soil during a certain portion of the year is not an accident, but intentional and necessary to the present kind of cultivation. If the tree could shorten the drying period, no doubt the period of annual prevalence of malarious disease would be shortened too; but even this would have its disadvantages, and the cultivator would eventually have greater difficulty in breaking up the soil, and would need irrigation even more than at present. A plant that would absorb and exhale the rainfall as fast as it fell, or to such an extent as to prevent its lying on the surface, would be no boon to Lower Bengal. It is very doubtful if the plant would live in the dry soil of north Burdwan and Beerbhoom during the months from January to May. If the plant absorbs and exhales moisture, it is probably because it is one of the conditions of its existence; if so, it would need a marsh to supply it: and if it be the case that it needs a moist soil to flourish, it will certainly fail to thrive in the tracts I have mentioned. The experiment might be tried, but it must not be forgotten that the fever in Burdwan dies out of itself; and care must be taken that the *Eucalyptus Globulus* is not credited with an improvement that is the result of the natural course of things. As a means of draining land which is notoriously marshy, the cultivation might be attempted. One would think, now that the matter has been brought to their notice, some of the great landholders of Lower Bengal would be glad to try the experiment.

PART III.



REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS

IN

SELECTED AREAS

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

.Report on the Collection of Vital Statistics in Selected Areas for 1873.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

ONE of the early acts of the Bengal Government under Sir George Campbell's administration was the passing of a Resolution animadverting on, and deploring the utterly unreliable character of the provincial mortuary statistics, which was promptly followed by the issue of a circular order, dated 1st August 1871, in which attention was again called to the extreme absurdity of the mortuary statistics, and where His Honor, while admitting the impracticability of immediately obtaining perfectly accurate returns, expressed his opinion of the necessity that existed of endeavouring to procure real information regarding the rate of mortality obtaining among the people, to which end it was ordered :—

1. That in each district of the province the Magistrate should select two tracts, one urban and one rural, so situated as to be readily supervised, and neither unusually healthy nor unhealthy, which should be fairly representative of the average condition of the district as a whole.
2. That in each tract a census should be taken, the greatest care being exercised to ensure correctness.
3. That arrangements should be made for obtaining an accurate record of the mortality within these areas.

In a later circular, No. 83 (General Department, Statistics,) of 16th July 1872, these orders were reiterated, and an explanation called for regarding the means employed in order to ensure the accuracy of the census. It was also intimated that the Lieutenant-Governor was prepared to sanction a small special establishment for the performance of the work in rural areas, upon the submission of a report detailing the nature of, and the proposed measures for, utilising the indigenous agency available. For towns it was expected that the ordinary police and municipal agency would suffice.

In a third circular, No. 3623 (General Department, Statistics,) dated 21st October 1872, supplementary orders were issued—

1. Increasing the size of some of the proposed rural tracts, and directing that such as contained less than 5,000 souls should be re-cast, so as to form a compact and conveniently situated area with a population of about 10,000.
2. Directing the selection of the whole of the head-quarter town in a district as the urban area when it contained more than 10,000 inhabitants, but sanctioning the setting apart of a portion of it only for special registration in all cases where the head-quarter town might prove inconveniently large.
3. Nominating the town police (with the addition of a special constable, able to read and write, in localities where the police work was heavy) as the collecting and recording agency in towns, and the chowkeydars, supplemented where possible by the village putwaree or gomashita, and assisted by a special constable at each reporting thana or outpost station, as that to be employed in rural tracts. In very large areas a special computing clerk was sanctioned, as well as an allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 annually as a reward to putwarees or gomashitas who sent in their returns with punctuality.
4. Directing that the returns should be tested by personal inquiry on the part of the special clerk or other officer attached to the sub-division, and that they should be examined by the Civil Surgeon when the Magistrate considered necessary, with the view of his pointing out probable errors.
5. Directing Magistrates to report to their Commissioners for sanction the situation, area, population (male, female, infant, and adult,) of each "selected area," the proposed agency, its contemplated remuneration, and the precise amount of the requisite annual grant. Commissioners, on the completion of the arrangements, were to report to Government.
6. Prescribing especial care to ensure the registration of mortality among infants born alive, but deprecating unnecessary inquiry into cases of abortion, still-birth, &c., as well as the registration of the names of deceased females, where, as is sometimes the case, there exists a prejudice against it.

The collection of mortuary statistics was to commence from the 1st January 1874.

Orders were subsequently passed to the effect that the returns of the data thus collected were to be transmitted to my Office not later than the 15th of the month following that to which they referred; and I drew out and circulated forms of register for use in the registration offices, and also abstract forms for the compilation and ultimate submission of these statistics. The returns were to be submitted by me every quarter.

The registration of births was not compulsory ; it was to be commenced only where its introduction seemed feasible, and attention was to be mainly concentrated on the mortuary registration.

Notwithstanding the fact that district officers evinced considerable interest and energy in the matter, it was found impracticable to commence from the 1st January in every district; and in the first quarterly return 11 districts were excluded—some on account of incomplete, erroneous, or doubtful statistics, others in consequence of its being found necessary to modify the areas originally chosen, others because of some error in population, while from one or two no returns whatever were sent in. In the report on the first quarterly return, submitted on 23rd July 1873, I had to remark that “the majority of the returns needed to be returned more than once for the correction of errors, mainly attributable, I imagine, to difficulties inherent in the working of new machinery, and a great deal of correspondence has been entailed.” In the report on the second quarterly return, I had to point out that “changes have been made in the population figures of some of the areas. These changes have been made at the request of the district officers, and have been rendered necessary, either in consequence of the discovery of error in the figures first supplied, or by some modification of the areas themselves.”

I find even now that other changes have been made during the current year, and the areas of 1874 no longer exactly correspond either in population or extent with those reported on in 1873.

The results of the first year's attempt to collect accurate mortuary data in specially selected areas is briefly reported in the following pages.

The number of the “selected areas” is 148, of which 77 are urban and 71 rural.

Their combined area is 4,607 square miles, and the density of population 576 to the square mile

The gross population is nearly 2½ millions (2,662,513); the number of deaths registered in 1873 was 66,687, the death-rate being 25·04 per mille.

In 30 out of 53 districts the death-rate exceeded the average; in 13 it was below the average, but above 20 per 1,000; in 10 it was below 20.

The highest death-rate was in the Khasi Hills, where 74 per mille were reported to have died.

The lowest death-rate registered was 13·19, in Manbhoom.

The combined areas contain 1,372,011 males and 1,290,502 females; the male deaths were 36,768, the female 29,919, the respective death-rates being 26·79 and 23·1.

The proportion of males to every 100 females living is 106. The number of male deaths to every 100 female deaths registered is 123.

The gross results of the selected area registration, together with those of the general mortuary registration, are shown side by side below:—

		Selected.	General
Population	...	2,662,513	63,498,831
Area, square miles	...	4,617	172,708
Persons per square mile	...	576	367
Deaths	...	66,687	492,740
Ratio	...	25	7·7
Male population	...	1,372,011	31,648,271
“ death	...	36,768	285,602
Ratio	...	26·7	9
Female population	...	1,290,502	31,810,560
“ deaths	...	29,919	207,138
Ratio	...	23·1	6·5
Number of males living per 100 females living	...	106	100
Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths	...	125	138

It is evident that a considerable advance in the right direction has been made, and though these figures have no pretension to accuracy, they are at least within the bounds of possibility; and as time advances, the machinery gets into better working order, and the people habituated to the inquiry, a still nearer approximation to the truth will be made. My own belief is, from such opportunities as I have had for testing the matter in Lower Bengal, that the urban rate of mortality is not less than 40, and the country ratio not less than 35 per mille.

It is clear that the mortality among females is under-registered, though to a far less extent than in the general returns.

Mortality according to sex.—In the towns the number of males to every 100 females living is 112, the number of male deaths being 125 to every 100 female deaths.

In the rural tracts the number of males to 100 living females is 101, and the number of male deaths 120.

Reducing the sexes to equality in numbers, there are registered,—

In towns—100 male to every 100 female deaths.

In rural tracts—118 male to every 100 female deaths.

In the towns female mortality is, I think, slightly under-registered; in the rural tracts the deficiency in this respect is considerable.

The following list contains all the areas which are especially faulty in the matter of registration of sex. In the first ten towns the registration of males is excessively low, the highest of them only recording 79 male to 100 female deaths. Four or five rural tracts are apparently faulty in the same direction. The commoner fault is that of under-registering female deaths, and the list contains 8 towns and 14 country areas in which there appears to be exceptional neglect in this matter. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind the fact that many of these areas are very small, and their tendency to disturbance from very slight and temporary variations of mortality are inversely to their population. The notoriously bad towns are printed in italics.

Number of Male deaths registered to every 100 Female deaths, supposing the sexes to be equal in number.

Town.			Rural		
<i>Cachar</i>	...	10	<i>Bhagulpore</i>	...	64
<i>Furreedpore</i>	...	15	<i>Cachar</i>	...	77
<i>Backergunge</i>	...	10	<i>Purneah</i>	...	83
<i>Kamroop</i>	...	52	<i>Kamroop</i>	...	87
<i>Goalpara</i>	...	54	<i>Lohardugga</i>	...	94
<i>Purneah</i>	...	59	<i>Bogra</i>	...	98
<i>Chittagong</i>	...	60	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	...	103
<i>Chumparun</i>	...	74	<i>Rungpore</i>	...	108
<i>Hazareebagh</i>	...	78	<i>Balasore</i>	...	110
<i>Lohardugga</i>	...	79	<i>Chumparun</i>	...	113
<i>Bhagulpore</i>	...	104	<i>Cuttack</i>	...	114
<i>Dacca</i>	...	105	<i>Burdwan</i>	...	114
<i>Bogra</i>	...	109	<i>Backergunge</i>	...	116
<i>Cuttack</i>	...	109	<i>Bankoora</i>	...	116
<i>Balasore</i>	...	109	<i>Rajshahye</i>	...	120
<i>Sylhet</i>	...	113	<i>Goalpara</i>	...	120
<i>Bankoora</i>	...	114	<i>Monghyr</i>	...	121
<i>Muldah</i>	...	114	<i>Manbhoom</i>	...	124
<i>Rajshahye</i>	...	115	<i>Beerbhoom</i>	...	127
<i>Rungpore</i>	...	118	<i>Dacca</i>	...	131
<i>Beerbhoom</i>	...	120	<i>Gya</i>	...	134
<i>Howrah</i>	...	122	<i>Howrah</i>	...	135
<i>Monghyr</i>	...	122	<i>Maldah</i>	...	141
<i>Shahabad</i>	...	124	<i>Furreedpore</i>	...	144
<i>Burdwan</i>	...	125	<i>Sylhet</i>	...	161
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	...	131	<i>Chittagong</i>	...	161
<i>Manbhoom</i>	...	133	<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>	...	176
<i>Gya</i>	...	136	<i>Pubna</i>	...	176
<i>Pubna</i>	...	143			

In some of these instances, Cachar town being one, the small size of the area has much to do with causing these absurd results, a very slight excess of mortality in either sex serving to increase the ratio enormously.

The Furreedpore results are due less to bad registration than to circumstances already pointed out in the area itself, which is called a town in the census report and is returned as half-town, half-country, among the selected areas. Treated as a whole, it is found to contain 118 men to every 100 women, and the registered male deaths are 112 to 100 females, which is probable enough. But the distribution of the sexes in Furreedpore is remarkable, the so-called town containing 3½ males to 1 female, while the so-called rural tract, which is contiguous, has only 9 men to 10 women. It is this irregularity of distribution that causes the apparent incongruity observable in the above list. In the rural tract the male deaths are as 144 to 100, and in the town as only 15 to 100!

Rural areas should not be selected from town suburbs, nor be in the immediate vicinity of towns. Such areas cannot be considered as fairly representative of the condition of the rural portion of the district as a whole.

Mortality according to locality.—In the following table the combined areas of each district are entered in the 3rd column in the order of highest mortality. In the first and second

columns the mortality rate for each town and rural tract is shown, those in which the ratio has been disturbed by the exceptional prevalence of epidemic disease being in antique.

Districts.	TOWNS.		RURAL AREAS.		COMBINED AREAS.		Districts.	TOWNS.		RURAL AREAS.		COMBINED AREAS.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Khad Hills ...	...	...	336	74.63	336	74.63	Chumparun ...	579	20.60	229	51.71	808	24.86
Sarun ...	1,728	30.28	2,545	63.36	4,233	43.90	Pubna ...	449	28.54	413	21.42	862	24.63
Goalpara ...	275	45.86	208	40.42	486	43.46	Darjeeling ...	...	31.56	...	22.51	...	24.49
Kamrup ...	528	45.50	893	38.05	1,416	40.50	Chittagong ...	702	27.79	639	21.21	1,341	24.21
Beerbhoom ...	238	26.44	2,774	39.53	3,012	38.04	Rhagulpore ...	716	23.74	240	25.49	956	24.16
Rajshahye ...	276	28.63	881	38.90	1,157	36.43	Burdwan ...	1,764	54.57	1,454	14.25	3,218	33.95
Lohardugga ...	490	39.71	649	34.26	1,129	36.38	Cuttack ...	1,706	23.57	234	15.77	1,940	22.26
Moorshedabad ...	241	49.15	105	22.67	346	36.22	Backergunge ...	327	22.98	291	21.31	618	22.17
Dinapore ...	439	33.66	386	33.45	825	35.74	Furzedpore ...	25	10.65	159	25.45	184	21.41
Mymensing ...	1,043	37.43	900	32.66	1,943	35.32	Luckimpore ...	201	43.91	327	15.90	528	21.16
Patna ...	1,518	35.26	1,104	34.05	2,622	34.74	Bankoora ...	437	28.02	224	14.60	661	20.57
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,014	37.19	475	26.44	1,489	32.82	Seesaugor ...	117	22.50	48	16.05	165	20.14
Maldah ...	390	30.32	362	35.97	752	32.80	Rangpur ...	279	18.79	108	18.04	387	16.73
Noakholly ...	289	28.71	384	36.47	673	32.68	Sylhet ...	330	19.58	284	12.81	614	15.73
Shahabad ...	417	30.26	508	34.92	925	32.66	Dacca ...	1,240	17.91	671	12.60	1,911	15.65
Tirhoot ...	2,001	23.35	2,147	48.92	4,148	32.01	Gya ...	2,738	34.33	5,290	10.76	6,018	15.62
Durrung ...	81	35.49	189	29.19	270	30.83	Nuddea ...	500	18.69	239	11.56	739	15.58
Purneah ...	548	34.12	623	26.48	1,071	20.91	Julpigoree ...	157	24.99	664	13.78	821	15.07
Pooree ...	...	32.34	...	24.38	...	29.84	Singbhoom ...	91	18.86	331	14.15	422	14.06
Bogra ...	135	22.91	417	31.74	552	29.04	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	67	13.24	67	13.24
Midnapore ...	...	18.56	...	31.23	...	28.97	Manbhoom ...	200	35.11	578	10.85	778	13.19
Monghyr ...	772	29.35	676	28.19	1,348	28.56							
Hasarobagh ...	339	30.56	177	23.73	516	27.82							
Howrah ...	2,921	29.87	405	15.81	3,326	26.95							
Tipperah ...	349	26.95	626	26.58	975	26.77							
Cachar ...	53	14.21	167	37.91	210	26.08							
Bonthal Pergunnahs ...	690	35.78	414	18.46	1,104	26.47							
Jessore ...	...	23.88	...	27.51	...	26.01							
Nowgong ...	63	19.61	163	29.15	206	25.31							
Balasore ...	490	26.83	257	22.56	747	25.19							
Hooghly ...	1,286	25.27	...	24.47	...	24.96							

Mortality according to cause is shewn in the following table for towns and rural areas as well as the combined areas. The cholera rate is very high, and in some of the areas there has been an exceptionally high mortality from small-pox.

Causes.	DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.	Towns.	Rural areas.	Combined areas.
Cholera ...	4,221	3,374	7,595	43.60	2.26	2.85
Small-pox ...	1,106	1,971	2,177	94	71	81
Fevers ...	17,142	21,380	38,522	14.94	14.32	14.46
Bowel complaints ...	3,400	2,915	6,375	2.05	1.95	2.39
<i>Injuries, viz.</i>						
Suicide ...	72	69	131	41	39	40
Wounds ...	115	69	184			
Accidents ...	166	206	372			
Snake-bite, and killed by wild beasts ...	184	250	394			
Total from injuries ...	487	584	1,071			
All other causes ...	5,993	5,048	11,046	5.04	3.38	4.11

Several of the towns were severely visited by cholera; the worst are shown below, in the order of highest death-rates from this cause:—

Town.	Ratio per 1000.	Town.	Ratio per 1000.
Kamrup ...	15.6	24-Pergunnahs ...	4.1
Manbhoom ...	15.4	Pooree ...	3.7
Maldah ...	10.10	Goalpara ...	3.6
Tipperah ...	9.4	Tirhoot ...	3.5
Bankoora ...	9.3	Luckimpore ...	3.4
Purneah ...	8.9	Mymensing ...	3.4
Shahabad ...	8	Cuttack ...	3.2
Lohardugga ...	6.8	Noakholly ...	3.1
Patna ...	6.6	Chittagong ...	2.9
Balasore ...	5.9	Cachar ...	2.9
Chupra ...	5.7	Backergunge ...	2.6
Jessore ...	5	Sylhet ...	2.4
Durrung ...	5.2	Dacca ...	2
Howrah ...	4.6	Burdwan ...	2
Gya ...	4.2		

The rural areas in which cholera mortality has been excessive are the following :—

Area.	Ratio.	Area.	Ratio.
Chumparun ...	29.3	Balasore ...	3.8
Rajshahye ...	11.6	Tirhoot ...	3.9
Kamroop ...	10.2	Luckimpore ...	3.2.
Shahabad ...	7.2	Sarun ...	2.8
Patna ...	5.2	Dacca ...	2.8
Durrung ...	4.7	Dinagapore ...	2.8
Maldah ...	4.7	Noakholly ...	2.5
Jessore ...	4.1	Gya ...	2.4
Backergunge ...	4.0	Cachar ...	2.4
Lohardugga ...	4.0	Monghyr. ...	2.1
		Howrah ...	2.0

Small-pox prevailed in the following towns and rural areas, chiefly during the months from March to July inclusive :—

Town.	Ratio.	Town.	Ratio.
Moorshedabad ...	16.7	Sarun ...	8.4
Goalpara ...	5.1	Goulpara ...	6.9
Sarun ...	3.7	Cachar ...	4.8
Durrung ...	3.5	Shahabad ...	4.1
Lohardugga ...	3.4	Tirhoot ...	3.3
Luckimpore ...	3.4	Monghyr ...	2.8
Bhagulpore ...	3.2	Patna ...	2.1
Sebsaugor ...	2.1	Tipperah ...	2.0
Kamroop ...	2		
Mymensing ...	2		

The following areas were remarkable for the high rate of fever mortality reported :—

Town.	Ratio	Rural	Ratio.
Burdwan ...	50	Khasi Hills ...	51
Dinagapore ...	28	Mymensing ...	43
Moorshedabad ...	26	Beerbhoom ...	32
Luckimpore ...	26	Sarun ...	29
Hazareebagh ...	25	Noakholly ...	28
Goalpara ...	23	Bogra ...	26
Rajshahye ...	23	Southal Pergunnahs ...	25
Purneah ...	22	Rajshahye ...	23
Darjeeling ...	22	Maldah ...	23
Julpigoree ...	22	Goalpara ...	23
Bogra ...	21	Bhagulpore ...	21
Patna ...	21	Purneah ...	21
		Hazareebagh ...	21
		Nowgong ...	21
		Moorshedabad ...	20
		Shahabad ...	20

Mortality according to age.—At the time of registering any death the actual age of the deceased is supplied, and when the monthly returns are made up the deaths are compiled according to the periods noted below, which are those prescribed for the general mortuary returns :—

Under 1 year.	From 30 to 40 years.
From 1 to 6 years.	„ 40 to 50 „
„ 6 to 12 „	„ 50 to 60 „
„ 12 to 20 „	Above 60 „
„ 20 to 30 „	

But so much ignorance exists among the people regarding their ages, especially after the middle period of life has been attained, that it is vain for the present to expect any approach to accuracy in this particular; and I have therefore modified the periods in the selected area abstract, retaining the terms hitherto used for infants and children and the period, from 6 to 12 years, the latter being about the age when girls marry: the remaining periods are from 12 to 30, which approximates to the child-bearing period among women; 30 to 50, the period of middle age; and above 50 that of senility.

The results of selected area mortuary registration for these periods is given below in a tabular form.

Ages	URBAN.			RURAL.			COMBINED		
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1 000 of population	Ratio of deaths per cent to total mor-tality	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1 000 of population	Ratio of deaths per cent to total mor-tality	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per cent to total mor-tality
Under 1 year	3,595	3 17	11 12	4,821	5 23	14 02	8,416	3 16	12 62
Under 6 "	8,986	7 67	27 80	11,093	7 43	32 27	20,061	7 53	30 06
6 to 12 "	2,785	2 37	8 61	3 087	2 06	8 98	5,872	2 25	8 80
12 to 30 "	7,923	6 25	22 66	7 462	5 00	21 70	14,785	5 55	22 17
30 to 50 "	6,816	5 82	22 09	7,155	4 78	20 81	13,971	5 24	20 93
Above 50 "	5,763	4 92	17 83	6,267	4 19	16 23	12,020	4 51	18 02

In England the proportion which infantile mortality (death under one year) bears to the gross mortality is 23 per cent., and there can be no doubt whatever that the death-rate for infants in Bengal is at least as high (it is probably much higher) as in England, and it is a matter of certainty that any falling short of the English standard implies faulty registration to at least the extent of the difference.

From the above table it appears that in the selected areas the ratio of infantile mortality to the gross mortality is only 12 per cent., and the conclusion is that more than half the deaths among infants escape record. That this is indubitably the case will appear more clearly from a comparison of the registration of the areas of the different districts in this particular.

On the whole the greatest shortcoming in this respect is in the towns, where for obvious reasons the ratio of infantile mortality is higher than in the country; and as I have before had occasion to remark, that though in Bengal there is not the same relative difference in the healthiness of town and rural populations as obtains in England, still there is a great difference, and that if the registration were accurate, the towns would, on the whole, show a higher mortality rate as regards infants and children. I say "on the whole" because in malarious tracts of country the towns have sometimes the advantage, being better drained and not only healthier, but better provided with medical aid than the villages. The "selected area" returns, as regards infantile mortality, show in favour of the towns by nearly 3 per cent., the urban proportion being 11 1 only, while that of the rural areas is 14.

In England the deaths among infants and young children, 5 years being the limit, are 41 per cent of the total mortality; in the selected areas, where 6 years is the limit, they are but 30 per cent.; but as more than 12 per cent. of the deficiency has been traced to defective registration of infantile deaths, it would appear that the record of those occurring between 1 and 6 years has been pretty near the truth.

The "selected area" ratio is, however, an improvement on that of the general returns, as will be seen from the following comparison.—

		Under 1 year	Under 6 years
England . . . . .	...	25	41
Selected area . . . . .	...	11	27
General returns . . . . .	...	7	13

On comparing the infantile and childhood mortality of the areas of different districts together, it becomes apparent that there is great discordance between them, and that while in some little or no shortcoming is observable, in others the deficiency is very considerable; and in some cases little or no advance on the notoriously untrustworthy general returns has been made.

Thus the English proportion being 23 and 40 per cent. of the total mortality for deaths among children under 1 and under 5 years respectively; there are 18 towns among the selected areas which give an average proportion of 18 and 37·5 per cent.: these are—

		Population.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Hazareebagh . . . . .	...	11,050	26·3	49·4
Shahabad . . . . .	...	13,775	20 1	46·
Patna . . . . .	...	43,049	20·2	44·4
Saran . . . . .	...	57,386	17·7	43·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	19,283	19·7	40·8
Bhagulpore . . . . .	...	31,148	13·2	40·6

		Population.	Under 1.	Under 6.
Monghyr...	...	26,274	16·7	38·8
Rajshahye	...	9,674	18·1	38·7
Cuttack	...	72,313	27·4	36·8
Gya	...	79,459	14·8	35·5
Balasore	...	18,263	21·2	35·5
Nuddea	...	26,750	21·4	34·2
Tirhoot	...	85,673	13·1	33·8
Singbhoom	...	4,823	18·6	32·9
Luokimpore	...	4,378	14·5	32·4
Kamroop	...	11,492	12	31·9
Durrung	...	2,282	14·8	30·8
Patna	...	15,730	15	30·2

There are, on the other hand, 15 towns among the selected areas, where the registered mortality among infants and children averages but 5 and 13 per cent. of the total mortality; these are—

		Population	Under 1	Under 6
Tipperah	...	12,948	6	19·7
Dacca	...	69,212	8	18·6
Julpigoree	...	6,281	7·6	18·4
Manbhoom	...	5,696	8·5	18
Bogra	...	5,872	11·1	17·7
Pooree	...	22,695	6·8	15·2
Burdwan	...	32,321	4·2	12·8
Midnapore	...	31,491	3·5	12·7
Furiedpore	...	2,346	8	12
Sylhet	...	16,846	7·5	11·8
Howrah	...	97,784	1·7	11·3
Jessore	...	8,152	4·7	10·7
Rungpore	...	14,845	1·7	10
Purneah	...	16,057	2·5	8·9
Dinagopore	...	13,042	1·5	7·9

and there can be no doubt that in all of these the registration of deaths among infants and children is greatly neglected. In Howrah, Dinagopore, and Rungpore not more than a twelfth of the infant mortality is recorded, and in Purneah and Midnapore not more than an eighth and a sixth respectively.

In rural tracts the registration of deaths among children has been better, but is still incomplete by at least one-fourth. Some of these areas exceed the English proportion, *e g* —

			Per cent of gross mortality.	
			Under 1	Under 6
Cuttack	...	...	47	58
Bhagulpore	...	...	29	56
Monghyr	...	...	20	50
Hazareebagh	...	...	27	48
Patna	...	...	17	47
Mymensing	...	...	17	44
Lohardugga	...	...	21	44
Balasore	...	...	29	42

Twelve areas approach the English ratio pretty closely:—

Tipperah	...	...	23	41
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	14	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	19	40
Cachar	...	...	26	39
Shahabad	...	...	18	39
Kamroop	...	...	21	39
Moorshedabad	...	...	26	39
Dacca	...	...	16	37
Maldah	...	...	18	35
Patna	...	...	9	35
Sebsaugor	...	...	16	35
Nuddea	...	...	20	35

Six areas are very badly registered, viz.—

Howrah	...	...	3	17
Julpigoree	...	...	8	15
Darjeeling	...	...	5	14
Purneah	...	...	10	13
Burdwan	...	...	3	11
Rungpore	...	...	...	11

In Rungpore the proportion of deaths among infants is returned as less than 1 (.92) per cent.

On comparing the data furnished by the town and rural tracts of the same district, the fact that the registration is faulty becomes very plainly evident. Dacca is an instance; the town proportion is 8, that of the rural tract is 16; the conclusion being that twice as many infants die in the country as in the closely packed streets of the town. In Furreedpore, again, the town proportion for infants is 8, and that of the rural tracts 21. Other glaring instances are—

					Town.	Country.
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7	24
Cachar	...	...	...	...	13	26
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	6	23
Purneah	...	...	...	...	2	10
Pooree	...	...	...	...	6	11
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	13	21
Kamroop	...	...	...	...	12	21
Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	6	12
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	10	20
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	3	11
Howrah	...	...	...	...	1	3
Jessore	...	...	...	...	4	19
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	13	26
Dinagapore	...	...	...	...	1	12
Maldah	...	...	...	...	7	18
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	1	9

Moorshedabad is the only area among these in which there has been any unusual prevalence of disease of a kind which is likely to disturb the relative death-rate among children.

It is, I think, idle to discuss the registration at the other periods; there is no doubt that it is purely a matter of guess at present. In Julpigoree rural area 50 per cent. of the deaths are registered as above 50 years of age. At Sebsaugor the percentage at the same period is 33, at Manbhoom 26, the average for the province being 18.

The best registered districts in the matter of age are those in the Patna division, excluding Chumparun; the Bhagulpore division, excluding Purneah; the Cuttack division, excluding Pooree; the districts of Hazarcebagh, Lohardugga, Nuddea, and the rural tracts in Moorshedabad, Goalpara, Dacca, Furreedpore, Cachar, Mymensing, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Tipperah, and Kamroop.

Mortality according to class is given below, the districts of Maldah, Sylhet, and Tirhoot being excluded, owing to the details of class population not having been furnished.

In towns the highest death-rate has been among Hindoos; Mahomedans, Christians, and Buddhists, being the order of succession of the other classes.

In rural tracts the Buddhist death-rate is highest; then the Christian; the Hindoo coming last. The numbers of Christians and Buddhists being small, a very slight deviation from the normal prevalence of disease increases their death-rate enormously:—

CLASSES.	TOWNS.			RURAL AREAS.			COMBINED AREAS.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
Christians	11,953	203	22.00	780	29	37.30	12,733	292	22.93
Hindooes	736,034	19,029	27.03	1,021,552	22,030	21.56	1,747,586	41,859	23.83
Mahomedans	310,901	8,121	26.12	310,120	7,641	24.63	621,021	15,762	25.36
Buddhists	4,101	88	21.45	814	55	175.15	4,415	143	32.38
Others	10,553	490	46.43	73,704	2,506	33.95	34,874	2,996	35.51

Mortality according to season.—August was the most unhealthy month in both town and country areas, and January the least so. The order of unhealthiness is given below:—

Months	TOWNS.				Deaths.	Ratio per 1000.
August	3,300	2·8
December	3,187	2·7
November	3,043	2·6
April	2,765	2·3
July	2,681	2·2
May	2,654	2·2
June	2,626	2·2
September	2,475	2·1
October	2,409	2
March	2,309	1·9
February	2,052	1·7
January	2,032	1·7

RURAL AREAS.

December	...	...	...	...	3,432	2·2
August	..	..	...	...	3,423	2·2
November	..	...	...	..	3,333	2·2
September	...	...	...	...	3,307	2·2
October	...	...	...	...	3,297	2·2
April	...	...	...	...	2,985	2
May	...	..	...	...	2,742	1·8
March	...	..	...	...	2,727	1·8
February	...	...	...	...	2,631	1·7
June	...	...	...	...	2,520	1·6
January	..	...	...	...	2,438	1·6
July	...	...	...	...	2,319	1·5

In Lower and Eastern Bengal, in all the moist districts the cold months appear to have been the most fatal. In Behar and Chota Nagpore, which are comparatively dry, July, August, and September, were the most unhealthy. In Orissa and in Cooch Behar June or July and November and December were the worst.

BIRTH STATISTICS.

In many of the districts the registration of births did not commence till late in the year, and from only seventeen of them are there complete data for the entire year. These are Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Julpigoree, Goalpara, Mymensing, Cachar, Patna, Pooree, Singbhoom, Kamroop, Nowgong, Luckimpore. In the remaining districts birth registration was commenced—

- In February, in Hazareebagh.
- „ March, in Jessore.
- „ April, in Hooghly and Darjeeling.
- „ May, in Chumparun.
- „ June, in Saran.
- „ July, in Patna, Backergunge, Sylhet, Chittagong, Tipperah, Tirhoot, and Manbhoom.
- „ August, in Burdwan and Dacca.
- „ September, in 24-Pergunnahs and Durrung.
- „ October, in Lohardugga, and in five additional urban areas in Patna.

The data furnished hitherto are not very reliable.

•The birth-rates reported from these districts are as follows:—

	Births per cent. to population.	
	Town.	Rural.
Bankoora	1·4	1·9
Beerbhoom	2·1	..
24-Pergunnahs	1·9	..
Nuddea	2·5	3·2
Moorshedabad	2·1	3·6
Maldah	3·2	3·4
Julpigoree	1·7	1·5
Goalpara	2·4	3·4
Furreedpore	1·9	4·9
Mymensing	2·2	2·9

			Births per cent to population	
			Town	Rural
Cachar	...		·8	3·5
Patna	...		1·8	4·0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	..		3·8	2·8
Cuttack	.		3·3	4·7
Pooree	..		7	1·8
Singbhoom	...	...	·7	2·4
Kamroop	..	...	2·5	4·2
Nowgong	.		1·6	2·2
Luckimpore	...		3·4	1

There can be no doubt that the birth registration is as yet faulty; it has been so recently introduced, and there are so many difficulties in the way, especially when the collecting agency is uneducated and unintelligent, that a great measure of success was hardly to be expected at first.

The Pooree, Singbhoom, and Cachar urban areas, together with Luckimpore, Bankoora, and Pooree rural areas, are lamentably bad, and need working up.

The town areas, as a rule, are worse registered than the rural tracts, except in the case of Maldah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, and Luckimpore, where the greatest amount of success has been attained.

The best rural areas are Cuttack, Kamroop, Patna, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Goalpara, and Nuddea.

In the first of the tables which follow, the districts in which the birth-rates are in excess are shown; in the second, those districts in which the deaths preponderate.

The last table exhibits the results of the registration of births for each district in Bengal, the best areas are in antique.

Districts in which the Birth-rates are in excess of the Death-rates.

DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			EXCESS PER 1,000 OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bankoora		298			224			4·44	
Nuddea	676	665	1,341	500	239	739	6·58	21·60	13·69
Jessore		332			273			5·00	
Moorshedabad		170			105			13·08	
Maldah	415		767	300		752	1·95		11·69
Jalpigoree		753	804		664	821		1·84	79·
Furrupore	45	307	952	25	159	184	9·54	23·00	19·65
Sonthal Pergunnahs	740	611	1,350	610	414	1,024	2·54	10·64	6·38
Cuttack	2,445	600	3,144	1,708	234	1,940	10·24	34·36	13·81
Pooree		100			120			6·20	
Singbhoom		681	617		311	422		10·69	6·91
Kamroop		1,004			803			4·72	
Patna		1,321	2,972		1,104	2,040		6·09	26

Only districts which supplied a complete year's returns are included in this and the following table:—

Districts in which the Death-rates are in excess of the Birth-rates.

DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			EXCESS PER 1,000 OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS.		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bankoora	210		538	437		661	11·38		3·83
Beerbhoom	103		192	288		3,012	5·11		35·62
Hooghly	1,162	480	1,642	1,266	809	2,095	3·06	5·97	4·63
24 Pergunnahs	542		542	1,014		1,489	7·81		17·97
Jessore	63		395	167	...	440	12·76		2·28
Moorshedabad	104		274	241	...	346	27·04		7·56
Maldah		352			362	...		·99	
Jalpigoree	111			157		...	7·32		
Goalpara	147	178	325	278	308	486	21·01	5·83	13·46
Mymensing	869	501	1,370	1,043	900	1,943	4·68	23·48	10·42
Cachar	33	149	182	53	157	210	5·37	1·98	8·56
Patna	1,651			1,836			3·04	...	
Pooree	162		352	367	...	493	9·04		4·27
Singbhoom	86			91			11·40	...	
Kamroop	292		1,296	528		1,416	20·11	...	3·44
Nowgong	45	120	165	53	153	206	3·46	6·07	5·03
Luckimpore	153	225	378	201	327	528	6·97	4·96	6·01

Births according to class or religion.

CLASS	Population			Number of Births			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
	Towns	Rural areas	Combined areas	Towns	Rural areas	Combined areas	Towns	Rural areas	Combined areas
Christians	8 776	765	9 540	137	12	140	15 53	15 50	15 53
Hindus	568 513	857 752	1 426 265	8 801	8 899	17 700	15 43	10 33	12 36
Mahomedans	241,511	246 989	487,500	3 551	4 004	7 555	13 85	16 26	15 07
Buddhists	4 087	305	4 392	53	5	58	10 55	9 83	12 73
Other classes	9,416	72,054	81 470	407	746	1 153	42 07	10 23	13 96

The above particulars relate to 34 of the 38 districts from which complete returns have been received

Total births reported during the year

Number	Districts	Number of Births			Ratio of births per 1 000 of population			REMARKS
		Urban	Rural	Combined	Urban	Rural	Combined	
1	Burdwan	99	234	333	3 06	2 29	2 47	Commenced from August
2	Bankoora	246	232	538	5 38	14 64	16 74	
3	Beerbhoom	112		192	21 33	19 04	2 42	
4	Hoochly	1 162	480	1 642	17 16	11 61	15 24	Commenced from April last Registration in Rural area from 15th September
5	24 Pergunnahs	732	132	864	1 188	7 29	14 85	
6	Nuddea	676	665	1 341	25 27	32 16	28 27	
7	Jessore	63	31	94	7 72	28 67	20 02	Commenced from March
8	Moo shedabad	104	170	274	21 21	36 55	28 66	
9	Malidah	415	452	867	32 27	34 98	33 46	
10	Bogra	31	135	166	61	10 27	4 83	Commenced from August Do do July Do do April
11	Pubna	198	208	406	1 75	10 79	11 59	
12	Darjiling	85	39	124	20 92	3 46	8 60	
13	Jalpigorce	141	733	874	17 17	17 62	17 86	Commenced from August Do do July Do do April
14	Goulpara	147	178	325	24 25	34 59	29 00	
15	Dacca	363	742	1 105	28 28	14 41	17 04	
16	Furreedpore	45	307	352	1 13	49 14	40 96	Commenced from August
17	Backergunge	91	173	264	6 33	11 20	8 77	
18	Mymensing	869	501	1 370	22 85	29 43	24 90	
19	Fylhet	153	21	174	1 19	10 87	10 01	Commenced from July
20	Cachar	33	149	182	8 84	35 98	23 12	
21	Chittagong	111	190	301	6 7	6 30	6 42	
22	Tippurah	96	204	300	7 41	16 63	11 83	Commenced from July Do do Live additional urban areas from Octr
23	Patna	1 451	1 321	2 772	14 09	40 74	24 03	
24	Gya	475	984	1 459	5 97	4 22	3 78	
25	Lirhoot	1 027	1 051	2 078	11 98	23 94	16 03	Commenced from July Do do Do do
26	Barun	867	80	947	17 10	20 04	17 13	
27	Chumparun	287	90	377	10 25	20 32	11 63	
28	Sonthal Pergunnahs	730	6 0	1 370	38 32	28 10	32 85	Do do Do do Do do
29	Cuttack	2 445	693	3 138	33 81	47 12	36 07	
30	Pooree	162	140	302	7 13	14 33	10 65	
31	Hazare bagh	411	217	628	37 19	29 10	33 93	Commenced from February Do do Do do
32	Lohardugga	108	163	271	8 93	8 60	8 73	
33	Singhbhum	36	741	777	7 44	24 84	21 87	
34	Manuhoom	79	676	755	10 35	1 61	1 46	Commenced from July
35	Kamroop	202	1 004	1 206	25 40	42 77	37 00	
36	Nowgong	45	120	165	16 1	22 08	20 24	
37	Luckimpore	153	225	378	14 04	10 94	15 15	Commenced from September
38	Durrung	9	75	84	3 94	11 8	9 61	
	Total	14 646	15,308	29 954	17 14	12 35	14 57	

On the whole, the results of the mortuary registration in selected areas contrast very favourably with the general returns; and if the energy and interest which they have hitherto excited be sustained, there is no doubt that they will very soon become very nearly accurate. It is not, however, to be expected that the data obtained from a number of small areas will ever harmonise with those collected over an entire country. Just as it often happens that in a single family no death somehow occurs for 10 or even 20 years, or as in single villages there is comparative immunity from mortality for a series of years; so in these little areas of from 2,000 to 5,000 people the data may be correctly gathered, and yet the mortality rate be low beyond all experience in entire countries. It is almost impossible to come to any sound conclusions from statistics collected on such limited tracts, and among such small populations. Many of the so-called towns are much smaller than many of the villages which constitute portions of some of the rural areas. Some of the villages in Patna contain more than 10,000 inhabitants each; while Nowgong, Furreedpore, and Durrung towns, contain less than 3,000. Darjeeling town, again, has rather the character of a rural than of a town area. The area of a town cannot be increased, but the areas under registration in some of the towns can be made to include the whole of it, instead of registering only a portion, or block, as is the case at present. The population is so irregularly distributed in towns, and

the different quarters or mohullas vary so much in salubrity, that neither birth nor death statistics which shall be fairly representative can be expected. Rungpore, Moorshedabad, Furroedpore, Dacca, Patna, and Monghyr, should be registered as wholes.

I would increase the smaller rural areas. They vary at present between Gya with a population of 300,000, and Seesaugor with 3,000. In the former, which is probably so large as to be unmanageable, the death-rate is but 10, and in the latter but 16 per 1,000. I am of opinion that each rural tract should, to be fairly representative, contain at least 25,000 inhabitants, and that it would be still more satisfactory if they could be worked up to 50,000.

I do not find that population appears to have had much effect on the results in 1873, but the year has been exceptionally unhealthy. Cholera and small-pox have been very prevalent, and the normal condition of things has been so generally disturbed—often in the small areas, where half-a-dozen additional deaths make a considerable difference in the annual rates, that it is not possible to trace the influence of varying population. In the following tables the town and rural areas are arranged according to population, the areas visited by epidemics being printed in italics :—

URBAN AREAS

DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
<i>Mihurah</i>	97,784	29.87	<i>Buckergunge</i>	14,221	22.38
<i>Tirhoot</i>	85,673	25.45	<i>Shahabad</i>	13,775	30.26
<i>Gya</i>	79,459	34.33	<i>Dumapore</i>	13,042	33.66
<i>Cuttack</i>	72,313	23.87	<i>Tipperah</i>	12,943	26.95
<i>Dacca</i>	61,112	17.91	<i>Malda</i>	12,859	30.32
<i>Hooghly</i>	61,510	25.27	<i>Chardugga</i>	12,086	39.71
<i>Baran</i>	57,386	30.28	<i>Kamarp</i>	11,498	45.50
<i>Patna</i>	43,049	35.26	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	11,010	30.38
<i>Mymensing</i>	38,017	27.43	<i>Noukholly</i>	10,063	28.71
<i>Burdwan</i>	32,321	34.87	<i>Rajshahy</i>	9,111	28.3
<i>Midnapore</i>	31,491	18.66	<i>Berhoom</i>	9,111	21.44
<i>Bhagulpore</i>	30,148	23.74	<i>Jessore</i>	8,152	23.88
<i>Chumparan</i>	27,974	20.61	<i>Jalpaiguri</i>	7,111	21.99
<i>24 Pargunnahs</i>	27,263	37.19	<i>Goalpara</i>	6,061	45.86
<i>Nudda</i>	26,770	18.19	<i>Bogra</i>	5,777	39.39
<i>Monghyr</i>	26,274	29.48	<i>Manbhoon</i>	5,696	35.11
<i>Chittagong</i>	25,760	27.71	<i>Seesaugor</i>	3,000	16.00
<i>Pooree</i>	22,695	32.34	<i>Moorshedabad</i>	4,903	49.15
<i>Sonthal Pargunnahs</i>	11,283	35.78	<i>Singbhoon</i>	4,823	18.80
<i>Balason</i>	18,263	26.83	<i>Tuckpore</i>	4,378	45.91
<i>Sylhet</i>	16,846	19.78	<i>Cachar</i>	3,773	14.21
<i>Bankoora</i>	16,794	26.08	<i>Darrang</i>	1,777	31.56
<i>Purneah</i>	16,067	34.12	<i>Nowgong</i>	2,062	19.61
<i>Pubna</i>	15,730	28.31	<i>Furroedpore</i>	2,346	10.65
<i>Rungpore</i>	14,845	18.79	<i>Darrang</i>	2,282	35.49

RURAL AREAS

DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	DISTRICTS	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population
<i>Gya</i>	305,570	10.76	<i>Mymensing</i>	16,991	52.96
<i>Midnapore</i>	145,264	31.23	<i>Bardwan</i>	15,442	14.60
<i>Burdwan</i>	102,001	14.25	<i>Cuttack</i>	14,844	16.77
<i>Berhoom</i>	70,168	39.53	<i>Shahabad</i>	14,547	34.02
<i>Manbhoon</i>	54,280	10.55	<i>Buckergunge</i>	13,652	21.81
<i>Dacca</i>	52,878	12.60	<i>Bogra</i>	13,136	31.74
<i>Jalpaiguri</i>	48,185	13.78	<i>Tipperah</i>	12,264	26.58
<i>Tirhoot</i>	43,895	48.92	<i>Jessore</i>	11,577	27.51
<i>Hooghly</i>	41,300	24.47	<i>Balason</i>	11,390	22.56
<i>Baran</i>	40,167	63.36	<i>Darrang</i>	11,277	22.51
<i>Patna</i>	32,418	34.05	<i>Noukholly</i>	10,526	34.48
<i>Chittagong</i>	30,118	21.11	<i>Pooree</i>	10,329	24.28
<i>Howrah</i>	25,015	15.81	<i>Malda</i>	10,062	35.97
<i>Kamrup</i>	23,469	38.05	<i>Dumapore</i>	10,048	38.45
<i>Singbhoon</i>	23,185	14.10	<i>Bhagulpore</i>	8,444	25.43
<i>Sonthal Pargunnahs</i>	22,410	18.48	<i>Rungpore</i>	8,278	18.04
<i>Sylhet</i>	22,164	12.81	<i>Hazareebagh</i>	7,456	23.73
<i>Rajshahy</i>	22,080	39.90	<i>Darrang</i>	6,473	29.19
<i>Nudda</i>	20,016	11.30	<i>Furroedpore</i>	6,247	25.45
<i>Luckimpore</i>	20,566	15.90	<i>Nowgong</i>	5,494	28.15
<i>Monghyr</i>	20,426	26.10	<i>Goalpara</i>	5,145	40.62
<i>Purneah</i>	19,744	20.14	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i>	5,057	13.24
<i>Pubna</i>	19,276	20.42	<i>Moorshedabad</i>	4,651	22.87
<i>Lohardugga</i>	18,940	34.26	<i>Chumparan</i>	4,428	51.71
<i>24 Pargunnahs</i>	15,103	28.23	<i>Cachar</i>	4,141	37.31
			<i>Seesaugor</i>	3,989	16.56

It is impossible not to suspect the returns in the matter of areas ; it seems to be a matter of guess. Thus there are small areas with 6,000, 1,929, 3,354, 1,927, 1,870, 8,495, and 5,037 souls to the square mile ; either these are incorrect, or they are not representative average tracts.

In the Government resolution on the 2nd quarterly report, I was desired to state the nature of the agency employed in collecting and compiling mortuary data in each district, and orders were issued to district officers to forward reports to my office through the Commissioners of divisions. A few reports were sent in, but they formed but a small proportion of the whole, and I notified to Government the fact, requesting that a takeed should be circulated. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, decided that, as district officers were then much engaged in important work connected with the threatened famine, it was undesirable to trouble them with further inquiries. All that has reached me on the subject is compiled in the following statement

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS

Division	Districts	Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency	Remarks
			Male	Female	Total			
Burdwan	Burdwan					No reports		Average success, but in
	Bankura							infants short-registered
	Baerbhoom							
	Midnapore	Midnapore Town	16,110	15,351	31,461	The information is collected by the constables of the beats, who submit reports at the outposts to which they belong. There was no check on their reports, but attention to this point is promised. Cremation and interment are carried on in certain places fixed by the municipality. It is in contemplation to test the death registers at these places. The sanctioned cost of the agency is Rs 500. That actually incurred is shown below: Clerk from 1st January 1873 to 31st January 1874 247 12 6 1st Checker from 1st May 1873 to 31st January 1874 63 0 0 2nd Checker from 20th June 1873 to 31st January 1874 44 0 0 Total 354 12 6		Average success. In infants and children's mortality much under-registered.
Burdwan	Hooghly and Serampore	Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality	17,114	17,764	34,878	Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality—The information is collected by the municipal police of the five municipal outposts, who are not paid for the work. The information collected by the constables is submitted to the head constable of the outposts who forwards daily the births and deaths, in forms A and B, to the municipal sub-inspector. The latter officer tests the accuracy of these returns, and is responsible for the punctual submission of the monthly returns—and he is allowed Rs. 20 per month by the municipality for this work. Constables are also sent daily to the Mahomedan burial ground and to the several burning ghats to collect information, but this test is incomplete because many Mahomedan families have their own private burial grounds, and bodies are very often brought in from outside municipal limits to be burnt at the ghats, or to be burnt in the Mahomedan burial grounds, and again on the other hand, the bodies of persons dying within municipal limits are sometimes taken to places outside the municipality.	Not specially reported	Average success save in the matter of deaths among infants which are understated. Female mortality also low.
		Serampore	12,438	12,002	24,440			
		Ootcrparah	2,280	2,150	4,430			
						Serampore—The municipal police of the 4 outposts (who are not paid for the work) collect the information and forward it daily to the head constable of the outposts. The head constable forwards the reports in forms A and B to a clerk in Serampore, who is paid Rs 15 per month by Government for compiling the returns. As checks, inquiries are made from the Brahmins and moordutras with regard to the Hindu dead and from the grave diggers of Mussulman burial grounds and regarding births from the professional midwives. There are no burning ghats or burial grounds specially set apart by the municipality; consequently, there are as many as 16 of the former and numbers of the latter for Mussulmans generally bury in gardens. Very often the bodies of Mussulmans dying within municipal limits are taken to the Chula khana burial ground, outside the municipality, and outsiders are often brought to the burning ghats within the municipality but no interment of the bodies of Mussulmans dying outside takes place within municipal limits. Ootcrparah—Here the only agency for collecting the statistics is the municipal police who receive no remuneration for the work, but it is not considered necessary to remunerate them as crime being of rare occurrence at Ootcrparah the police have ample time to devote to this work. The birth and death statistics are checked in the same manner as at Serampore.	Not specially reported	
Purnea	Howrah					No report		Average death-rate, but great neglect is apparent as regards infants and children, probably not one death in ten being recorded.
	26-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	14,348	12,915	27,263	Cremation and interment are prohibited at certain places; the former is not allowed along the river bank without a pass. The police used to collect the death data at cremation and burial places, but the information thus obtained having been found to be unreliable, arrangements were made to collect it from three different sources, viz the police, the municipal collecting agency, and the people themselves, the first two being made to act as checks on one another. The Chairman of the municipality also holds local inquiries from time to time.	Not reported	More than average success. Infants short-registered.
	Nuddea	Kishnagpur T	12,871	13,870	26,740	The town is divided into six wards, each of which is in charge of a municipal commissioner. In each of these wards respectable persons have been appointed by the commissioners as sub-registrars, the commissioners themselves being registrars. The sub-registrars collect the information regarding deaths, and submit it to the registrars. The constables on duty are also required to report all cases of death occurring within their respective beats to the head constable, who enters the information in a printed register kept by him. These registers are sent to the municipal office once a week. The men in charge of		Bm

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th. November 1876.

RURAL AREAS						
Areas	POPULATION			NATURAL OR AGENCY	Cost of agency	REMARKS
	Male	Female	Total			
				No reports		Registration bad throughout Bad Average success Infant deaths but partially reported
Gurbetta	72 180	73 065	145,245	Bogri pergunnah corresponding with Gurbetta is the selected area. The system for collecting information was at first two fold. The Chowkedars were to send in the death returns village by village each Chowkedar's name being registered against the village for which he was responsible. The zemindar headmen had also to report the deaths to the zemindar (Messrs Watson and Co). It was hoped that one set of reports would be a check upon the other. But this dual system failed, owing to want of co-operation on the part of the zemindars and the zemindar reports had to be given up. After this two checkers were appointed whose duty was to go into all the villages and record the names of those who died. The lists furnished by them were compared with the Chowkedars' reports. This system was an improvement on the former. As an additional check a special inner circle consisting of all villages within five miles of Gurbetta was formed, with the view that the statistics collected within this circle would be a check on the statistics of the entire area. The death rate within this circle was found to be higher than that of the whole area, but the Magistrate is of opinion that this fact is due rather to the special area being more unhealthy than to improvement in registration.	Not reported	Average success, but infant mortality is but half reported
Bansberiah	19 747	21,567	41,314	This area is contiguous with the police station jurisdiction, which consists of town and one union viz Bansberiah and Mugra. Bansberiah rural area consists of 97 villages after deducting 10 villages which compose the town of Bansberiah and union of Mugra. These villages are appertained to 94 gomastahs men of influence and education the servants of the local zemindars. They reside in proximity to the villages assigned to them. Each of these gomastahs keeps two registers in duplicate in forms A and B, which he fills up daily from information brought in by the village Chowkedars placed under his orders, and submits weekly returns to the sub-inspector of police, who embodies the information contained in them in his mortality and birth registers copies of which he submits on the 1st of each month to the District Superintendent of Police for transmission and submission to Sanitary Commissioner. The gomastahs are required to test the accuracy of the reports of the Chowkedars by local inquiry once or twice a month, or by other satisfactory means. But almost the whole of these men perform their work most unsatisfactorily. The head constables of the town of Bansberiah and union of Mugra also submit weekly statements, similar to those sent in by the gomastahs to the sub-inspector of police. The District Superintendent of Police examines the registers of the gomastahs and the head constables periodically and devotes much attention to the work. The Magistrate calls his attention to any point noticed by himself or the Civil Surgeon needing greater care.	Not reported	Average success Infant deaths under reported Female deaths also at a low proportion to those among the males
				No report		Bad
Dum-Dum	9 336	8 766	18,102	Here the information is furnished by the Chowkedars but as they are not paid for the work, they perform it most perfunctorily, caring little for dismissal. The Magistrate at his visits to the thanas makes it a point to assemble the Chowkedars and to impress upon them the necessity of obtaining complete and accurate information, warning them that neglect in this respect will subject them to prosecution. He has also directed the Inspector and sub-inspectors to bestow most careful attention to this work, so as to ensure accurate results.	Not reported	Fair Infant deaths escape registration
Chooadanga	10,484	10,190	20,674	The thana of Chooadanga, which is the rural area, is divided into ten divisions, six containing from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants and the remaining four about 1,000 each. A respectable Chowkedar is placed in charge of each group of villages. The gomastahs of each group collect the information and furnish it to the Chowkedar in charge, whose duty it is to supervise and correct the reports made to him. He then sends the return to a special mohurrif, whose business it is to compile them, and, by special inquiries, to check them. The sub-inspector of the thana has general supervision over the work, and submits the returns to the Civil Surgeon for transmission to the Magistrate of the district. The registration in this area is not satisfactory, but every endeavour is being made to secure accuracy.		Bad

Abstract of replies from Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS							
DIVISIONS	Districts	Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency
			Male	Female	Total		
PRESIDENCY — (Continued)						burial grounds have also to report the number of persons buried, and by these reports the registers at the municipal office are checked. The registration in this area is considered to be thoroughly satisfactory.	
						(CONT)	
						Allowance to the peons of 5 Registrars at 4	240 0 0
						Ditto to ditto of 1 ditto at 6	72 0 0
						Total	312 0 0
	Jessore	Jessore Municipality	4,639	8,513	8,152	The town police collect the births and deaths and report the result to a clerical constable at the Sudder police station. The returns are checked by the superior police officers. As the population of Jessore municipality consists mostly of Government servants, moostahs and small shopkeepers, most of whom have in their families living with them, the registration of births is small. Few localities have been fixed for cremation purposes but the Mahomedans bury their dead in the compounds of their houses. No registration of deaths is maintained at these places.	Would be above the average, if infants and children's deaths were recorded.
						(CONT)	
						1 Constable at Rs. 2	24 0 0
						(This is the only expenditure.)	
RAJSHAHY	Moorsheadabad	Gornabazar	2,000	2,309	4,309		Good but the whole town and not a block or street should be registered.
	Dinapore	Dinapore	7,700	7,743	15,443	General reports one for the urban and one for the rural areas were made by the Commissioner of the Division, which appear to apply alike to the various areas in his division with slight variations noted below.	Average success save as regards infant deaths of whom 9 out of 10 are registered.
	Maldah	English Bazar	6,400	6,300	12,800		Ditto.
	Rajshahy	Natore	4,939	4,735	9,674	The agency employed in collecting the statistics in these areas is the municipal police. There is no special check on their reports except that at Moorsheadabad one constable on Rs. 7 is employed at thana Burgha to test these reports.	Average success.
	Rungpor	Rungpor	9,885	4,910	14,845	There are no places set apart for cremation or interment. The Hindus burn or otherwise dispose of their dead on the river banks at a distance from the habitations of the people, and the Mahomedans bury their dead in any place they like.	Bad. 1 infant out of 10 registered and death rate much too low.
	Hogra	Hogra	3,343	2,529	5,872	At Maldah births are also reported by midwives.	Mediocre females and infants under registered.
	Pubna	Pubna	7,851	7,879	15,730		Average success except as regards infants and women.
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling						Average success. Floating population a hindrance and cause of error.
	Julpigorie					No reports.	Would be above the average if infants and children were adequately registered.
	Goalpara						High death-rate from epidemic disease.
	Dacca	Dacca	37,395	31,817	69,212	Up to the 1st November the police were the sole agency employed for collecting the required information and their working has been very unsatisfactory, as in a large town the men of the police are not known to the inhabitants so well as the chowkedars. On the 1st November Act IV of 1873 was introduced and was advertised by hand bills and in the local newspapers but no prosecutions were instituted under it in order to enable the people to get accustomed to registration. It is however, in contemplation to institute prosecutions. A special constable was also sent to supervise the work, but he, too, was a stranger to the people, and no good result followed by the measure. There are many private burial grounds, but no public ones. Cremation takes place outside the municipal boundary. Registration of deaths is not checked at these places.	Not reported. Bad. Infant deaths also neglected. The town, and not a block only, should be registered.
DACCA	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	1,787	549	2,346	The selected area, both urban and rural, comprises the Furzedpore municipality. The municipal chowkedars ascertain the births and deaths that take place within their respective beats, and report them to the municipal head constable, who embodies the information in one report, which he submits to the Deputy Magistrate. The	Not reported. Bad area, the so-called rural area being the lower suburbs. Orders were passed that new areas should be selected, but were not carried out.

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS					
Area	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency
	Male	Female	Total		
				<p>COST</p> <p>Special mohurrir at Rs 8 96 0 0</p> <p>Six head constables at Rs 8 each per annum 48 0 0</p> <p>Four ditto at 5 ditto 20 0 0</p> <p>Rewards to village chowkedars 24 0 0</p> <p>Total 188 0 0</p>	
Nowpara	5,771	5,806	11,577	<p>This area comprises 180 villages adjoining the Nowpara outpost on the banks of the Bhyrub river 36 constables are made to collect the information and to report the result to a clerical constable at the outpost who registers the births and deaths reported to him and checks their accuracy by constant visits to the villages</p> <p>COST</p> <p>1 constable at Rs 4 48 0 0</p> <p>36 chowkedars at 1 432 0 0</p> <p>Total 480 0 0</p>	Average success except as regards deaths among infants, which are under-stated
Moorshedabad					
Mirzapore	1,760	1,962	3,721		
(hatnal)	123	177	300		Good, but area too small
Dinapore					High death rate, but fever prevalent & infants under-registered
Dinapore	5,100	1,938	10,038		
Maldah					Death rate high from cholera prevalence
Nowabgunge	6,771	5,291	10,062		
Rajshahi					Average success but infants under-registered
Nowhatia	10,980	11,100	22,080	The village chowkedars the munduls and other headmen of the villages, collect the required information	Not reported
Rungpore					Bad
Rungpore	4,325	3,914	8,239		
Bogra					Average very high fever rate, infantile mortality much too low
Khetlal	6,472	6,661	13,133		
Pubna					Women and infants much under-registered
Pubna	9,390	9,846	19,236		
				No reports	<p>High district, and difficult and exceptional infants under-registered and probably women</p> <p>Bad area scattered and difficult</p> <p>High death rate from exceptional sickness</p>
Manikgunge	5,750	5,792	11,542	The chowkedars of the union are employed to collect the data and their proceedings are supervised by the Tax Darogah, and at times by the Deputy Magistrate	Not reported
Moonsingunge	10,503	21,783	41,316	Here the chowkedars report the deaths occurring within their beats to the school gurus, from whom a special clerk (appointed on Rs 25 per month, obtains the information. This clerk also goes about collecting information, and checks the gurus' returns by enquiries made from the village headmen. This plan is stated to be very unsatisfactory, the clerk having been found to be either incompetent or incorrigibly idle. It was in contemplation to employ a more careful man in his room	Not specially reported
Furzedpore	2,942	3,305	6,247	The same plan that obtains in the urban area for collecting the statistics prevails also in the rural area but in addition, special orders have been issued to all inspectors, sub-inspectors, and superior police officers to check the reports of the chowkedars closely. But as these orders have been issued recently, it is presumed that it is premature to compare the results of the rural area with those of the urban area	Not reported

District	Arenas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency	REMARKS
		Male	Female	Total			
Bakergunge	Burrisal Dowlat Khan	6,977	1,806	8,783	The head constable goes round the villages once a week testing the accuracy of the reports of the chowkedars, and submits the results of his inspection to the Deputy Magistrate. The census mohurrir or clerk is also frequently sent round to test the returns and the Deputy Magistrate does the same occasionally and the Magistrate supervises the whole working. There are two burial grounds one for Christians and one for Mahomedans, cremation takes place on the banks of the river Pudda. The death registers are, however, not checked at those places.	Not reported	This so called town contains $\frac{1}{4}$ men to every woman and the rural tract, which is immediately contiguous, contains only 9 men to 10 women. The whole should be registered as a town, and a new rural area selected elsewhere.
Mymensing	Nusserebad Jamalsore Kishengungo	6,795 7,310 6,984	3,273 7,002 6,985	10,068 14,312 13,967	In these areas the municipal police constables collect the information, and the municipal head constable compiles the returns. At Nusserebad the Joint Magistrate tests the accuracy of the statistics. Cremation is not regulated in any of the areas except at Nusserebad, where a fixed place outside the municipal boundary has been assigned for the purpose. Intermment generally takes place in the neighbourhood of the residence of the deceased. The death registers are not checked at these places.	Not reported	Average results except in infantile mortality registration.
Sylhet	Sylhet	9,416	7,430	16,846	The agency employed in this area is the tax darogah and municipal police. The results having been found to be inaccurate, the Magistrate deputed the Sub-Deputy Collector to supervise the work and check the returns of both the urban and rural areas. But these officers have since been withdrawn, owing to pressure of work consequent upon the threatened scarcity. It is in contemplation to place the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the town statistics.	Not reported	Bad.
Cachar	Kilchar	2,923	806	3,729	The information is collected here by the town constables, who report the results daily to the Sudder thana.	Not reported	Very low death-rate, but population low. Infant deaths very imcompletely recorded.
Chittagong	Chittagong Municipality Co's Harar	12,206 2,295	8,398 2,363	20,604 4,658	Chittagong Municipality -In this area the head constables collect the information by visiting the burning ghats and burial grounds within their respective beats, and through the mutbars. The municipal constables also report cases of death that come to their knowledge. Except for Christians, there are no fixed places for burial, and the sites of the burning ghats have been fixed by long usage. In 1955 a committee was appointed to inspect and report upon the burning ghats and burial grounds. They found in existence six burning ghats and 102 burying grounds viz 3 for Christians and 99 for Mahomedans. They recommended that all the Mahomedan burial grounds should be closed and two sites should be fixed upon in the south of the town for the purpose, but it does not appear that this suggestion was acted upon except that 10 of the burial grounds that were condemned as quite unsuitable were closed. Co's Harar :—Here the required information is collected from the mahaldars and relatives and neighbours, and tested by the sub divisional nazim and sheristadar. The sub divisional officer has also been requested to check the returns by inquiry at the burning and burial places, &c. The Mugs and Hindus burn their dead in two or three places reserved for the purpose by custom. The Mahomedans bury their dead anywhere, usually within their own barois.	Not reported	Average success save regarding infants.
Noakhali	Budharani	5,777	4,286	10,063	A municipal constable and 19 village chowkedars are employed to report the births and deaths to the head constable of the municipality, by whom the information received is registered. He then, assisted by some municipal constables, specially employed for the duty, tests the accuracy of the reports made to him by local inquiries. At the close of each month the birth and death returns are prepared by this officer and sent to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, where they are checked and disposed of in the usual manner. There are no places specially set apart for cremation or interment. The Mahomedans bury their dead generally in their compounds, and sometimes on the banks of the river. The Hindus burn their dead in open fields.	None	Average success.
Tipperah	Comilla Municipal	7,360	4,940	12,300	Cost: 1 constable at Rs 4 . . . 19 chowkedars at 2 annas . . . Contingenices . . . Total	46 0 0 23 8 0 3 0 0 72 8 0	Average success, save in infant registration.

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS						
Areas.	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency	REMARKS
	Male	Female	Total			
Lakhtia Manpura	4 614	4 471	9 085	Plan for collecting the statistics in these areas the same as in the urban areas but the reports of the village chowkedars are scarcely reliable. The Magistrate however endeavours to have them checked by the sub registrars and other agency	Not reported	Below average, women and infants under registered
Atia or Lankul	8 074	9 937	16,901	Here the village chowkedars collect the information and are paid a small sum for the work. Two police constables are employed to look after the proceedings of the chowkedars and it is that each of them attends weekly at the Deputy Magistrate's court to report the number of deaths and births that have occurred in his beat to the clerk appointed to receive the information, and to compile the returns	Not reported	Exceptionally high mortality from epidemic disease, especially among women
Lukhwa Bama hung	10 190	14 474	22 164	In this area the statistics are collected through a zemundar Moulvie Abdool Kadir. See also remarks against urban area	Not reported	Bad throughout
Baranagar	2 131	2 070	4 151	Here the chowkedars collect the information and report the results to a m. hurrir who visits each village twice a week to verify the statements of the chowkedars	Not reported	Average success, high death rate from prevalence of epidemics
Anwari	14 707	11 411	30 118	The police and the supervisors collect the statistics, and the inspectors of divisions are required to look after the work	Not reported	Female registration very low
Bunchanagore	5,490	5,038	10 528	The establishment for the collection of the statistics of this area consists of one constable and four village chowkedars. The chowkedars report the births and deaths to the sub inspector of the Lukhwa police station, who enters the information in his registers. The constable tests this information by local inquiries. The monthly returns are then prepared and submitted to the Magistrate through the District Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon		Average success
Cost						
1 Constable at Rs 4					48 0 0	
4 Chowkedars at 2 annas					6 0 0	
Contingencies					9 0 0	
Total					57 0 0	
The total amount sanctioned for both town and rural areas is Rs 348						
Brahmanberia	6,328	6,056	12,384	This area consists of 25 villages close to the head quarters of the Brahmanberia sub-division. Nine of the village chowkedars, who are paid one rupee per month each as reward, a clerk on 10 rupees, and a peon at 8, are employed for the work. The chowkedars ascertain the number of births and deaths in the villages, and report the same to the peon, who, after verifying the chowkedars' reports, carries the figures to the clerk	300 0 0	Average success, save in infant registration

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URBAN AREAS									
Divisions	Districts	Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency	REMARKS	
			Male	Female	Total				
PILGRIM DIVISION	Patna	Khajakullan	5,012	4,871	9,883	The reports of the constables are checked by the head constable, and sometimes by the municipal tax collector, the overseer, and the clerk. Cremation and interment are carried on within certain fixed localities within the municipality but the head constable's statements are not checked by the number of the dead brought to these places. No extra expenditure is incurred by either the Government or municipality for this purpose. Neither the Magistrate nor the Civil Surgeon personally assist in collecting the statistics.	Not specially reported	Fair results, one of the best registered areas	
		Lodikutrah	5,783	6,380	12,113				
		Barh	5,320	5,721	11,050				
		Behar	5,091	4,958	10,049				
	Gya	Gya	33,071	33,773	66,843	In these areas the information is collected by the municipal police, and tested occasionally by the Government police. The returns are submitted to the District Superintendent of Police for transmission to the Civil Surgeon. The burning ghats are fixed, but the Mahomedans have no fixed burial grounds. It is in contemplation to check the death returns at these places.	Not reported	Results fairly satisfactory, except as regards mortality among infants and females	
		Jehanabad	2,267	2,170	4,437				
		Aurangabad	1,557	1,918	3,475				
		Nowadah	2,311	2,393	4,704				
	Shahabad	Buzar	6,700	7,075	13,775	A double agency is at work here. Deaths are reported by the municipal constables to the municipal head constable, and also by the municipality peons to the tax darogah. The municipal head constable tests the reports of the municipal constables by personal investigation, as well as by comparing them with the returns of the darogah.	Not reported	Registration very fair and uniformly so, except with regard to female deaths, which are under registered	
	Tirhoot	Morufferpore	21,729	16,401	38,223	In those areas in which the Municipal Act is in force the information is collected by the municipal police, who submit the same to the municipal office and to the officer in charge of the Government police station. The latter is a tary to the municipality and the Government police officer compare and check the returns. The <i>domes</i> and <i>fukcers</i> of the fixed places for cremation and burial also report the deaths to the municipal office, where a separate register is kept of these reports, which are compared with the reports of the municipal police.	Not specially reported	Success but partial, mortality rate below average, and too low to be considered as even approximately correct. Infantile mortality too low	
		Durbhunga	23,003	23,847	47,450				
		Sarun	Chuprah	22,853	23,435	46,827	In those areas in which the Municipal Act is not in operation a special agency of one writer constable and five chowkedars are entertained at a total cost of Rs 20 per mensem, to collect the information and compile the returns. The writer constable is subordinate to the nearest police station officer, who checks his reports.	Not reported	Poor at first, but improving
			Sewan	5,553	5,543	11,096			
		Chumpran	Bettiah	11,230	8,483	19,703	In these areas chowkedars report the deaths occurring in their beats to the thana, where a special mohury is entertained to compile the returns. There is no check over the chowkedars, except the fear of punishment in cases of neglect.	Not reported	Only partial success, mortality rate low—20. Mortality among infants badly registered
			Moteeharee	4,795	4,471	9,266			
		Monghyr	Monghyr	13,070	13,604	26,674	In this area the police constables ascertain the births and deaths occurring within their respective beats. Amohury on Rs 9 per month and 5 subordinates on Rs 5 of each, paid by the municipality also assist in the work, and check the reports of the constables. Until recently there was no checking of the mortuary returns at the burning ghats and burial grounds.	Not specially reported	Very fairly successful. Infant and female mortality rather low
		Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	15,333	14,815	30,148	The municipal police, when returning from their beats, enquire at the houses of the people the number of births and deaths that have occurred, and report the results at the police station on reaching it. The information thus received is registered by officers specially appointed to perform that work. These officers test the accuracy of the reports from time to time. There is no other check on the returns. Cremation and interment are forbidden within municipal limits. There are, however, some places set apart for burials, but no burial ground can be established without permission.	Not reported	Partial success only. Death-rate too low.
BAGAN DIVISION	Purneah	Purneah	9,677	6,380	16,057	The municipal police are employed for collecting the statistics, which they forward to the overseer, Mr D'Souza, who, after checking them, sends them to the civil medical officer through the Chairman of the municipality. No restriction is placed on cremation and burial, and the mortuary registers are not checked at the places where they are carried on.	Not reported	Not more than one death among nine in infants, and one in two among children are registered.	
	South Pargannah	Deomka	5,559	5,534	11,193	The only report received was the following: the return of deaths are not checked by the number of bodies brought to the burial grounds or places for cremation. At Deomka the Magistrate pays particular attention to the matter, and the registration is consequently more accurate.	Not reported	Results good throughout.	
		Rajmahal	2,843	4,347	8,000				

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued.)

RURAL AREAS.						
Areas.	POPULATION.			NATURE OF AGENCY.	Cost of agency.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
				for entry in his register. The clerk also checks the chowkedar's statements locally three or four times every month, and reports those who make erroneous statements. The sub-divisional officer checks the returns before compiling them for submission to the civil medical officer of the district.		
Phulwarah ...	5,251	5,744	10,995	For these areas the information is supplied by the village chowkedars, who receive Rs. 4 a year each for the work. Their reports are checked by moonserims or writing constables entertained for the purpose. The registers are kept up at the police stations, where also the monthly returns are compiled and sent to the Magistrate.	Not reported	These villages are too large to be taken as representative rural tracts. They have a larger population than many towns. The results are satisfactory so far as registration is concerned. Female deaths probably under-registered.
Mugrah ...	5,024	5,104	10,128			
Futoah ...	5,318	5,977	11,295			
Gya ...	23,301	24,656	47,957	In these areas the chowkedars collect and furnish the information to the moonserims specially employed for the purpose, who test the accuracy of the information submitted to them.	Not reported	One of the worst registered areas. Infants and female mortality registration deficient.
Jehanabad ...	40,154	40,311	80,465			
Aurangabad ...	34,959	34,216	69,175			
Nowadah ...	44,838	45,144	89,982			
Jugdespore ...	9,514	5,033	14,547	Here the village chowkedars report the deaths to a writing constable, specially retained for the purpose, who checks the reports by visiting the villages once a week.	Not reported	Registration creditable; extraordinarily large mortality among women.
Tajpore ...	7,236	3,146	10,382	In these areas the information is collected through the village chowkedars, who submit weekly reports to the police stations.	Not reported	Appears to be creditably registered, but the death-rate is unusually high, owing to prevalence of epidemic disease. Deaths of infants under-registered.
Sectamurhee ...	5,600	5,092	10,692			
Seohar ...	8,722	4,776	13,498			
Nagarbustee ...	4,398	4,965	9,363			
Manjhee ...	8,284	9,218	17,502	At each of these areas chowkedars report the deaths to the police station on the occasions of their visits to it. Again, putwarees furnish reports to a paid mohurir, who tests these reports by local inquiry, and prepares the returns. The putwarees' reports are also checked by comparison with the chowkedars' reports.	Not reported	Poor results at first, but much improved latterly; but epidemic disease has swelled the mortality rates enormously. Infant mortality but partially registered.
Baragaon ...	11,307	11,398	22,665			
Kossaria ...	2,183	2,246	4,428	No report. Probably the same plan is followed as that in the urban areas...	Not reported	High death-rate owing to exceptional epidemic outbreaks. Probably not more than one of every four deaths among infants recorded.
Jumooe ...	5,116	4,900	10,016	The chowkedars of these areas collect the information, for which they are paid a small sum annually. Their reports are made to a superior officer, who is paid Rs. 10 per month, and to the thana moonserim, who is paid Rs. 2 per month. These officers check the chowkedars' reports and compile the mortuary returns.	Not specially reported.	Very fairly successful. Female mortality suspiciously low in proportion.
Begoesera ...	4,966	5,445	10,410			
Banks ...	5,565	3,863	9,418	No report		Fair measure of success. Area small.
Kissungunge ...	5,065	4,485	9,550	The agency in these areas is principally the police. The zemindars also render assistance through the putwarees and headmen of the villages. The scheme is stated to be well understood with regard to the registration of both births and deaths.	Not reported	More than half the infant deaths appear to escape registration. Female mortality disproportionately low.
Arrah ...	5,072	5,083	10,154			
Burhatt ...	6,173	5,966	12,139	No reports ...		Under-registered, especially as regards female deaths.
Pakour ...	5,059	5,798	10,857			

Abstract of replies from Commissioners' of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS							
Divisions	Districts	Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	REMARKS
			Male	Female	Total		
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	24,909	25,009	50,918	<p><i>Cuttack</i>—This area is divided into 12 blocks, each comprising half the area of each of the 12 outposts that make up the entire town of Cuttack. Twelve constables of the town police one for each block ascertain the number of births and deaths that occur in their respective blocks, and report the same at the outposts, every 24 hours, to constables appointed to receive these reports who forward them to the sudder police office to a clerk appointed to compile the mortuary returns of all the areas urban and rural and who in addition, has to visit all the areas, urban and rural to verify the correctness of the reports sent to him, and to supervise the working of the whole system.</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>12 Constables at Rs 1 as reward Clerk at Rs 25 Reward fund</p> <p>Total</p>	Results good throughout
		Jajpore	5,192	5,561	10,753		
		Kendrapara	5,201	5,481	10,682		
Orissa	Jajpore	Jajpore				<p><i>Jajpore</i>—This area consists of the town of Jajpore and its suburbs. The former is divided into four beats and made over to the town police, who collect the information and report it at the outpost to a constable, who receives a special allowance for registering the births and deaths reported to him. The suburbs is divided into seven divisions. Seven constables one for each division, visit every part of their respective divisions every 4 hours, collect the information and report the result at the outpost to the constable above alluded to. This officer also visits each beat and division at least once a week, and checks the reports made to him. The station inspector and sub-inspector exercise a general supervision over the whole system.</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>Gratuity to the 7 Chowkedars at Rs 3 half yearly 1 Constable at Rs 1</p> <p>Total</p>	
Orissa	Kendrapara	Kendrapara				<p><i>Kendrapara</i>—This area consists of the town of Kendrapara and its suburbs. The former is divided into four beats and the latter into 13 divisions. The plan adopted at Jajpore for collecting the statistics is also followed here, except that the reports of the town police and chowkedars are received by a head constable, who is paid an extra allowance for the work.</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>13 Chowkedars at Rs 2 half yearly 1 Head Constable at Rs 2</p> <p>Total</p>	
Orissa	Balasore	Balasore	10,029	9,331	19,360	<p>In this area the municipal constables ascertain the number of births and deaths occurring in their respective beats, and report them to a mohurir, who registers them. The sub-inspector of police, the head constables and the mohurir also go about the town collecting the statistics and testing the reports of the constables. The District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate also verify the returns occasionally.</p>	Fair results, and uniform
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	12,077	10,618	22,695	<p>The town policemen and the head constables (four in number) of each outpost collect the number of births and deaths by daily inquiry at the houses of the inhabitants and of the headmen of the different quarters of the town. A supervisor is also employed on Rs 20 per month to assist in the work. He visits each outpost and other parts of the city once a day, making inquiries and testing the accuracy of the reports of the police and head constables of both the town and rural areas.</p>	Fairly satisfactory except as regards infants, only one out of four deaths being recorded
Orissa	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh	6,319	4,738	11,057	<p>In this area the chowkedars of the circles report all casualties occurring in their beats to an officer at the police station who registers the information and sends a weekly return to the Civil Surgeon. A special head constable also ascertains the deaths in his jurisdiction by personal inquiries from the inhabitants.</p>	Success above the average, and uniformity good.
Orissa	Lohardugga	Ranchi	6,880	5,238	12,118	<p>Here the municipal constables report the births and deaths occurring in their respective beats to a clerk paid from the municipal funds. These reports are checked by the inspector and sub-inspector and the head constable of the municipal police.</p> <p>It has been notified by proclamation throughout each section of the town that all births and deaths must be reported as they occur.</p> <p>Both the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police devote much attention to the work, and the returns are every now and then checked by a responsible officer.</p> <p>Cremation and interment are prohibited within the town.</p>	Fairly successful; death-rate enhanced by cholera epidemic. Infant mortality suspiciously low.
Orissa	Singbhoom	Chyabesee	2,534	2,299	4,833	<p>In this area the town chowkedars collect all deaths and report them to the pound mohurir, who is an intelligent and trustworthy Cole. The town being small, the returns are believed to be reliable.</p> <p>Cremation and interment are allowed. The former at one, and the latter at several, fixed localities within the town, but sometimes people burn their dead at a distance out of town. Registration of deaths is, however, neither made nor checked at these places.</p>	Suspiciously low death-rate, 18 per 1,000, but the place is small.

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873.—(Continued)

RURAL AREAS					
Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency
	Male	Female	Total		
Patamundi	4,081	5,143	9,224	<p><i>Patamundi</i> is divided into 24 divisions, each of which has been made over to a chowkedar and <i>Salapur</i> is divided into 12 mouzabs, which have been placed in charge of 17 chowkedars. Each of these chowkedars ascertains the birth and deaths that occur in his beat and reports them at the thana where they are registered by a head constable</p>	Apparently much under-registered, but the areas are too small.
Salapur	2,478	2,532	5,010		
				<p>LOST AT BOTH AREAS</p> <p>Reward fund to be distributed among the chowkedars</p> <p>1 head constable at Rs 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total</p>	<p>50 0 0</p> <p>12 0 0</p> <p>62 0 0</p>
Bangria	5,074	5,716	11,300	Here the chowkedars gather the information and report the result to the head constable of the outpost. There is also a special constable attached to the area who receives a bonus for specially looking after the work and he and the head constable also go about collecting information and taking the reports of the chowkedars	Not reported
Gope	2,577	2,463	5,045	In these areas, one head constable collects the information and the supervisor tests the accuracy of his statements. At Khurdah the sub divisional officer assists in the work jointly with the District Superintendent of Police	Not reported
Khurdah	2,671	2,613	5,284		Average results areas small. Half the infant deaths seem to escape record
Kodermah	3,887	3,803	7,450	The same arrangements as in the urban areas are followed here	Not reported
Palamow	9,352	9,588	18,940	The wishes of Government with regard to registration were communicated to all headmen and ilaquadars. Chowkedars belonging to every village circle collect the required information, which they report to a mohurr, paid by Government, who registers the information thus obtained. This mohurr is also constantly on the move, verifying the reports of the chowkedars. The sub-inspector of Lodna and the head constable of Palamow exercise close supervision over the returns of the mohurr.	Not reported
Ghatella	7,041	7,208	14,240	At <i>Ghatella</i> , which is within the Bengali zemindary of Dhalbhum, chowkedars report the deaths to the pound keeper, and the sub-inspector has to see that these reports are regularly made. At <i>Cheral</i> in Kolhan the headman of each village collects the information and submits it to the Accountant of his Pir, or cluster of villages. There are 3 Pir Accountants, whose duty is to register the deaths reported at the close of the month. The mortuary returns are compiled from these registers in the office of the District Superintendent of Police. The registration under this system is believed to be reliable.	Not reported
Cheral	4,496	4,640	9,136		
					Had death rate 14. Infants and females under-registered

Abstract of replies from Commissioners' of Divisions and Magistrates to questions put in paragraphs

URBAN AREAS.

Divisions.	Districts	Areas	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	Cost of agency	REMARKS
			Male	Female	Total			
SOUTH NAGPORE— (Contd.)	Manbhoom	Purulia	3,028	2,870	5,898	The municipal constables ascertain the births and deaths in their respective beats, and report the same to the thana. These reports are occasionally verified by the officers of the regular police. There are no fixed places for cremation and burial except at the Sudder Station.	Not reported	High death rate—38, but 15 due to cholera, a third of the infants apparently unregistered.
	Kamroop	Gowhatta	7,119	4,173	11,402	In this area the information is collected by the municipal police and reported to a mohurr on Rs 15 per month, who computes the returns. The whole scheme is presided over by one of the members of the municipal committee, who is styled the honorary registrar. The municipality have enacted that a fine of Rs 5 shall be imposed on any person neglecting to register births and deaths. It is in contemplation to bring this ruling into operation.	Not specially reported	Fair success, except in the matter of infants whose deaths escape registration.
ASSAM	Durrang					No reports		
	Nowgong							
	Soobaungor							
	Luckimpor							
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills							

6 and 7 of Resolution of Government—Statistical Department—of 7th November 1873 —(Concluded.)

RURAL AGENCIES					
Areas.	POPULATION			NATURE OF AGENCY	REMARKS
	Male	Female	Total		
Khaspel	27,563	25,697	53,260	The village chowkedars report all births and deaths occurring in their respective villages to 5 centres or police thanas, and these reports are verified by the officers of the police thanas and by the Jagirdars and Digwars of the Ghatwah Police, who are vested with the powers of sub-inspectors, and receive a monthly allowance of Rs 5 each. But the registration is stated to be imperfect because the chowkedars being underpaid, perform the work perfunctorily.	Not specially reported Very bad, large area, and death-rate only 10 Infants notably neglected 1 male much under registered
Dhurrumpore	12,441	11,028	23,469	No report	More than average success
				No reports	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AND THE RATIOS OF MORTALITY
IN SELECTED AREAS—TOWN AND RURAL,

During the Year 1873.

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS (Urban and Rural)	POPULATION					Cholera.			Small-pox.		
	Males	Females	Total	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA											
Urban	621,006	518,367	1,170,373	869.21	3,300	2,436	1,785	4,221	561	545	1,106
Rural	750,103	742,136	1,492,240	4,250.39	350	1,769	1,605	3,374	572	409	1,071
Total	1,372,011	1,260,503	2,632,513	4,019.54	586	4,205	3,390	7,595	1,133	1,044	2,177
<i>Divisional Abstracts</i>											
Burdwan											
Urban	111,001	110,380	250,981	52.2	4,908	732	203	935	28	23	49
Rural	197,440	202,253	399,693	946	422	206	224	520	12	20	32
Total	321,041	321,633	650,074	998.2	452	828	517	1,345	38	43	81
Presidency											
Urban	31,858	30,307	62,165	18.87	3,244	97	90	187	6	4	10
Rural	23,591	24,702	48,293	56.9	865	37	42	79	3	1	4
Total	57,449	55,009	112,518	75.77	1,485	134	132	266	9	5	14
Rajahmundry											
Urban	12,778	31,147	70,050	19.43	4,160	109	68	177	41	49	90
Rural	43,250	44,272	87,522	111.77	787	192	180	372	10	9	19
Total	56,028	75,419	131,447	131.26	1,247	301	248	549	51	58	109
Cooch Behar											
Urban	9,653	5,844	15,497	9.13	1,697	11	7	18	16	17	33
Rural	63,771	31,036	94,807	232.71	407	12	5	17	2	13	15
Total	73,424	36,880	110,304	241.84	417	23	12	35	18	30	48
Dacca											
Urban	82,923	62,051	144,974	53.89	4,022	112	121	233	46	42	88
Rural	53,731	53,913	107,644	68.20	1,701	119	132	251	19	25	44
Total	136,654	115,964	252,618	122.09	2,723	231	253	484	65	67	132
Chittagong											
Urban	28,275	19,800	48,075	17.38	2,777	133	86	219	1	1	2
Rural	28,501	20,466	48,967	86	674	43	34	83	13	19	25
Total	56,776	40,266	97,042	103.38	1,027	182	120	302	14	13	27
Patna											
Urban	179,947	175,673	355,620	70.02	4,470	720	671	1,391	260	244	504
Rural	225,103	215,925	441,028	639.74	678	759	691	1,450	411	332	743
Total	405,050	391,598	796,648	729.76	1,092	1,479	1,362	2,841	671	576	1,247
Bhagalpore											
Urban	47,182	44,580	91,762	73.59	1,247	116	107	223	81	94	185
Rural	86,930	83,074	170,004	237.03	212	60	37	87	36	48	84
Total	134,112	127,654	261,766	210.62	442	166	144	310	117	142	259
Orissa											
Urban	57,368	55,905	113,273	37.92	2,987	214	213	427	16	16	32
Rural	18,081	18,472	36,553	67.70	539	33	21	50	9	11	20
Total	75,449	74,377	149,826	105.62	1,418	252	234	486	25	27	52
Chota Nagpore											
Urban	18,732	14,023	32,755	9.9	3,399	127	55	182	30	27	57
Rural	52,330	50,702	103,032	604.73	170	46	69	115	14	14	28
Total	71,062	64,725	135,787	614.63	222	173	124	297	44	41	85
Assam											
Urban	15,343	10,712	26,055	16.32	1,506	134	75	209	30	28	58
Rural	32,579	30,854	63,433	1,129.49	56	171	170	341	20	14	34
Total	47,922	41,566	89,488	1,145.81	78	305	245	550	50	42	92

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.

• DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES •

Fever.			Bowel complaints			Injuries								
						Suicide			Wounds			Accidents		
Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
9,305	7,747	17,142	2,016	1,414	3,460	41	31	72	60	45	114	97	68	165
11,730	9,650	21,380	1,630	1,295	2,917	22	37	59	39	30	69	104	109	206
21,125	17,397	38,523	3,676	2,691	6,377	63	68	131	108	75	183	200	171	371
2,726	2,060	4,786	535	404	939	12	11	23	12	5	17	23	9	32
3,815	3,265	7,080	470	417	887	9	6	15	2	1	3	12	7	19
6,541	5,325	11,866	1,000	821	1,826	21	17	38	14	4	20	35	16	51
475	410	915	88	74	177	11	5	16	2	2	4	4	3	7
916	311	627	40	24	101	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	2
701	711	1,542	134	117	291	14	6	20	3	3	6	6	3	9
935	605	1,540	69	16	85	3	2	5	4	1	5	5	3	8
979	828	1,807	11	26	71	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	6	11
1,917	1,113	3,030	114	42	156	4	7	11	7	1	8	10	9	19
215	115	360	49	21	70							9	1	4
701	346	910	21	12	33				1	1	2	9	8	17
774	491	1,270	70	31	103				1	1	2	12	0	21
814	784	1,678	121	71	194	3	2	5	8	5	13	12	3	15
775	712	1,490	83	57	140	2	2	4	2	1	3	11	9	20
1,672	1,196	3,108	204	150	354	5	4	9	10	6	16	23	12	35
448	413	861	10	1	20	1		1	1	1	2	8	8	16
777	448	1,025	28	35	63							1	7	8
1,025	861	1,886	44	39	83	1		1	3	1	4	4	10	14
2,212	1,918	4,130	658	494	1,152	3	4	7	19	20	39	25	20	51
2,692	2,161	4,853	520	362	881	3	21	24	10	11	21	42	36	78
4,904	4,070	8,934	1,187	856	2,043	6	23	29	29	31	60	67	62	129
723	620	1,343	105	68	173	1	1	2	13	9	22	5	4	9
769	508	1,277	39	46	85				8	9	17	13	13	26
1,492	1,128	2,620	144	114	258	1	1	2	21	18	39	18	17	35
305	306	611	271	194	465	6	5	11	4	2	6	12	15	27
89	82	171	64	33	97	2	5	7				1	4	5
394	388	782	335	227	562	8	10	18	4	2	6	15	19	33
322	293	614	23	13	36	1		1	2	3	5	5	1	6
674	521	1,195	60	40	100				13	8	21	1	8	9
996	813	1,809	83	53	136	1		1	15	11	26	6	9	15
295	175	470	147	70	223		1	1	2		2	1		1
477	468	945	245	199	444	3		3	1		1	6	5	11
681	643	1,324	392	275	667	3	1	4	3		3	7	5	12

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES														
		Injuries.						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Cholera.		
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts			Total from injuries											
		Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA ..	Urban	71	62	133	278	208	484	3,278	2,624	5,902	17,094	14,321	32,315	3,91	3,25	7,160
	Rural	132	118	250	296	284	584	2,777	2,271	5,048	14,774	15,598	30,372	2,35	2,16	4,510
	Total	203	180	383	574	491	1,068	6,055	4,895	10,950	31,768	29,919	61,687	6,26	5,41	11,670
Divisional Abstracts.																
Burdwan ...	Urban	19	16	35	66	41	107	274	206	480	4,159	3,027	7,186	4,04	2,45	6,490
	Rural	41	28	69	61	42	106	687	543	1,230	5,314	4,511	9,825	1,19	1,10	2,290
	Total	60	44	104	127	83	213	961	749	1,710	9,473	7,538	17,011	5,23	3,55	8,780
Presidency	Urban	9	5	14	26	13	39	203	115	318	897	751	1,648	1,04	2,93	3,970
	Rural	6	11	17	12	12	24	95	61	110	502	485	987	1,14	1,69	2,830
	Total	15	16	31	38	25	63	203	209	502	1,400	1,236	2,636	2,18	4,62	6,800
Rajahmundry	Urban	7	7	14	19	13	32	123	99	222	1,299	910	2,209	2,54	1,99	4,530
	Rural	8	14	22	14	23	36	215	154	367	1,143	1,219	2,362	4,44	1,06	5,500
	Total	15	21	36	33	36	68	336	253	589	2,442	2,129	4,571	6,98	3,05	10,030
Cooch Behar	Urban				3	1	4	17	20	37	316	211	527	1,05	1,10	1,480
	Rural	2	2	4	17	10	27	56	45	101	675	461	1,136	35	16	510
	Total	2	2	4	20	11	31	73	65	138	791	672	1,467	1,40	32	1,990
Dacca	Urban	4	1	5	27	11	38	980	277	657	1,710	1,308	3,018	2,93	1,95	4,880
	Rural	2	6	8	17	18	35	261	311	502	1,270	1,183	2,453	2,00	2,22	4,220
	Total	6	7	13	44	29	73	641	588	1,159	2,980	2,491	5,471	4,93	4,17	9,100
Chittagong	Urban		1	1	7	5	12	97	129	226	702	638	1,340	4,70	4,30	9,000
	Rural	4		4	5	7	12	103	105	208	775	641	1,416	1,71	1,15	2,860
	Total	4	1	5	12	12	24	200	234	434	1,477	1,279	2,756	6,41	5,45	11,860
Patna	Urban	18	10	28	65	69	134	1,144	844	1,988	5,059	4,210	9,269	4,00	3,81	7,810
	Rural	41	33	77	99	101	200	942	704	1,646	5,472	4,351	9,823	3,37	3,20	6,570
	Total	62	43	105	164	170	334	2,126	1,545	3,674	10,531	8,561	19,123	7,37	7,01	14,380
Bhagalpore	Urban	5	4	9	21	14	42	407	353	760	1,466	1,200	2,726	2,45	2,40	4,850
	Rural	2	7	9	23	29	52	89	79	168	1,006	747	1,753	1,35	1,05	2,400
	Total	7	11	18	44	43	94	496	432	928	2,472	2,007	4,479	3,80	3,45	7,250
Orissa	Urban	5	6	11	27	23	55	503	470	973	1,336	1,227	2,563	3,73	3,81	7,540
	Rural	1	4	5	4	13	17	119	134	253	823	294	617	2,10	1,63	3,730
	Total	6	10	16	31	36	72	622	604	1,226	2,159	1,521	3,180	5,83	5,44	11,270
Chota Nagpore	Urban	1	1	2	9	5	14	136	80	206	637	423	1,060	6,77	3,68	10,450
	Rural	6	9	15	20	25	45	113	139	252	827	808	1,735	3,37	1,35	4,720
	Total	7	10	17	29	30	59	249	219	458	1,464	1,231	2,695	10,14	5,03	15,170
Assam	Urban	4	2	6	7	3	10	53	44	96	574	401	975	8,73	7,00	15,730
	Rural	21	4	25	21	9	30	84	68	152	1,018	928	1,946	5,34	5,50	10,840
	Total	25	6	31	28	12	40	136	112	248	1,592	1,329	2,921	14,07	12,50	26,570

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.																	
Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
'90	'09	'94	15'10	14'12	14'04	3'28	2'57	2'95	'44	'37	'41	5'27	4'78	5'04	25'08	26'11	27'61
'76	'07	'71	15'83	13'00	14'32	2'17	1'73	1'95	'39	'38	'50	3'70	3'06	3'38	25'02	21'01	23'03
'82	'80	'81	15'59	13'48	14'46	2'67	2'09	2'39	'41	'38	'40	4'41	3'79	4'11	26'79	23'18	25'04
'19	'19	'19	20'71	17'25	19'06	4'06	3'38	3'74	'50	'34	'42	2'08	1'72	1'81	31'00	25'35	28'63
'00	'09	'08	19'32	16'14	17'71	2'59	2'06	2'21	'32	'20	'26	3'48	2'98	3'07	27'06	22'30	24'65
'11	'13	'12	19'87	16'55	18'23	3'05	2'55	2'80	'39	'25	'32	2'92	2'32	2'62	29'88	23'43	26'16
'18	'13	'16	14'90	14'51	14'71	2'76	2'83	2'84	'81	'42	'62	6'43	4'89	5'67	28'15	28'86	27'04
'11	'04	'07	12'34	12'35	12'45	1'79	2'34	2'06	'46	'48	'47	3'43	2'46	2'95	19'61	18'58	19'60
'15	'09	'12	13'76	13'63	13'70	2'33	2'66	2'49	'86	'45	'56	5'10	3'70	4'46	24'35	23'04	23'71
'95	1'43	1'17	21'02	19'47	20'23	1'61	'46	1'10	'44	'38	'41	2'87	2'89	2'98	30'36	29'64	28'71
'23	'20	'21	22'03	18'70	20'04	1'04	'58	'81	'34	'40	'41	4'02	3'47	4'10	33'50	27'53	30'52
'56	'75	'60	22'28	19'04	20'73	1'32	'53	'91	'38	'44	'41	3'90	3'22	3'58	31'98	27'14	29'08
1'65	2'90	2'12	22'27	21'80	22'22	5'07	3'59	4'51	'31	'17	'25	1'76	3'42	2'28	32'73	30'09	34'00
'74	'41	'58	16'91	11'14	14'08	'62	'35	'51	'50	'32	'41	1'07	1'44	1'25	20'11	13'88	17'12
'93	'81	'88	18'03	13'31	15'85	1'62	'89	1'23	'46	'29	'38	1'22	1'76	1'47	22'93	17'40	20'39
'55	'67	'60	10'87	12'63	11'62	1'46	1'17	1'34	'32	'17	'26	4'61	4'46	4'56	20'77	21'07	20'90
'33	'42	'37	13'71	12'00	12'83	1'46	'96	1'20	'20	'30	'30	4'08	4'02	4'32	22'54	19'94	21'21
'46	'55	'50	12'02	12'32	12'16	1'46	1'07	1'28	'31	'23	'28	4'62	4'25	4'45	21'49	20'53	21'04
'03	'05	'04	15'84	20'05	17'83	'56	'20	'41	'24	'25	'24	3'43	6'45	4'68	24'92	31'90	27'75
'45	'40	'43	20'21	15'20	17'68	'08	1'19	1'08	'17	'23	'20	3'61	3'66	3'58	27'19	21'75	24'42
'24	'26	'25	14'05	17'40	17'75	'77	'78	'78	21	'24	22	3'52	1'73	4'08	26'01	25'85	25'94
1'44	1'38	1'41	12'29	10'91	11'61	3'65	2'81	3'24	'36	'39	'37	6'36	4'80	5'59	28'12	24'13	26'15
1'82	1'53	1'68	11'95	10'00	11'00	2'34	1'67	2'02	'43	'40	'45	4'36	3'26	3'82	24'30	20'15	22'27
1'65	1'47	1'56	12'10	10'41	11'27	2'93	2'19	2'56	'40	'43	'41	5'24	3'95	4'61	26'00	21'93	24'00
1'92	2'10	2'01	15'32	13'90	14'63	2'22	1'52	1'88	'50	'40	'45	8'02	7'01	8'28	31'06	28'26	29'70
'97	1'36	1'16	20'82	14'48	17'73	1'05	1'31	1'18	'62	'82	'72	2'40	2'22	2'33	27'21	21'29	24'34
1'50	1'78	1'64	17'73	14'16	15'99	1'71	1'43	1'57	'55	'59	'57	5'80	5'43	5'68	29'38	25'19	27'34
'27	'28	'28	5'31	5'47	5'39	4'72	3'47	4'10	'47	'50	'48	3'76	3'40	3'59	23'28	21'04	22'62
'49	'59	'54	4'92	4'48	4'67	3'53	1'78	2'65	'22	'70	'46	6'58	7'25	6'92	17'86	15'91	16'87
'38	'36	'34	5'22	5'21	5'23	4'44	3'05	3'75	'41	'55	'48	3'24	3'12	3'18	21'98	20'46	21'23
1'80	1'80	1'89	17'18	19'56	18'24	1'22	'87	1'08	'48	'33	'41	6'72	5'36	6'12	34'00	31'62	32'95
'25	'27	'27	12'87	10'27	11'59	1'14	'78	'97	'38	'49	'43	2'15	2'74	2'44	17'71	15'93	16'83
'61	'62	'62	14'01	13'39	13'28	1'13	'80	'99	'40	'45	'43	3'86	3'33	3'55	22'00	19'50	20'80
1'96	2'61	2'22	18'29	16'33	17'54	9'58	7'09	8'55	'45	'28	'38	3'38	4'10	3'68	37'41	37'43	37'42
'61	'45	'53	14'64	15'19	14'99	7'52	6'44	6'99	'64	'29	'47	2'59	2'20	2'39	31'24	30'07	30'67
1'04	1'01	1'02	14'21	15'46	14'79	8'18	6'61	7'45	'58	'28	'44	2'83	2'69	2'77	33'22	31'97	32'64

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.					DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.	1. Burdwan { Urban	16,200	16,081	32,321	6'	5,386	37	28	66	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	51,646	50,359	102,005	194'	525	68	80	154	.....	.....	.....
	Total	67,846	66,440	134,326	200'	671	105	114	219	.....	.....	...
	2. Bankoora { Urban	8,095	8,009	16,794	13'	1,291	84	73	157	8	2	10
	{ Rural	7,640	7,092	15,332	28'	547	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....
	Total	16,335	15,791	32,126	41'	783	95	77	172	8	2	10
	3. Boerbhoom { Urban	4,617	4,384	9,001	5'	1,800	1	.....	1	1	2	3
	{ Rural	33,669	36,409	70,168	235'	293	39	32	71	4	16	20
	Total	38,286	40,893	79,169	240'	329	40	32	72	5	18	23
	4. Midnapore { Urban	16,110	15,381	31,491	6'2	5,079	36	13	49	1	5	6
	{ Rural	72,109	73,065	145,264	437'	332	135	60	195	7	4	11
	Total	88,309	88,446	176,755	443'2	398	171	73	244	8	9	17
PRESIDENCY.	5. Hooghly { Urban	31,791	31,790	63,500	10'	6,359	61	34	95	1	1	2
	{ Rural	19,742	21,567	41,309	48'	860	17	15	32	1	.....	1
	Total	51,533	53,356	104,899	58'	1,808	78	49	127	2	1	3
	6. Howrah { Urban	54,008	43,680	97,784	12'	8,148	313	145	458	15	13	28
	{ Rural	12,544	13,071	25,615	4'	6,403	26	27	53	.....	.....	.....
	Total	66,552	56,757	123,309	16'	7,712	339	172	511	15	13	28
	7. 24 Pargunnahs { Urban	14,348	12,915	27,263	7'09	3,845	60	53	113	3	3	6
	{ Rural	9,336	8,760	18,102	17'9	1,011	15	12	27	.....	.....	.....
	Total	23,684	21,681	45,365	24'09	1,815	75	65	140	3	3	6
	8. Nuddea { Urban	12,871	13,870	26,750	7'	3,821	14	19	33	3	1	4
	{ Rural	10,484	10,190	20,674	33'	626	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
	Total	23,355	24,060	47,414	40'	1,185	16	21	37	3	1	4
RAJSHAHY.	9. Jessore { Urban	4,639	3,513	8,152	4'78	1,705	23	18	41	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	5,771	5,806	11,577	6'	1,929	20	28	48	5	1	6
	Total	10,410	9,319	19,729	10'78	1,830	43	46	89	8	1	9
	10. Moorshedabad { Urban	2,600	2,303	4,903	'86	5,544	6	2	8	35	47	82
	{ Rural	2,212	2,439	4,651	4'1	1,134	.....	4	4	.....	3	3
	Total	4,812	4,742	9,554	4'98	1,911	6	6	12	35	50	85
	11. Dinapore { Urban	7,700	5,342	13,042	4'15	3,142	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	5,100	4,938	10,038	13'16	763	15	14	29	.....	4	4
	Total	12,800	10,280	23,080	17'31	1,833	18	20	38	.....	4	4
	12. Malda { Urban	6,460	6,399	12,859	2'	6,429	76	54	130	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	4,771	5,291	10,062	3'	3,384	33	15	48	7	1	8
	Total	11,231	11,690	22,921	5'	4,584	109	69	178	7	1	8

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

TO DISEASES.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
891	730	1,621	14	4	18	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	.....	2
575	442	1,017	107	91	198	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
1,446	1,172	2,638	121	95	216	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	1	4
50	36	86	48	30	78	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
69	71	140	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
128	107	235	56	38	94	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
89	80	169	8	1	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,183	1,104	2,287	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1,272	1,184	2,456	10	5	15	2	1	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
158	113	271	75	33	108	2	.....	2	3	3	6	3	1	4
1,531	1,252	2,786	273	246	519	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	6	9
1,692	1,365	3,057	348	279	627	3	.....	3	3	4	7	6	7	13
492	394	886	72	90	162	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	6	1	7
313	296	609	36	32	68	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
805	690	1,495	105	122	227	.....	4	4	3	.....	3	7	1	8
1,037	707	1,744	318	246	564	8	8	16	5	.....	5	11	6	17
141	100	241	44	36	80	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
1,178	807	1,985	362	282	644	14	8	22	5	.....	5	13	6	19
277	207	544	82	88	170	4	4	8	1	.....	1	1	3	4
149	152	301	35	43	78	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
420	419	845	117	131	248	6	4	10	2	.....	2	1	3	4
130	120	250	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
86	79	165	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
216	199	415	7	3	10	7	2	9	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
68	53	121	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
81	80	161	10	13	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	133	273	10	13	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
79	52	131	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
49	48	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	100	228	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
225	146	375	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	84	199	9	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
240	222	462	9	5	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
106	107	213	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
120	121	241	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	226	454	16	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISIONS.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.—(Continued.)												Cholera.		
			Injuries.—(Continued.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.					
			Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.											
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN.	1. Burdwan	Urban ...	5	4	9	9	6	15	20	16	43	960	784	1,764	2'27	1'74	2'01
		Rural ...	6	5	11	8	10	18	40	27	67	798	656	1,454	1'31	1'70	1'50
		Total ...	11	9	20	17	16	33	69	43	112	1,778	1,440	3,218	1'54	1'71	1'63
	2. Bankoora	Urban	2	1	3	43	51	94	244	193	437	0'68	0'01	0'34
		Rural	1	1	3	1	4	31	18	49	122	102	224	1'43	'82	'87
		Total	1	1	5	2	7	74	69	143	366	295	661	5'81	4'89	5'35
	3. Boerbhoom	Urban	1	1	1	1	2	37	17	54	137	101	238	'21	...	'11
		Rural ...	2	2	4	6	3	9	201	180	381	1,435	1,339	2,774	1'15	'87	1'01
		Total ...	2	3	5	7	4	11	238	197	435	1,572	1,440	3,012	1'04	'78	'90
	4. Midnapore	Urban ...	2	1	3	10	5	15	52	39	91	332	298	630	2'23	'81	1'55
		Rural ...	31	18	49	35	25	60	349	269	618	2,333	1,856	4,189	1'86	'82	1'34
		Total ...	33	19	52	45	30	75	401	308	709	2,665	2,064	4,729	1'93	'82	1'38
5. Hooghly	Urban ...	2	5	7	10	9	19	67	55	122	703	583	1,286	1'91	1'06	1'49	
	Rural ...	1	1	2	3	2	5	55	41	96	423	386	809	'86	'69	'77	
	Total ...	3	6	9	13	11	24	122	96	218	1,126	969	2,095	1'51	'91	1'21	
6. Howrah	Urban ...	10	5	15	34	19	53	46	28	74	1,763	1,168	2,931	5'78	3'31	4'68	
	Rural ...	1	1	2	9	1	10	13	8	21	253	172	425	2'07	2'06	2'06	
	Total ...	11	6	17	43	20	63	59	36	95	1,996	1,336	3,332	5'08	2'03	4'14	
7. 24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	4	2	6	10	9	19	88	74	162	520	494	1,014	4'18	4'10	4'14	
	Rural ...	1	1	2	4	1	5	36	28	64	239	236	475	1'60	1'36	1'49	
	Total ...	5	3	8	14	10	24	124	102	226	759	730	1,489	3'16	2'99	3'08	
8. Nuddes	Urban ...	3	3	6	13	4	16	117	73	190	282	218	500	1'08	1'36	1'23	
	Rural ...	5	8	13	8	9	17	31	19	50	128	111	239	'79	'19	'19	
	Total ...	8	11	19	21	13	33	148	92	240	410	329	739	'68	'87	'78	
9. Jessore	Urban ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	1	1	95	72	167	4'85	5'12	5'02	
	Rural ...	...	2	2	...	2	2	21	14	35	135	138	273	3'46	4'32	4'14
	Total ...	2	2	4	4	2	6	21	15	36	230	210	440	4'13	4'93	4'51	
10. Moorshedabad	Urban ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	2	10	134	107	241	2'30	'86	1'63
	Rural ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	50	55	105	...	1'64	'86
	Total ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	8	2	10	184	162	346	1'24	1'26	1'25	
11. Dinagpore	Urban ...	1	3	4	2	3	5	30	23	53	230	159	389	'38	1'13	'89	
	Rural ...	...	4	4	2	4	6	70	64	134	211	175	386	2'04	2'33	2'38
	Total ...	1	7	8	4	7	11	100	87	187	441	334	825	1'40	1'94	1'64	
12. Maldah	Urban ...	1	...	1	2	2	4	12	17	29	207	183	390	11'74	8'43	10'10	
	Rural ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	23	46	196	164	360	6'91	2'33	4'77	
	Total ...	2	1	3	3	3	6	35	40	75	403	347	750	9'70	5'50	7'48	

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Small pox			Fever			Bowel complaints			Injuries			All other causes			On total deaths from all causes		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
			460	4573	5015	85	24	55	55	37	46	178	90	179	6015	4890	5457
			1111	877	997	207	180	194	15	19	17	77	53	65	1545	1302	1425
			157	1700	1963	178	143	160	25	24	24	101	64	63	2617	2109	2395
02	24	59	678	444	507	572	370	464	23	12	17	494	609	559	2906	2383	2602
			903	923	913	101	104	104	9	13	26	405	234	319	11596	1326	1460
48	12	31	783	676	731	34	240	290	90	12	1	43	436	445	2240	1804	2057
21	15	33	1027	1814	1977	173	27	91	21	22	22	801	987	590	2907	2803	2644
11	43	58	818	904	1000	0	10	08	17	08	12	506	493	54	4262	369	3053
13	14	27	1300	1896	3100	10	10	18	18	03	13	601	481	541	4105	3722	3804
06	32	10	980	734	800	407	14	332	62	32	17	722	53	288	2731	1161	1856
00	0	0	124	1711	1017	378	10	10	4	94	41	487	308	405	8500	2751	3123
01	10	01	101	143	100	311	31	100	70	30	42	454	948	401	1208	77	2897
03	03	03	117	1034	100	10	283	104	91	28	29	210	172	101	2763	2201	2627
05		00	180	1377	1477	10	118	104	17	09	12	208	190	27	2077	2798	2447
03	01	00	100	100	110	100	10	10	10	20	22	232	179	20	171	208	2406
27	29	58	1010	1618	1783	587	563	570	62	43	54	85	64	70	3258	1050	2987
			114	700	910	350	277	312	71	07	30	103	61	61	1857	1316	1581
22	2	24	1000	111	1000	543	400	501	61	35	51	88	13	70	1085	1343	2605
20	21	20	1030	2067	1005	571	641	623	69	60	69	613	572	594	8624	3825	3719
			169	173	1662	374	430	300	42	11	27	385	319	153	2559	1082	2624
12	18	13	1708	1900	1902	434	604	741	50	40	52	523	470	408	3004	3167	3282
28	07	14	1010	864	934	36	07	20	93	28	59	900	525	710	2100	1570	1869
			820	775	799	09	19	14	76	89	82	295	166	241	1220	1089	1156
12	04	08	924	821	875	29	12	21	85	54	69	633	382	506	1755	1366	1558
			1405	1508	1484				86		41		28	12	2387	2789	2386
51	17	31	1403	1377	1390	173	223	108		34	17	963	241	300	2728	2772	2751
29	10	20	1431	1427	1429	96	139	116	36	21	30	201	160	182	2577	2028	2601
1846	2040	1672	3038	2257	2671	230	130	183		48	20	308	86	201	5153	4646	4915
	123	64	2215	1968	2065				45		21				2260	2255	2257
727	054	889	2660	2108	2386	124	63	94	20	21	2	106	42	104	8423	3416	3622
			2929	2770	2859				25	56	88	389	411	398	3376	3650	3366
	81	89	2254	1701	1989	176	101	130	39	81	50	1372	1296	1844	4137	3543	3846
	88	17	2656	2256	2478	70	48	60	81	68	47	781	886	805	8079	3443	3574
			1640	1672	1656	170	40	109	30	31	31	186	266	225	3204	2859	3052
100	10	79	2515	2288	2395	104	19	59	20	18	19	670	472	566	4150	3090	3607
100	06	34	2013	1950	1980	142	34	87	26	26	26	891	859	876	3606	2983	3290

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION	SELECTED AREAS (Urban and Rural)	POPULATION					DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males	Females	Total	Area in square miles	Population per square mile	Cholera			Small-pox.		
							Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
RAJSHAHYE—(Continued.)	13 Rajshahye { Urban	4 930	4 737	9 671	3	3 221	9	4	13	1	4	1
	{ Rural	10 940	11 100	21 040	35 82	618	124	1 4	258	2	1	3
	Total	15 870	15 837	31 707	38 82	817	133	1 4	271	3	5	4
	14 Rangporo { Urban	9 985	4 960	14 945	5 13	2 891	2	1	3	1	1	2
	{ Rural	4 325	3 914	8 239	19 19	431						
	Total	14 310	8 874	23 184	24 32	930	2	1	3	1	1	2
	15 Bograh { Urban	1 344	2 520	3 864	1 33	4 115	1		4			
	{ Rural	6 172	6 664	12 836	2 3	437	9	9	18			
	Total	7 516	9 184	16 700	3 33	681	10	9	22			
	16 Pubna { Urban	7 851	7 879	15 730	2	7 867	9	1	10	4	1	5
	{ Rural	9 390	9 586	18 976	10	1 927	11	4	15	1		1
	Total	17 241	17 465	34 706	12	2 917	20	5	25	5	1	6
COCH BEHAR	17 Darjeeling { Urban	2 108	1 019	3 127	1 97	1 612						
	{ Rural	6 403	4 854	11 257	62 71	179	3		6			
	Total	8 511	5 873	14 384	64 68	222			6			
	18 Julpigooroo { Urban	1 817	2 444	4 261	6	1 917	1		1	2		2
	{ Rural	21 408	2 717	24 125	104	231	1		1	2		2
	Total	23 225	4 161	27 386	110	320			2	4		4
	19 Goalparah { Urban	3 705	2 111	5 816	1 16	5 015	15	7	22	11	17	31
	{ Rural	10 681	2 16	12 847	6	5 7	8	2	10	23	13	36
	Total	14 386	4 277	18 663	7 16	1 58	23	9	32	34	30	67
	20. Dacca { Urban	37 35	31 817	69 172	37	147 259	103	87	190	3	5	8
	{ Rural	25 313	27 74	53 058	28 26	1 870	67	87	154	2		2
	Total	62 668	59 561	122 229	65 23	4 349	170	174	344	5	5	10
DACCA.	21 Furroodpore { Urban	1 737	559	2 296	36	6 100	1		1			
	{ Rural	2 942	3 305	6 247	5 24	1 192	3	3	6			
	Total	4 679	3 864	8 543	41	1 507	4	3	7			
	22 Backergunge { Urban	10,117	4 107	14,224	10 49	1 355	20	12	32			
	{ Rural	7 004	6 018	13 022	22 68	601	26	29	55	1	3	4
	Total	17,121	10,125	27 246	33 17	840	46	41	87	1	3	4
	23 Mymensing { Urban	20,787	17 230	38 017	8	4,752	80	63	143	42	37	79
	{ Rural	8 654	8,397	17,051	2	8,495	11	2	13	6	3	9
	Total	29,441	25 627	55 068	10	5,500	91	65	156	48	40	88
	24. Sylhet ... { Urban	9,314	7,532	16 846	13 18	1,278	27	14	41			
	{ Rural	10 490	11 474	21,964	4 4	5 037	9	6	15	4	5	9
	Total	20 804	19 006	39 810	17 62	2,215	36	20	56	4	5	9
25. Cachar	{ Urban	2,923	806	3,729	3 29	1,153	6	5	11	1		1
	{ Rural	2,181	2,010	4,191	5 62	756	3	7	10	8	12	20
	Total	5,104	2,816	7,920	8 91	885	9	12	21	9	12	21

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued)

TO DISEASES														
Fever			Bowel complaints			Injuries								
						Suicide			Wounds			Accidents		
Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
124	105	229	6	1	7		1	1				2		2
285	233	518	4	3	7		2	2	1		1	1		1
409	338	747	10	4	14		3	3	1		1	3		3
129	58	187	39	7	46	1		1						
41	37	78										1	1	2
170	91	261	31	7	40	1		1				1	1	2
71	47	118										1		1
107	14	121											1	1
216		216										1	1	2
106	148	254	7	2	9	1	1	2	4		4	1	1	2
90	17	107	7	17	24							1	4	5
305	7	312	4	13	17	1	1	2	1		1	2	6	7
50	11	61		5	11									
118	51	169	8	3	11				1		1	1		1
111	7	118	11	8	19				1		1	1		1
50	8	58	2	1	3								1	1
31	21	52	6	4	10							8	6	14
441	311	752	8	5	13							8	7	15
77	64	141	41	17	58							3		3
70	50	120	7	5	12								2	2
147	118	265	44	6	50							3	2	5
382	112	494	43	25	68	1		1	1	2	3	7	2	9
149	117	266	30	17	47	1		1				9	6	15
541	527	1068	76	42	118	2		2	1	2	3	16	8	24
7	7	14	4	1	5				1		1			
57	44	101	8	10	18		2	2					1	1
64	51	115	12	11	23		2	2	1		1		1	1
116	92	208	26	9	35	1	2	3	5	2	7	3		3
129	81	210	4	4	8							1		1
245	179	424	30	13	43	1	2	3	5	2	7	4		4
279	233	512	21	11	32					1	1			
346	380	726	7	6	13									
625	623	1248	28	17	45					1	1			
93	47	140	20	26	46	1		1	1		1	1	1	3
59	48	107	27	13	40	1		1	1		1		2	3
152	90	242	47	39	86	2		2	2		2	1	3	4
17	13	30	4	1	5							1		1
28	19	47	7	7	14				1	1	2			1
45	32	77	11	6	17				1	1	2	2		4

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES—(Continued)												Cholera			
		Injuries—(Continued)						From all other causes			Total deaths from all causes						
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts			Total from injuries												
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
RAJESHWAR—(Continued.)	13 Rajshahye	Urban	1	1	2	2	4	11	11	22	153	123	276	182	84	134	
	Rural	2	4	6	4	6	10	62	23	85	481	400	881	1129	1907	1168	
	Total	2	5	7	6	8	14	73	34	107	634	523	1157	894	811	853	
	14 Bungpore	Urban		1	1	1	1	2	23	16	39	195	84	279	20	20	20
	Rural				1	1	2	16	12	28	58	50	108				
COOCH BEHAR.	15 Bograh	Urban				1	1	1	1	4	87	48	135	111		69	
	Rural	2	5	7	2	6	8	23	23	46	201	216	417	139	135	137	
	Total	2	5	7	3	6	9	24	24	50	288	264	552	132	97	113	
	16 Pubna	Urban	5	2	7	11	4	15	36	30	66	263	186	449	114	12	63
	Rural	2		2	3	4	7	10	7	17	254	159	413	117	40	77	
BACCA.	17 Darjeeling	Urban						6	3	9	65	27	92				
	Rural	5		5	7		7	9	9	18	115	61	231	46	61	61	
	Total	5		5	7		7	15	12	27	230	88	320	55	61	41	
	18 Jalpiagooree	Urban				1	1	1	6	7	91	66	157	26		15	
	Rural	2	1	3	10	7	17	15	23	36	998	276	604	64		62	
RAJESHWAR.	19 Goalparah	Urban				3	3	10	11	21	160	118	278	404	293	862	
	Rural		1	1	3	3	3	14	13	27	122	80	208	298	81	194	
	Total		1	1	3	3	6	24	21	44	282	204	486	500	180	285	
	20 Dacca	Urban	2		2	11	4	15	137	96	293	681	559	1,240	272	110	200
	Rural				10	6	16	85	75	160	351	320	671	264	308	287	
RAJESHWAR.	21 Furzedpore	Urban				1	1	3	1	4	16	9	25	55		42	
	Rural		1	1	4	4	4	20	10	30	68	71	159	101	60	96	
	Total		1	1	1	4	5	23	11	34	104	80	184	84	77	61	
	22 Backergunge	Urban	2	1	3	11	5	16	24	6	30	203	124	327	250	292	267
	Rural				1		1	8	5	13	160	122	291	371	436	402	
RAJESHWAR.	23 Mymensing	Urban				1	1	155	121	286	587	456	1,043	884	307	346	
	Rural	1	5	6	1	6	6	58	65	123	439	471	900	127	33	76	
	Total	1	5	6	1	6	7	223	186	409	1,016	927	1,943	809	215	265	
	24 Sylhet	Urban				3	1	4	50	40	90	193	127	320	175	243	
	Rural	1		1	3	2	5	67	46	113	169	115	284	34	33	67	
RAJESHWAR.	Total	1		1	6	3	9	117	86	203	362	242	604	209	108	310	
	25 Onchar	Urban				1	1	1	4	5	30	23	53	200	63	294	
	Rural				2	1	3	25	23	48	73	54	127	140	54	241	
RAJESHWAR.	Total				3	1	4	26	27	53	103	77	210	240	117	335	

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES

Small-pox.			Typhoid.			Bowel complaints			Injuries			All other causes			On total deaths from all causes		
Males.	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males.	Females	Total
20		10	25 10	22 17	23 07	1 21	21	72	40	42	41	2 22	2 32	2 27	30 97	25 97	28 53
18	00	18	25 95	20 99	23 46	36	27	31	98	54	45	5 61	2 07	3 84	43 80	36 08	39 90
19	06	12	25 09	21 34	23 52	62	25	44	87	50	44	4 58	2 14	3 36	38 82	33 01	36 43
10	20	13	13 06	11 69	12 39	3 94	1 41	3 00	10	20	13	2 32	3 22	2 62	19 72	16 03	18 79
			9 47	9 35	9 42				23	25	24	3 09	3 03	3 38	13 41	12 64	13 04
07	11	08	11 96	10 65	11 13	2 74	78	1 98	14	22	17	2 74	3 14	2 89	17 80	15 03	16 73
			23 03	18 58	21 45				20		16	80	30	68	26 02	18 97	22 09
			23 80	26 71	26 26				30	90	60	3 55	3 45	3 50	31 05	32 41	31 74
			25 06	24 47	24 77				31	63	47	4 05	2 61	2 63	29 34	28 71	29 04
50	12	31	24 96	18 78	21 86	89	25	57	1 40	50	95	4 58	3 80	4 19	33 49	23 00	29 54
10		05	21 51	12 84	17 06	2 87	1 71	2 28	31	40	36	1 06	70	68	27 05	16 08	21 42
29	03	17	23 04	15 47	19 22	1 97	1 06	1 51	81	43	62	2 06	2 08	2 47	29 03	13 42	24 62
			25 14	19 11	22 80	2 84	4 76	3 48				2 84	2 85	2 84	33 39	27 87	31 56
			21 35	11 12	17 05	1 24	6	97	1 02		62	1 40	1 85	1 59	27 90	15 39	22 51
			2 44	12 16	18 41	1 64	1 35	1 62	8		48	1 76	2 03	1 47	29 27	17 61	24 49
52		31	22 15	23 73	22 76	52	40	47		40	15	26	2 45	1 11	23 71	27 00	24 99
08		04	14 54	10 20	12 41	24	16	20	40	20	35	53	96	74	15 85	11 03	13 78
14		07	15 57	11 46	13 60	28	18	23	35	30	33	49	1 10	78	16 02	18 07	15 07
3 77	7 22	5 11	20 76	28 80	23 02	11 05	6 37	9 23	80		40	2 03	4 67	3 46	43 14	50 14	45 96
8 58	5 27	6 99	26 11	20 28	23 32	2 61	2 02	2 33		1 21	58	5 22	5 27	5 24	45 52	34 88	40 42
5 79	6 22	5 97	23 01	24 49	23 61	7 51	4 15	6 06	46	62	53	3 75	4 16	4 28	41 12	42 34	43 98
08	15	11	10 21	12 31	11 18	1 23	78	1 02	29	12	21	3 06	3 01	3 36	18 21	17 56	17 91
	07	03	6 28	4 90	5 56	1 18	61	88	39	21	30	3 35	2 72	3 02	13 86	11 61	12 69
04	11	08	8 62	8 87	8 74	1 21	70	96	93	16	25	3 54	2 88	3 21	16 45	14 80	15 65
			3 91	12 52	5 96	2 23	1 78	2 13	55		42	1 67	1 78	1 70	8 95	16 10	10 65
			19 37	13 31	16 10	2 71	3 02	2 88		1 21	64	6 79	3 02	4 80	29 01	21 48	25 45
			13 53	13 19	13 38	3 53	2 84	2 67	21	1 03	58	4 86	2 84	3 05	21 99	20 67	21 41
			11 46	22 40	14 62	2 5	2 10	2 46	1 08	1 21	1 12	2 37	1 46	2 10	20 00	30 19	22 98
14	45	29	18 41	12 18	15 33	57	60	58	14		07	1 14	75	95	24 12	18 85	21 31
05	27	14	14 30	16 08	14 09	1 75	1 20	1 53	70	46	60	1 80	1 03	1 54	21 72	22 87	23 17
3 02	2 14	2 07	23 42	13 52	13 46	1 01	63	84		05	02	7 03	7 02	7 52	28 23	26 46	27 43
69	35	52	29 98	46 77	43 31	80	71	76	11	59	35	6 70	7 79	7 23	49 57	56 49	53 96
1 63	1 56	1 59	21 22	24 36	22 68	95	66	81	08	43	12	7 67	7 27	7 43	34 50	36 25	35 32
			9 98	6 24	8 31	2 14	3 45	2 73	32	13	23	5 86	6 50	5 87	20 72	18 19	19 58
37	43	40	5 51	3 74	4 60	2 52	1 13	1 80	28	17	22	6 26	4 00	5 09	15 80	10 02	12 51
19	26	23	7 59	4 73	6 30	2 34	2 05	2 20	29	15	23	5 84	4 99	5 43	18 09	13 25	15 73
24		26	5 31	16 12	4 04	1 86	1 24	1 34	34		28	34	4 96	1 34	10 26	28 53	14 21
8 75	5 97	4 83	13 13	9 45	11 34	3 28	3 48	3 38	93	49	72	11 73	18 90	15 21	34 25	41 79	37 91
1 76	4 26	2 06	8 90	11 86	9 78	2 17	2 84	2 41	59	35	50	5 14	14 91	8 64	20 87	37 99	26 98

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION	SELECTED AREAS (Urban and Rural)	POPULATION					DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males	Females	Total	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile	Cholera			Small-pox.		
							Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
CHITTAGONG.	26. Chittagong											
	Urban	14,409	10,761	25,280	9.75	2,590	46	28	74			
	Rural	13,707	16,411	30,118	62	485	18	5	23			
	Total	28,206	27,172	55,378	71.75	771	64	33	97			
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts											
	Urban											
	Rural	3,074	1,081	5,057	22.44	225	7	5	12			
	Total	3,074	1,081	5,057	22.44	225	7	5	12			
	28. Noakhally											
	Urban	5,777	4,286	10,063	3	3,354	12	10	22	1	1	2
	Rural	5,490	5,039	10,528	24	438	14	13	27			
	Total	11,267	9,324	20,591	27	762	26	23	49	1	1	2
	29. Tipperah											
	Urban	7,009	4,940	12,948	4.63	2,796	75	48	123			
	Rural	6,228	6,036	12,264			10	11	21	13	12	25
	Total	14,227	10,985	25,212	4.63	2,796	85	59	144	13	12	25
PAVNA.	30. Patna											
	Urban	21,133	21,916	43,049	2.84	38,900	139	148	287	22	28	50
	Rural	15,593	16,825	32,418	26.07	1,215	101	69	170	41	28	69
	Total	36,726	38,741	75,467	29.01	4,263	240	217	457	63	56	119
	31. Gya											
	Urban	39,206	40,253	79,459	13.27	5,987	158	182	340	73	70	143
	Rural	152,252	153,927	306,179	5.96	5,96	394	361	755	72	48	120
	Total	191,458	194,180	385,638	5.96	731	552	543	1,095	145	118	263
	32. Shahabad											
	Urban	6,700	7,075	13,775	8	1,721	63	48	111	12	13	25
	Rural	9,514	5,093	14,607	25.75	564	42	64	106	37	24	61
	Total	16,214	12,168	28,382	33.75	579	105	112	217	49	37	86
	33. Tirhoot											
	Urban	45,332	40,341	85,673	14	6,119	104	138	242	11	17	28
	Rural	25,910	17,970	43,880	13.12	3,345	104	71	175	86	62	148
	Total	71,242	58,311	129,553	27.12	4,777	208	209	417	97	79	176
	34. Sarun											
	Urban	23,408	23,078	46,486	11	5,216	184	146	330	116	98	214
	Rural	19,651	20,516	40,167	45.5	882	67	57	124	172	169	341
	Total	43,059	43,594	86,653	56.5	1,728	251	203	454	288	267	555
BAGLPORE.	35. Chumprun											
	Urban	16,015	11,989	27,974	10.91	2,504	8	8	16	24	16	40
	Rural	2,183	2,245	4,428	2.58	1,729	61	69	130	5	1	6
	Total	18,198	14,234	32,432	13.47	2,405	69	77	146	29	17	46
	36. Monghyr											
	Urban	13,670	13,604	27,274	1.66	15,827	10	9	19	15	8	23
	Rural	9,965	10,460	20,425	22.75	904	26	18	44	24	24	48
	Total	23,635	24,064	47,699	24.41	1,919	36	27	63	39	32	71
	37. Bhagalpore											
	Urban	15,323	14,915	30,238	2.93	10,339	36	26	62	46	36	82
	Rural	6,635	3,953	10,588	13.84	699	1	3	4	2	5	7
	Total	21,958	18,868	40,826	16.77	2,339	37	29	66	48	41	89
	38. Purneah											
	Urban	2,677	6,380	9,057	20	802	73	71	144	7	7	14
	Rural	10,167	9,277	19,444	147	124	6	3	9	4	6	10
	Total	12,844	15,657	28,501	167	214	79	74	153	11	13	24
BAGLPORE.	39. Gourah Parganahs											
	Urban	9,263	9,781	19,044	49	389	1	1	2	23	26	49
	Rural	11,323	11,134	22,457	115.5	197	17	14	31	4	1	5
	Total	20,586	20,915	41,501	165.5	266	18	15	33	27	27	54

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

TO DISEASES.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
257	236	493	5	2	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	4
330	228	558	23	20	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
567	464	1,031	27	28	55	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	6	8
.....
20	18	44	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
26	18	44	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
100	97	197	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
182	123	305	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
242	220	502	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
91	80	171	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
59	79	138	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
150	150	300	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	2
255	270	525	141	135	276	1	1	2	11	9	20	4	4	8
265	280	545	70	46	116	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	2	2	4
520	550	1,070	211	181	392	1	4	5	13	9	22	6	6	12
788	683	1,471	160	88	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	13
1,109	864	1,973	85	53	138	1	9	10	2	1	3	19	16	35
1,897	1,547	3,444	245	141	386	1	9	10	2	1	3	29	19	48
101	99	200	29	19	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
153	138	291	16	15	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
254	237	491	45	34	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
521	400	921	122	74	196	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	7	13
441	365	806	177	135	312	2	1	3	2	3	5	12	19	31
962	766	1,727	299	209	508	2	1	3	4	5	9	18	19	37
282	254	536	115	95	210	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	8	11
705	491	1,196	173	110	283	.....	8	8	4	7	11	9	6	15
987	745	1,732	288	205	493	1	11	12	6	10	16	12	14	26
198	141	339	55	45	100	1	.....	1	4	5	9	1	1	2
19	23	42	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	164	381	63	48	111	1	.....	1	4	5	9	1	1	2
207	209	416	67	54	121	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	4	2	6
199	153	352	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	1	2	3
406	362	768	84	75	159	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	4	4	8
44	22	66	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	1	2	3
110	88	198	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
154	110	264	16	5	21	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11	3	3	6
215	145	360	3	2	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	163	461	11	16	27	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	9	5	14
473	311	784	14	18	32	1	.....	1	4	5	9	9	5	14
337	241	578	24	8	32	.....	1	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1
102	104	206	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
439	345	784	30	16	46	.....	1	1	8	2	10	2	5	7

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.												Cholera.		
		Injuries.—(Contd.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.					
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.											
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CHITTAGONG.	26. Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	6	56	66	122	367	333	702	3'17	2'60	2'92
	{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	3	3	6	56	66	122	367	333	702	3'17	2'60	2'92
	{ Rural	1	...	...	1	4	5	9	16	25	360	279	639	1'31	2'04	1'76
	Total	1	...	...	4	7	11	65	82	147	727	614	1,341	2'26	1'21	1'75
	27. Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rural	3	...	3	4	...	4	2	...	2	41	26	67	2'27	2'52	2'37	
Total	3	...	3	4	...	4	2	...	2	41	26	67	2'27	2'52	2'37	
PATNA.	28. Noakholly ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	21	35	56	142	137	280	2'47	2'33	3'18
	{ Urban ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	21	35	56	142	137	280	2'47	2'33	3'18
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	26	20	46	226	158	384	2'55	2'57	2'56
	Total ... ..	...	1	1	...	4	4	47	55	102	368	305	673	2'30	2'47	2'37
	29. Tipperah ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4	20	28	48	193	156	349	9'37	9'89	9'49
{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4	20	28	48	193	156	349	9'37	9'89	9'49	
{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	66	60	126	148	178	326	1'80	1'82	1'71	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	4	1	5	86	87	173	341	334	675	5'97	5'37	5'71	
BHAUGPORE.	30. Patna	2	3	5	18	17	35	184	161	345	759	759	1,518	6'57	6'75	6'66
	{ Urban	2	3	5	18	17	35	184	161	345	759	759	1,518	6'57	6'75	6'66
	{ Rural	1	4	5	5	9	14	105	85	190	587	517	1,104	6'47	4'10	5'24
	Total	3	7	10	23	26	49	289	246	535	1,346	1,276	2,622	6'58	5'40	6'05
	31. Gya	2	1	3	12	4	16	817	193	1,010	1,508	1,220	2,728	4'02	3'52	4'27
{ Urban	2	1	3	12	4	16	817	193	1,010	1,508	1,220	2,728	4'02	3'52	4'27	
{ Rural	31	12	43	53	38	91	125	88	213	1,388	1,452	3,200	2'58	2'35	2'47	
Total	33	13	46	65	42	107	442	281	723	3,346	2,672	6,018	2'88	2'80	2'84	
BHAUGPORE.	32. Shahabad	2	...	2	2	3	5	17	11	28	224	108	332	9'40	6'78	8'05
	{ Urban	2	...	2	2	3	5	17	11	28	224	108	332	9'40	6'78	8'05
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19	263	245	508	4'41	12'71	7'28
	Total	2	...	2	2	3	5	32	15	47	487	453	940	6'47	9'25	7'66
	33. Tirhoot	3	10	13	11	19	30	295	229	524	1,124	877	2,001	3'61	3'43	3'52
{ Urban	3	10	13	11	19	30	295	229	524	1,124	877	2,001	3'61	3'43	3'52	
{ Rural	6	11	17	23	27	49	382	275	657	1,212	985	2,147	4'01	3'94	3'98	
Total	9	21	30	33	46	79	677	504	1,181	2,336	1,812	4,148	3'76	3'58	3'68	
BHAUGPORE.	34. Sarun	8	3	11	14	17	31	240	177	417	951	787	1,738	6'47	5'03	5'75
	{ Urban	8	3	11	14	17	31	240	177	417	951	787	1,738	6'47	5'03	5'75
	{ Rural	6	4	10	19	25	44	329	238	567	1,455	1,090	2,545	2'90	2'77	2'83
	Total	14	7	21	33	42	75	569	415	984	2,406	1,877	4,283	5'01	4'10	4'55
	35. Chumpan ... ..	...	2	2	6	8	14	41	27	68	533	247	780	...	...	...
{ Urban ... ..	...	2	2	6	8	14	41	27	68	533	247	780	...	...	...
{ Rural ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	26	14	40	117	112	229	27'94	30'73	29'35	
Total ... ..	...	4	4	6	10	16	67	41	108	650	359	1,009	3'79	5'42	4'50	
BHAUGPORE.	36. Monghyr	1	2	3	11	6	17	92	84	176	402	370	772	7'8	7'6	7'2
	{ Urban	1	2	3	11	6	17	92	84	176	402	370	772	7'8	7'6	7'2
	{ Rural ... ..	...	3	3	8	8	11	35	38	73	304	272	576	2'60	1'73	2'15
	Total	1	5	6	19	14	28	127	122	249	706	642	1,348	1'59	1'73	1'74
	37. Bhagulpore	1	1	2	6	9	15	241	221	462	381	385	716	2'15	1'75	1'95
{ Urban	1	1	2	6	9	15	241	221	462	381	385	716	2'15	1'75	1'95	
{ Rural	1	...	1	4	1	5	15	5	20	137	103	240	1'7	1'7	1'2	
Total	2	1	3	10	10	20	256	226	482	518	488	956	1'92	1'95	1'59	
BHAUGPORE.	38. Purneah	1	...	1	2	...	2	14	7	21	318	235	543	7'44	11'22	8'90
	{ Urban	1	...	1	2	...	2	14	7	21	318	235	543	7'44	11'22	8'90
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	13	10	23	13	13	30	306	217	523	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	1	15	10	25	25	25	51	619	452	1,071	...	...	...
	39. Sonthal Pargunnahs ...	2	1	3	5	8	13	60	41	101	370	330	700	1'6	1'6	1'6
{ Urban	2	1	3	5	8	13	60	41	101	370	330	700	1'6	1'6	1'6	
{ Rural	1	4	5	3	10	13	37	15	52	297	158	455	1'32	1'26	1'28	
Total	3	5	8	8	18	26	97	56	153	667	488	1,153	...	...	...

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	1742	2192	1951	34	18	27	20	27	23	386	613	489	2631	5113	3779
.....	.....	.....	2261	1389	1786	160	158	159	07	24	16	05	07	83	2627	1700	2121
.....	.....	.....	2010	1707	1861	05	108	09	14	25	19	230	301	285	2877	2259	2421
.....
.....	.....	.....	845	908	870	03	151	08	130	.....	79	05	.....	39	1332	1312	1324
.....	.....	.....	845	908	870	05	151	08	130	.....	79	05	.....	39	1332	1312	1324
17	27	10	1731	2263	1957	138	46	00	.....	46	19	363	816	550	2458	3829	3871
.....	.....	.....	3315	2441	2897	72	...	37	.....	39	18	473	398	438	4116	3136	3647
08	10	00	2502	2309	2437	108	21	07	.....	42	19	417	589	405	3208	3271	3268
.....	.....	...	1137	1616	1320	37	.....	23	50	.....	30	250	565	370	2412	3152	2696
208	108	203	947	1308	1125	.....	99	48	.....	16	08	1059	1143	1100	2376	2948	2658
01	108	09	1051	1447	1225	21	54	35	28	09	19	604	881	725	2396	3040	2677
104	127	116	1206	1231	1219	606	615	641	85	77	81	870	734	801	3591	3463	3526
282	166	212	1699	1661	1681	448	273	357	32	53	43	673	505	588	3764	3072	3406
171	144	157	1415	1419	1417	574	465	519	62	67	64	786	631	708	3664	3263	3474
186	173	179	2009	1696	1851	408	218	312	30	09	20	808	479	641	3846	3030	3453
47	31	39	723	563	645	55	34	45	34	21	20	82	57	69	1207	946	1076
75	00	03	990	739	804	127	72	100	33	21	27	230	140	187	1147	1380	1562
179	183	181	1507	1309	1452	432	268	348	29	42	36	253	155	203	3343	2727	3026
388	476	419	1608	2741	2000	168	298	213	.....	.....	.....	167	79	130	2764	4867	3492
302	305	303	1566	1957	1753	277	280	278	12	24	18	197	123	105	3003	3617	3260
24	42	32	1149	991	1075	269	184	228	24	47	35	650	567	611	2470	2178	2325
331	344	337	1701	2030	1836	682	750	710	84	150	111	1473	1529	1406	4676	5200	4699
186	135	135	1350	1311	1332	419	358	392	46	78	60	950	864	911	3278	3106	3201
408	338	372	992	870	934	404	327	305	49	58	54	844	610	726	3347	2715	3028
875	823	843	3587	2393	2977	880	530	704	96	121	100	1674	1160	1411	7404	5012	6356
599	539	568	2053	1505	1775	509	414	505	68	64	70	1183	834	1008	5006	3792	4390
140	150	150	1236	1179	1211	843	376	357	87	60	50	256	225	243	2073	2065	2069
137	44	90	870	1024	943	366	133	243	.....	89	45	1191	623	903	5859	4988	5171
148	133	141	1192	1154	1175	344	337	342	32	70	49	368	288	326	2467	2527	2493
118	58	87	1633	1536	1583	528	396	480	86	44	64	726	617	669	3172	2719	2958
240	325	283	1996	1462	1723	170	200	186	30	76	53	351	363	357	3056	2600	2819
172	174	173	1793	1804	1844	371	311	340	81	57	69	561	506	533	3118	2667	2888
300	357	328	2868	1468	2118	71	26	40	39	60	40	1571	1491	1532	2484	2261	2374
25	120	74	1976	2283	2102	87	25	68	71	25	53	269	129	212	2461	2673	2548
222	310	267	738	589	697	76	28	55	47	53	50	1224	1210	1218	2473	2346	2416
73	109	87	2221	2319	2260	31	31	31	20	.....	12	144	109	130	3234	5683	3412
29	23	70	2537	1701	2132	108	167	136	127	104	116	118	167	151	3009	2365	2648
65	94	78	2383	1948	2189	70	112	89	75	62	69	131	156	142	3119	2832	2991
243	285	254	2704	2463	2583	253	81	165	52	80	41	631	419	523	3893	6271	3578
25	06	23	1796	929	1365	53	71	62	26	89	57	240	160	200	2305	1385	1946
130	136	129	2313	1645	1923	144	76	110	28	62	50	419	281	350	3033	2266	2647

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	POPULATION.					DEATHS ACCORDING					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ORISSA.	40. Cuttack { Urban	38,202	38,051	72,313	28'55	2,532	109	125	234	14	18	30
	{ Rural	7,159	7,675	14,834	17'53	846	3	5	8	6	8	14
	Total	45,361	45,726	87,147	46'09	1,891	112	130	242	20	24	44
	41. Poores... .. { Urban	12,077	10,618	22,695	2'87	7,005	40	50	85	.....	..	.....
	{ Rural	5,246	5,081	10,327	23'07	447	6	1	7	1	3	4
	Total	17,323	15,699	33,024	25'94	1,273	55	57	92	1	3	4
	42. Balasore { Urban	9,029	9,234	18,263	6'6	2,809	56	52	108	2	..	2
	{ Rural	5,674	5,716	11,390	27'1	420	29	15	44	2	..	2
	Total	14,703	14,950	29,653	33'6	882	85	67	152	4	..	4
	43. Hasareebagh { Urban	6,312	4,738	11,050	2'3	4,804	4	2	6	6	4	10
	{ Rural	3,887	3,500	7,466	33'1	225	..	..	..	3	1	4
	Total	10,199	8,307	18,506	35'4	522	4	2	6	9	5	14
	44. Lohardugga { Urban	6,860	5,226	12,086	3'6	3,857	60	23	83	21	21	42
	{ Rural	9,352	9,538	18,890	80'5	235	23	40	77	11	12	23
	Total	16,212	14,814	31,026	84'1	368	83	72	160	32	33	65
	45. Singhbhoom { Urban	2,534	2,289	4,823	1'	4,823	5	..	5	..	1	1
	{ Rural	11,537	11,848	23,385	231'	101	14	16	30	..	..	..
	Total	14,071	14,137	28,208	232'	120	19	16	35	..	..	1
	46. Manbhoom { Urban	3,026	2,070	5,096	5'	1,809	59	30	88	3	1	4
	{ Rural	27,563	25,007	52,570	260'13	204	4	4	8	.....	1	1
	Total	30,589	27,077	57,666	265'13	224	63	34	96	3	2	5
	47. Kamroop { Urban	7,119	4,373	11,492	2	5,746	115	65	180	11	13	24
	{ Rural	12,441	11,028	23,469	30	782	120	121	241	14	9	23
	Total	19,560	15,401	34,961	32'	1,092	235	186	421	25	22	47
	48. Durrung { Urban	1,400	883	2,282	1'	2,282	8	4	12	4	4	8
	{ Rural	3,820	3,153	6,973	53'	129	16	15	31	1'	4	5
	Total	5,220	4,036	9,256	54	129	24	19	43	5	8	13
	49. Nowgong { Urban	1,511	1,191	2,702	1'22	2,214	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	2,807	2,627	5,434	7'39	735	.....	.....	.....	1	..	1
	Total	4,318	3,818	8,136	8'61	944	2	.....	2	1	..	1
	50. Soomangor { Urban	2,538	2,363	5,200	6'9	753	.....	.....	.....	6	6	11
	{ Rural	1,429	1,500	2,929	490'4	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5
	Total	3,967	3,863	8,130	497'3	16	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
	51. Lushimpore... .. { Urban	2,474	1,904	4,378	5'8	84	9	6	15	9	6	15
	{ Rural	10,403	10,103	20,506	548'7	37	34	33	66	.....	.....	.....
	Total	12,877	12,007	24,884	554'9	45	43	39	81	9	6	15
	52. Khairi and Jyeshth Hills... .. { Urban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Rural	2,000	2,448	4,508	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,000	2,448	4,508	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Continued.)

TO DISEASES.

Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.								
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
180	179	359	190	131	321	3	3	6	4	2	6	7	13	20
35	83	68	21	3	24	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
215	212	427	211	134	345	3	4	7	4	2	6	7	14	21
66	72	138	38	23	61	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
35	28	61	8	2	10	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	98	199	46	25	71	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
50	55	114	43	40	83	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
19	23	42	35	28	63	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
78	78	156	78	68	146	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
147	138	285	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
85	75	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
232	211	443	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
104	101	205	13	5	18	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	1	5
187	191	378	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	3	3
291	295	586	24	9	33	1	.....	1	6	2	8	4	4	8
37	28	65	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
92	65	157	42	31	73	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	.....	2	2
129	93	222	49	34	83	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16	.....	2	2
34	24	58	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	190	500	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
344	214	558	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
92	85	177	67	33	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	167	342	118	100	224	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
267	242	509	185	179	364	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
9	9	18	30	9	39	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	41	86	19	13	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	50	104	49	22	71	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	11	18	8	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	62	118	15	14	29	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
63	73	136	23	26	49	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
29	23	52	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
18	20	38	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	43	85	20	31	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
67	47	114	26	12	38	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
71	42	113	40	27	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
138	119	257	75	39	114	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	4
.....
117	116	233	40	38	78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
117	116	233	40	38	78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Diseases, and the Ratios of Mortality

DIVISION.	SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)	DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES.												Cholera.					
		Injuries.—(Contd.)						From all other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.								
		Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.			Total from injuries.														
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
CENTRAL.	40. Outtaok	4	2	6	18	20	38	379	345	724	890	816	1,706	3'00	3'46	3'23			
	{ Urban ... ..	...	2	2	...	4	4	51	65	116	116	118	234	41	85	63		
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL.	Total	4	4	8	18	24	42	430	410	840	1,006	934	1,940	2'57	2'87	2'77			
	41. Pooroo... ..	...	2	2	2	3	5	42	36	78	197	170	367	4'05	3'39	3'74		
	{ Urban	1	...	1	1	3	4	22	18	40	73	53	126	1'14	1'19	1'07			
CENTRAL.	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	2	3	3	6	9	64	54	111	270	223	493	3'17	2'35	2'78			
	42. Balasore	1	2	3	7	5	12	82	80	171	249	241	490	6'20	5'03	5'61			
CENTRAL.	{ Urban ... ..	...	2	2	3	6	9	46	51	97	134	123	257	5'11	2'62	3'86		
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	4	5	10	11	21	128	140	268	383	364	747	5'78	4'48	5'12			
CENTRAL.	43. Hazareebagh	1	...	1	3	...	3	23	9	32	184	154	338	6'3	4'2	5'4			
	{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	12	94	83	177	...	...	...
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL.	Total	1	...	1	3	1	4	29	15	44	278	237	515	3'9	2'4	3'2			
	44. Lohardugga ... ..	...	1	1	6	2	8	67	54	121	271	209	480	8'74	4'40	6'36		
	{ Urban ... ..	...	2	2	5	7	12	63	81	144	305	344	649	2'09	5'11	4'06		
CENTRAL.	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	3	3	11	9	20	130	135	265	596	553	1,149	5'42	4'55	5'15		
	45. Singhbhum ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	7	53	33	91	1'97	...	1'03
CENTRAL.	{ Urban	4	2	6	11	10	21	25	25	50	184	147	331	1'21	1'35	1'28			
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	2	6	11	13	24	29	28	57	237	186	423	1'35	1'13	1'24			
CENTRAL.	46. Manbhum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14	46	129	71	200	10'16	11'23	15'44
	{ Urban	2	5	7	4	7	11	19	27	46	344	234	578	14	15	15			
	{ Rural	2	5	7	4	7	11	51	41	92	473	305	778	2'02	1'19	1'62			
CENTRAL.	Total	2	5	7	4	7	11	51	41	92	473	305	778	2'02	1'19	1'62			
	47. Kamroop	2	1	3	2	1	3	19	20	39	306	217	523	16'15	14'86	15'66			
	{ Urban	7	3	10	12	4	16	28	29	57	467	426	893	9'64	10'97	10'26			
CENTRAL.	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	4	13	14	5	19	47	49	96	773	643	1,416	12'01	12'07	12'04			
	48. Durrung	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	53	28	81	5'71	4'53	5'25			
CENTRAL.	{ Urban ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	22	12	34	103	86	189	4'81	4'75	4'78		
	{ Rural	1	1	2	1	2	3	23	13	36	156	114	270	5'06	4'70	4'91			
	Total	1	1	2	1	2	3	23	13	36	156	114	270	5'06	4'70	4'91			
CENTRAL.	49. Nowgong ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	8	4	12	25	28	53	1'33	...	74		
	{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	1	75	78	153	...	...	...
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL.	Total ... ..	...	1	1	2	3	5	9	4	13	100	106	206	46	...	34		
	50. Sechemugor ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	11	27	68	49	117	...	...	...
	{ Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	22	26	48	...	...	...
CENTRAL.	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	13	30	90	75	165	...	...	...
	51. Luckimpore	1	...	1	3	...	3	8	8	16	132	79	201	8'53	3'15	3'43			
CENTRAL.	{ Urban	3	...	3	5	2	7	21	14	35	180	147	327	8'24	3'16	3'20			
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	...	4	8	2	10	29	22	51	302	226	528	3'33	3'16	3'24			
CENTRAL.	52. Khari and Jynteah Hills... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Urban	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	11	22	171	159	330	46	31	38			
	{ Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL.	Total	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	11	22	171	159	330	46	31	38			

in Selected Areas—Town and Rural—during the year 1873.—(Concluded.)

RATIOS OF DEATHS ON 1,000 OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries.			All other causes.			On total deaths from all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
'38	'44	'41	4'90	4'96	4'90	5'23	3'63	4'43	'40	'55	'52	10'45	9'56	10'01	24'54	22'63	23'57
'83	1'04	'94	4'88	4'29	4'58	2'03	'59	1'61	.....	'52	'26	7'12	8'46	7'81	16'20	15'37	15'77
'56	'54	'50	4'95	4'81	4'89	4'85	3'06	3'05	'41	'54	'48	9'90	9'37	9'63	23'16	21'36	22'26
.....	.....	.....	5'46	6'78	6'08	3'14	2'16	2'08	'16	'28	'22	3'47	3'39	3'43	32'63	32'02	32'34
'19	'59	'38	6'66	5'11	5'90	1'52	'39	'96	'19	'59	'38	4'19	3'54	3'87	27'82	20'90	24'38
'05	'10	'12	5'82	6'24	6'02	2'65	1'59	2'18	'17	'38	'27	3'69	3'43	3'57	31'16	28'40	29'84
'22	.....	'10	6'51	5'95	6'24	4'76	4'33	4'54	'77	'54	'65	9'09	9'63	9'38	27'60	26'09	26'83
'35	.....	'17	3'34	4'02	3'68	6'16	4'89	5'53	'52	1'04	'79	8'10	8'92	8'51	23'61	21'51	22'56
'27	.....	'13	5'30	5'21	5'26	5'30	4'54	4'92	'08	'73	'70	8'70	9'36	9'03	26'04	24'34	25'19
'95	'64	'90	23'28	23'70	23'61	'15	'63	'36	'47	.....	'27	3'64	1'89	2'89	20'15	32'50	30'58
'77	'28	'51	21'87	21'01	21'45	.....	.....	.....	.....	'28	'13	1'54	1'08	1'00	24'18	23'25	23'73
'88	'60	'75	22'74	25'40	23'93	'09	'36	'21	'20	12	'21	2'84	1'80	2'37	27'25	28'53	27'82
3'06	4'01	3'47	15'16	19'00	17'20	1'89	'95	1'48	'87	'38	'66	9'76	10'33	10'01	39'50	39'09	39'71
1'17	1'25	1'21	19'99	19'03	19'05	1'17	'41	'78	'53	'73	'63	6'78	8'44	7'60	32'61	35'87	34'26
1'97	2'22	2'09	17'94	19'91	18'88	1'48	'80	1'06	'67	'60	'64	8'01	9'11	8'54	35'52	37'32	36'38
.....	'41	'20	14'60	12'23	13'47	2'76	1'31	2'07	.....	1'31	'62	1'57	1'31	1'45	20'61	16'80	18'66
.....	.....	.....	7'97	5'48	6'71	3'64	2'61	3'12	'05	'84	'89	2'16	2'11	2'13	15'94	12'40	14'15
.....	'47	'03	9'16	6'57	7'87	3'48	2'40	2'94	'78	'91	'85	2'06	1'08	2'02	16'84	13'08	14'96
'99	'37	'70	11'23	8'89	10'18	'66	'75	'70	.....	.....	.....	10'57	5'24	8'07	42'63	26'58	35'11
.....	'03	'01	11'24	7'39	9'38	'26	'19	'22	'14	'27	'21	'08	1'05	'82	12'48	9'10	10'85
'09	'07	'08	11'24	7'64	9'46	'20	'24	'27	'13	'24	'18	1'66	1'44	1'56	15'46	10'75	13'19
1'54	2'87	2'08	12'02	19'43	15'40	9'41	7'54	8'70	'28	'22	'26	2'66	4'57	3'39	42'98	49'62	45'50
1'12	'81	'98	14'06	14'23	14'14	9'48	9'01	9'54	'06	'36	'68	2'25	2'62	2'42	37'53	38'62	38'05
1'27	1'42	1'34	13'65	15'71	14'55	9'45	9'02	9'28	'71	'32	'54	2'40	3'18	2'74	39'49	41'75	40'50
2'85	4'53	3'50	6'42	10'20	7'89	21'42	10'20	17'09	'71	1'43	'87	'71	1'13	'87	37'85	31'74	35'40
'60	1'26	'77	13'55	13'00	13'28	5'72	4'12	4'94	.....	'31	'15	6'62	3'80	5'25	31'02	27'27	29'19
'06	1'98	1'48	11'44	12'39	11'87	10'37	5'45	8'10	'21	'49	'34	4'87	3'22	4'11	33'07	28'25	30'83
.....	.....	.....	4'63	9'23	6'66	5'29	10'07	7'40	.....	'63	'36	5'29	3'35	4'44	16'54	23'50	19'61
'55	.....	'18	19'05	23'60	21'71	5'34	5'32	5'33	'71	'76	'73	'35	.....	'18	26'71	29'69	28'15
'23	.....	'12	14'59	19'12	16'71	5'32	6'80	6'02	'46	'79	'61	2'08	1'04	1'59	23'15	27'76	25'31
2'11	2'11	2'11	10'21	9'74	10'06	5'63	4'23	5'00	'35	.....	'19	5'63	4'65	5'19	23'96	20'74	22'50
2'68	'66	1'67	8'73	13'33	11'04	2'68	2'00	2'34	.....	.....	.....	'67	1'33	1'00	14'77	17'33	16'05
2'31	1'62	1'95	9'70	11'67	10'67	4'62	3'53	4'02	'23	.....	'12	3'93	3'53	3'66	20'79	20'37	20'14
3'68	3'15	3'42	27'06	24'63	26'03	10'50	6'30	8'67	1'21	.....	'68	3'23	4'20	3'65	49'31	41'49	45'91
.....	.....	.....	6'78	7'12	6'95	4'69	2'67	3'09	'47	'19	'34	2'07	1'38	1'70	17'20	14'55	15'90
'59	'49	'60	10'66	9'91	10'30	5'79	3'24	4'57	'61	'16	'40	2'24	1'83	2'04	23'34	18'92	21'16
.....
.....	.....	.....	56'83	47'43	51'75	19'42	14'73	16'88	'96	.....	'44	5'34	4'60	4'88	83'05	67'53	74'63
.....	.....	.....	56'83	47'43	51'75	19'42	14'73	16'88	'96	.....	'44	5'34	4'60	4'88	83'05	67'53	74'63

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Class, Age, Sex, and Season, Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.																
		POPULATION.					DEATHS.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					Infantile.	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Under one year.	Under six years.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA.	Urban ...	11,953	760,555	324,407	4,101	10,533	263	20,184	8,205	88	400	22'00	26'53	25'29	21'45	46'43	4,017	9,015
	Rural ...	780	1,021,552	3,10,120	314	73,794	29	22,030	7,641	55	2,504	37'30	21'56	24'03	175'15	33'95	4,821	11,093
	Total ...	12,733	17,82,107	6,34,527	4,415	84,347	292	42,214	15,846	143	2,996	22'93	23'68	24'97	32'38	55'51	8,838	20,108
DIVISIONAL ABSTRACTS.																		
BURDWAN	Urban ...	3,133	1,07,164	45,495	...	800	28	5,802	1,311	...	45	8'93	23'42	23'81	...	56'25	836	1,071
	Rural ...	47	321,705	53,038	...	24,903	...	7,520	1,192	...	1,134	...	23'40	22'47	...	25'53	994	2,433
	Total ...	3,180	5,18,869	98,533	...	25,703	28	13,321	2,503	...	1,179	8'80	23'69	25'40	...	45'86	1,330	3,504
PRESIDENCY	Urban ...	785	46,701	14,597	...	82	20	1,382	270	...	...	25'47	20'50	19'11	...	...	235	465
	Rural ...	3	22,787	27,549	...	14	...	457	530	...	...	...	20'05	19'23	...	...	150	306
	Total ...	788	69,488	42,146	...	96	20	1,839	800	...	...	25'38	20'66	19'29	...	...	385	771
RAJSHAHY	Urban ...	240	37,408	30,041	7	160	4	777	1,038	...	...	16'06	20'73	26'58	...	...	211	484
	Rural ...	...	19,334	57,782	...	344	...	590	1,720	...	...	...	30'51	29'76	...	...	324	830
	Total ...	240	56,802	90,823	7	513	4	1,367	2,758	...	...	16'66	24'06	28'48	...	...	535	1,314
COOCH BEHAR	Urban ...	2,234	8,353	5,738	387	787	1	264	211	12	39	41	31'60	36'77	31'00	49'55	64	130
	Rural ...	28	38,861	23,793	...	1,885	1	606	387	...	22	35'71	17'90	10'26	...	11'67	103	213
	Total ...	2,262	47,234	29,531	387	2,672	2	960	598	12	61	38	30'32	20'24	31'00	22'82	167	343
DACCA	Urban ...	728	60,433	66,182	4	181	20	820	1,138	...	28	27'47	13'56	17'19	...	154'60	258	523
	Rural ...	18	48,814	44,817	...	240	2	1,491	1,349	...	18	111'11	30'55	30'10	...	75'00	540	1,136
	Total ...	746	109,247	110,999	4	421	22	2,311	2,487	...	46	29'49	21'15	29'45	...	109'26	807	1,659
CHITTAGONG	Urban ...	894	13,151	30,664	3,559	3	35	270	959	76	...	39'14	20'53	31'27	21'35	...	197	308
	Rural ...	...	25,023	27,580	306	2	...	586	750	55	25	...	24'41	27'19	180'32	...	231	475
	Total ...	894	38,174	58,244	3,865	5	35	856	1,709	131	25	39'14	23'07	29'17	33'90	...	368	783
PATNA	Urban ...	1,637	190,123	71,919	138	32	57	5,446	1,795	...	...	34'81	27'76	24'05	...	...	1,502	3,577
	Rural ...	3	350,236	40,890	9	1	...	6,028	1,048	...	...	...	18'92	22'35	...	...	1,331	3,521
	Total ...	1,640	540,359	112,809	145	33	57	12,074	2,843	...	...	34'75	23'09	23'92	...	...	2,833	7,098
BHAGULPORE	Urban ...	533	61,994	24,776	...	4,459	18	1,773	770	4	165	33'77	28'59	31'07	...	37'00	374	922
	Rural ...	73	44,331	10,182	...	8,418	2	1,159	457	...	135	27'39	26'14	23'82	...	16'03	324	663
	Total ...	606	1,06,325	34,958	...	12,877	20	2,932	1,227	...	300	31'11	27'57	27'91	...	23'29	698	1,585
ORISSA	Urban ...	2,434	97,886	12,040	...	911	47	2,253	255	...	8	19'30	23'01	21'17	...	8'78	588	859
	Rural ...	16	38,700	1,418	...	1,410	1	600	16	...	...	62'50	17'80	11'28	...	...	203	276
	Total ...	2,450	131,586	13,458	...	2,330	48	2,853	271	...	8	19'59	21'68	20'13	...	8'43	801	1,135
CHOTA NAGPORE	Urban ...	971	23,601	7,422	...	2,661	22	664	240	...	177	22'65	29'37	33'14	...	66'51	190	384
	Rural ...	326	63,085	5,144	...	35,327	21	832	76	...	806	39'32	15'41	14'77	...	22'81	265	549
	Total ...	1,297	86,687	12,566	...	37,988	43	1,496	316	...	983	23'57	17'67	25'68	...	25'66	455	933
ASSAM	Urban ...	364	13,661	6,533	8	468	11	733	308	...	25	30'21	29'23	31'07	...	59'33	112	295
	Rural ...	58	54,793	2,977	...	1,241	2	1,462	116	...	366	34'43	26'72	26'63	...	294'08	347	688
	Total ...	422	72,354	9,510	8	1,709	13	2,195	424	...	394	30'30	29'31	33'75	...	230'41	459	983

thereon, and the Birth Statistics in relation to Mortality, in Selected Areas, during the year 1873.

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE										MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEASON											
DEATHS				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1000 OF POPULATION				Ratio of males living to every 100 females living		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	DEATHS												
6 to 12 years.	12 to 30 years	30 to 50 years	Above 50 years	Infantile Under one year	Under six years	6 to 12 years	12 to 30 years	30 to 50 years	Above 50 years		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November.	December	
2,803	7,345	6,927	5,861	12 30	27 62	8 58	22 50	21 21	17 96	112	125	2,052	2,032	2,309	2,765	2,654	2,681	3,300	2,475	2,647	3,147	3,263	
3,087	7,662	7,155	6,257	14 0	32 27	8 98	21 70	20 81	18 23	101	120	2,139	2,611	2,729	2,985	2,742	2,720	3,423	3,307	3,297	3,383	3,432	
5,890	14,807	14,082	12,118	13 18	30 00	8 79	22 01	21 01	18 08	106	122	4,100	4,663	5,036	5,700	5,396	5,146	6,723	5,782	5,944	6,480	6,695	
756	1,961	1,951	1,446	7 7	14 90	10 52	27 28	27 16	20 11	110	137	350	452	578	711	613	461	417	531	564	648	934	970
1,014	2,520	2,097	1,791	10 08	24 68	10 28	25 57	21 27	18 17	97	114	573	495	559	714	650	611	739	940	1,228	1,301	1,189	1,044
1,770	4,481	4,011	3,247	7 80	20 56	10 38	26 21	21 70	18 33	101	126	88	197	1,087	1,185	1,264	1,012	936	1,471	1,792	1,940	2,123	1,961
129	343	379	37	15 91	27 66	7 67	20 40	22 12	22 12	105	114	177	133	147	146	154	102	73	116	116	144	203	180
86	202	230	11	1 11	31 00	8 71	20 16	21 30	16 51	103	103	8	35	76	81	59	47	80	83	100	139	119	
216	51	102	56	14 4	28 99	8 07	20 42	22 56	20 05	104	110	212	118	223	239	215	161	120	190	190	244	342	308
259	511	544	410	9 5	21 91	11 71	23 17	24 62	18 76	127	142	222	201	262	194	170	114	104	110	121	205	238	268
247	623	612	300	17 12	31 06	9 21	21 81	22 40	13 37	97	119	231	180	251	403	289	150	133	143	151	204	253	272
504	1,113	1,170	770	10 36	26 91	10 36	23 25	23 18	16 77	101	120	433	330	516	517	459	214	237	253	272	409	491	530
50	107	140	100	12 14	21 60	9 18	20 30	26 56	18 97	167	149	12	20	35	40	56	63	36	40	49	49	60	65
49	150	224	436	19 2	4 4	16 27	20 11	31 41	108	156	156	32	107	108	81	70	123	89	56	62	73	156	145
93	287	368	51	10 22	21 00	6 00	17 57	21 53	12 82	117	154	44	127	143	125	126	111	111	90	111	121	222	200
102	68	417	441	8 54	17 32	6 34	22 63	16 44	14 11	111	130	171	151	128	178	197	118	112	127	120	152	410	437
254	617	513	516	22 30	45 93	10 31	26 11	22 80	22 17	96	108	220	151	157	157	195	134	141	190	298	579	701	
416	1,188	1,060	987	11 71	30 27	8 13	24 23	13 44	18 01	114	119	405	303	270	331	354	213	246	308	310	470	999	1,228
137	401	279	217	10 22	22 08	10 22	20 22	20 37	16 11	111	110	110	100	77	110	116	84	95	113	120	77	196	201
128	314	211	218	16 51	33 54	9 03	22 17	17 71	17 51	96	120	100	137	97	100	90	123	103	118	112	103	138	189
205	719	524	405	13 9	28 41	9 61	26 08	19 01	16 87	111	111	210	217	174	210	211	207	198	231	232	180	271	391
763	1,857	1,638	1,464	16 16	38 46	8 20	13 96	17 61	15 74	102	119	525	524	602	701	807	664	920	1,505	855	773	540	594
866	1,835	1,900	1,642	13 94	35 81	8 80	18 66	19 95	16 71	104	125	820	977	978	983	811	695	691	1,348	947	714	422	406
1,628	3,602	3,598	3,106	14 29	17 11	8 51	19 30	18 81	16 24	103	172	1,571	1,521	1,580	1,484	1,618	1,569	1,614	2,919	1,902	1,487	984	991
341	532	516	51	13 71	33 82	8 84	19 51	18 92	18 98	105	116	164	156	241	396	242	278	196	239	159	215	190	221
347	345	235	18 48	37 76	9 35	19 79	19 68	13 40	105	194	174	163	201	153	198	122	125	158	101	124	109	105	
305	879	861	750	15 58	35 36	9 04	19 62	13 22	16 74	105	123	208	319	342	540	440	400	397	350	339	204	321	
108	433	564	579	23 33	33 51	4 21	17 67	22 00	22 55	102	100	201	161	107	137	151	225	413	205	195	187	273	245
35	107	109	90	22 90	44 73	5 67	17 94	17 66	14 58	98	109	35	36	55	31	24	35	81	44	45	56	85	80
143	560	673	669	25 18	35 69	1 40	17 61	21 16	21 03	101	109	236	262	222	179	175	238	502	249	240	243	258	323
87	287	211	170	17 13	34 62	7 84	23 17	19 05	15 32	125	135	51	57	51	60	76	121	198	145	83	104	78	77
111	335	337	369	18 27	33 60	6 39	19 30	19 42	21 26	103	114	98	129	128	136	137	114	176	212	183	159	120	136
196	592	648	579	15 99	34 00	0 96	20 81	19 26	18 95	108	122	147	196	179	196	213	243	374	357	266	263	207	213
51	235	220	147	11 48	29 94	6 30	24 10	22 56	15 07	143	143	61	42	71	62	92	184	117	109	63	63	54	57
134	354	423	377	17 83	33 81	6 88	18 19	21 74	19 37	105	109	132	91	120	108	229	333	190	143	143	175	134	146
216	589	643	524	15 71	32 52	7 36	20 16	23 01	17 93	115	119	193	133	191	170	321	517	307	252	208	258	188	203

Abstract Statement showing the Deaths according to Class, Age, Sex, and Season, the Ratios of Mortality

SELECTED AREAS. (Urban and Rural.)		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEASON.												NUMBER OF BIRTHS.					
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.																	
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	All other classes.	Total.
SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE AREA.	Urban ...	1'88	1'66	1'89	2'26	2'17	2'15	2'20	2'62	2'03	2'17	2'58	2'67	137	8,801	3,351	53	407	12,740
	Rural ...	1'68	1'76	1'81	2'00	1'82	1'68	1'55	2'29	2'21	2'20	2'23	2'29	12	8,899	4,004	3	746	13,664
	Total ...	1'65	1'72	1'85	2'12	1'99	1'89	1'84	2'44	2'13	2'19	2'39	2'53	149	17,700	7,355	56	1,153	26,418
DIVISIONAL ABSTRACTS.																			
BURDWAN ...	Urban ...	1'39	1'92	2'13	2'05	2'44	1'83	1'66	2'11	2'24	2'58	3'72	3'05	9	1,138	223	...	27	1,397
	Rural ...	1'33	1'23	1'39	1'86	1'62	1'57	1'34	2'35	3'07	3'25	2'97	2'61	1	735	249	...	27	1,006
	Total ...	1'36	1'50	1'67	2'28	1'94	1'67	1'40	2'28	2'75	2'99	3'26	1'47	10	1,873	466	...	54	2,403
PRESIDENCY	Urban ...	2'84	2'13	2'56	2'34	2'15	1'64	1'17	1'86	1'66	2'31	3'26	3'05	24	958	277	...	22	1,281
	Rural ...	1'68	1'69	1'50	1'84	1'60	1'17	1'03	1'58	1'64	1'93	2'70	2'30	.....	371	758	...	.....	1,120
	Total ...	2'32	1'49	1'98	2'03	1'91	1'43	1'06	1'74	1'70	2'16	3'03	2'74	24	1,329	1,035	...	22	2,410
RAJSHAHYE	Urban ...	2'88	2'61	3'45	2'52	2'20	1'48	1'33	1'42	1'50	2'66	3'09	3'48	3	143	150	...	.....	335
	Rural ...	2'63	2'15	2'9	4'04	3'3	1'71	1'51	1'63	1'72	2'33	2'89	3'1	.....	140	373	...	...	513
	Total ...	2'75	2'37	3'13	3'63	3'01	1'6	1'43	1'53	1'64	2'47	2'96	3'27	3	283	523	...	...	848
COOCH BEHAR	Urban ...	76	1'22	2'25	2'58	3'01	4'45	2'33	2'28	3'16	3'16	4'25	3'55	2	180	114	27	20	343
	Rural ...	40	1'65	1'67	1'31	1'08	1'00	1'37	1'86	1'85	1'13	2'41	2'24	...	547	412	...	11	970
	Total ...	54	1'58	1'75	1'66	1'67	2'34	1'50	1'19	1'58	1'52	3'77	2'49	2	727	526	27	31	1,313
DACCA	Urban ...	1'21	1'04	1'88	1'23	1'36	1'81	1'77	1'87	1'83	1'26	2'83	3'02	6	510	845	...	.....	1,304
	Rural ...	1'97	1'30	1'30	1'35	1'35	1'16	1'15	1'55	1'63	2'48	4'95	6'41	1	879	992	...	.....	1,872
	Total ...	1'55	1'16	1'07	1'29	1'35	1'47	1'46	1'18	1'10	1'80	3'70	4'71	7	1,419	1,837	...	.....	3,265
CHITTAGONG	Urban ...	2'27	2'07	1'57	2'27	2'40	1'74	1'96	2'30	2'09	1'59	2'79	4'18	5	32	190	26	.....	262
	Rural ...	1'72	2'30	1'87	1'72	1'65	2'12	1'77	2'03	1'93	1'77	2'38	3'26	.....	222	169	3	.....	594
	Total ...	1'97	2'23	1'63	1'97	1'90	1'94	1'80	2'17	2'18	1'69	2'57	3'68	5	254	368	29	.....	856
PATNA	Urban ...	1'48	1'47	1'69	1'97	2'20	2'43	2'58	4'40	2'40	2'17	1'57	1'67	3	2,308	879	...	.....	3,280
	Rural ...	1'87	2'64	2'21	2'22	1'83	1'57	1'67	3'05	2'14	1'61	1'85	1'91	.....	2,700	500	...	.....	3,200
	Total ...	1'70	1'90	1'94	2'11	2'05	1'95	2'02	3'07	2'26	1'86	1'84	1'25	3	5,008	1,379	...	.....	6,480
BHAGULPORE	Urban ...	1'78	1'70	2'62	4'31	2'63	3'03	2'13	2'60	2'05	2'34	2'06	2'40	.....	372	55	...	325	740
	Rural ...	1'86	2'28	2'79	2'12	2'74	1'69	1'73	2'19	2'23	1'73	1'51	1'45	.....	198	254	...	178	630
	Total ...	1'82	1'94	2'69	3'35	2'68	2'44	1'98	2'42	2'13	2'07	1'81	1'99	.....	570	309	...	493	1,370
ORISSA	Urban ...	1'77	1'46	1'47	1'30	1'33	1'96	3'04	1'80	1'72	1'65	2'41	2'16	58	2,348	292	...	9	2,607
	Rural ...	1'98	1'98	1'50	1'90	1'65	1'03	2'16	1'80	1'23	1'53	2'33	2'18	.....	869	27	...	.....	886
	Total ...	1'87	1'44	1'48	1'13	1'18	1'72	3'35	1'66	1'60	1'62	2'39	2'17	58	3,110	319	...	9	3,493
CHOTA NAGPORE	Urban ...	1'51	1'70	1'94	1'70	2'25	3'53	3'88	4'30	2'46	3'09	2'31	2'28	12	490	166	...	16	614
	Rural ...	1'83	1'23	1'34	1'31	1'33	1'10	1'70	2'05	1'77	1'54	1'25	1'31	10	1,031	90	...	500	1,627
	Total ...	1'67	1'36	1'39	1'43	1'55	1'77	2'73	3'61	1'94	1'92	1'51	1'55	22	1,451	256	...	500	2,241
AMRAN	Urban ...	2'34	1'61	2'72	2'37	3'53	7'06	4'49	4'18	3'41	2'41	3'07	3'12	...	273	113	...	...	493
	Rural ...	2'06	1'43	1'59	1'70	3'61	3'34	2'36	3'35	3'28	2'75	2'11	2'39	...	1,314	189	...	24	2,444
	Total ...	2'15	1'46	2'15	1'89	3'58	5'77	3'43	3'81	3'34	2'58	2'19	2'75	...	1,587	302	...	24	2,837

